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COMMISSIONER,

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

AND THE

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

FACTORY INSPECTION.

1901.

•

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 10, 1902.



ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 61 A.

IN ASSEMBLY,

MARCH 10, 1902.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *March* 10, 1902.

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIR:—I herewith transmit my first report as Commissioner of Labor, for the period of March 6 to September 30, 1901, and also the report upon factory inspection under the Factory Inspector from December 1, 1900, to March 5, 1901, and under my supervision from March 6 to September 30, 1901, constituting the sixteenth report in the series of annual reports upon factory inspection. The reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration have already been transmitted to the Legislature.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN McMACKIN,

Commissioner.

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INTRODUCTORY.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *March 10, 1902.*

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

By chapter 9 of the Laws of 1901, the Legislature consolidated the Bureau of Labor Statistics, office of Factory Inspector and Board of Mediation and Arbitration into a single Department of Labor. The three branches of administration were continued under the reorganization, which dates from March 6, 1901, when the head of the Department, the Commissioner of Labor, assumed office. Some little time was necessarily spent in the organization of the Department, so that up to the end of the official year (September 30, 1901) the Department had not really been in operation more than six months.

The present report, however, covers not only this half-year but also the months intervening between the creation of the new Department and the date of the last report of each of the independent bureaus, thus:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Sept. 30, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901—12 months.

Factory Inspection, December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901—10 months.

Mediation and Arbitration, January 1 to September 30, 1901—9 months.

The reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration having already been transmitted to the Legislature (on February 3d and 24th respectively), the present report deals with the work of the Bureau of Factory Inspection and such other activities of the Department as do not properly fall within the domain of any one of its three bureaus; thus the following arrangement of the provisions of the Labor Law, all of which are intrusted for enforcement to the Commissioner of Labor, indicates the scope of the Commissioner's powers and duties:

Public work (regulated by article I of the Labor Law, including the eight-hour and prevailing-rate-of-wages clauses and alien labor clause, §13).

Convict-made goods (article IV of the Labor Law).

Apprenticeship (article VII of the Domestic Relations Law).

Hours of labor in brickyards and on railroads (§§ 5-7 of the Labor Law).

Payment of wages (by receivers, § 8; in cash, by corporations, § 9; weekly, by corporations, § 10; monthly, by railway corporations, § 10; assignment of wages, § 12).

Seats for female employees in hotels and restaurants (§ 17).

Provisions for safety of workmen employed on buildings (§§ 18-20, known as the "life and limb" law).

Free Employment Bureau (article III).

Factories, workrooms and bakeries (articles V-VIII).

Mines and quarries (article IX).

Labor Statistics (article II).

Mediation and Arbitration (article X).

The complete report of the Department therefore consists of three volumes with contents as follows:

VOLUME I.

Part I. General Report.

II. Free Employment Bureau.

III. Bureau of Factory Inspection (Sixteenth Annual Report).

VOLUME II.

Part I. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Nineteenth Annual Report).

Part II. The Consolidated Labor Laws of the State.

VOLUME III. Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration (Fifteenth Annual Report).

The economic condition of the working-people of New York has continued fairly good. The steadiness of employment has increased and the amount of idleness decreased. There was also a considerable advance in wage rates. Thus the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that about 50,000 (out of 250,000) members of trade unions obtained an increase of wages, averaging \$1.97 each per week, while only 2,700 members suffered reductions. Most of the workers who obtained higher wages belonged to some branch of the building or clothing trades. The average daily earnings of all (male) members of labor organizations have increased from about \$2.56 in 1897 to \$2.73 in 1899 and \$2.75 in 1901. This gain has, however, been counterbalanced by a rapid rise in prices which has greatly increased the cost of living, so that it is doubtful if the average wage worker's real, effective income is much larger now than it was four years ago.

There has taken place an unmistakable diminution of the hours of labor. Reports from labor organizations show that 26,000 members have obtained a reduction in the working time averaging eight hours each per week. Of this number 9,500 belonged to some branch of the clothing trade, 6,300 in metal working (3,800 machinists) and 4,500 in the building trades. The movement toward an eight hour working day made perceptible progress, 3,200 trade unionists having attained that goal in the twelve months under review, while in New York City many of the building trades have even established a 44 hour week—the eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday. The report of the Bureau of Factory Inspection also shows that 38 per cent of the workers in manufacturing establishments now work less than 10 hours a day, as compared with about 30 per cent two years ago. But as distances are constantly increasing in our cities, workmen need more time for traveling to and from their work and hence do not gain so much leisure as one might infer from the figures.

As far as the condition of the workingmen was affected by legislation, comparatively few changes are to be noted this year. An act was passed requiring the examination and licensing of firemen (for operation of stationary engines) in New York City; the factory law was amended in four minor particulars, the most noteworthy of which is the subjection of laundries to inspection and the prohibition of laundry work in sleeping or living rooms. Aside from the creation of the new Department of Labor, however, the most important act was probably an amendment to the Penal Code, requiring the Sunday closing of butcher shops and thereby shortening the hours of work of persons engaged in the retail meat trade. The constitutionality of this statute, which was at once contested, was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The important labor legislation of the year was really of a negative character and may be found in the decisions of the courts setting aside as unconstitutional certain acts of former Legislatures. Among these decisions (printed in an appendix of Part I) were two by the Court of Appeals, which deny the validity of the law requiring the payment of the prevailing rate of

wages to workmen employed on public works by public officers or contractors and of the law requiring stone used in public buildings to be dressed or carved within the State. A decision of the Appellate Division, Third Department, declared illegal a contract for public work which required the employment of union labor. Numerous judicial decisions have been reported in the Department's Quarterly Bulletin on the subject of strikes, boycotts, injunctions, etc., but no new principles have been established. A peculiar case was the indictment of a labor organizer in Chautauqua county on the charge of being a public nuisance. The county judge dismissed the indictment; and the prosecution of the same citizen on a charge of conspiracy for an alleged attempt to influence the price of stocks and bonds of certain local corporations was dropped.

The United States Industrial Commission, which recently completed its investigation, makes numerous recommendations respecting labor legislation, which are reprinted in a second appendix to Part I. The Commission regards the factory code and various other labor laws of New York as models. In fact, there are very few recommendations made by the Commission, with respect to State legislation, that have not already been embodied in the statutes of this State.

The relations between employers and employed were disturbed by several prolonged disputes, which in at least one case (the Albany street railway strike) terminated in riot and bloodshed. Arbitration, which was unsuccessfully offered by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, failed until the application of force led to the loss of innocent lives and induced a public sentiment that compelled a settlement of the dispute through the mediation of the municipal authorities. These incipient wars require the most thoughtful study of legislators and citizens, because they threaten the whole fabric of social organization. Some of the States now make it a condition of every franchise granted to quasi-public corporations like street railways that the corporation shall submit all disputes with employees to the arbitration of a State board. This experiment should be carefully watched.

Another means of allaying strife may be found in the organization of both employers and employees and the subsequent determination of the conditions of employment by a joint board or committee of the two associations. While labor organizations are indeed responsible for many strikes (as reference to the report of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration will show), it remains true that most of these strikes are incidental to the earlier stages of development and that in the later stages they are largely done away with. On this point a passage from the report of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration (Vol. III of the present report) may be appropriately quoted here:

The question of the recognition of labor unions is still a thorn in the flesh of the industrial world. It would seem to us that if the employer would concede the right to the employee to organize and use his influence toward securing the selection of reliable leaders, and the employee on the other hand would concede the right of his fellow-workman to join or refrain from joining the labor union, and both employer and employee would take each other into their confidence and thoroughly discuss any difference that might arise, the antagonism to labor unions would soon disappear.

This is the general plan upon which railway labor organizations are conducted, and they certainly are not considered as a menace to industrial stability. In fact, it is the rule rather than the exception for the representatives of the railway organizations to annually meet the general officers of the different railway systems to discuss and adjust any differences which may exist. The result is a feeling of respect and confidence in each other and a practical guarantee of stability to industrial conditions on railway property. Therefore we are forced to the conclusion that the system of annual adjustment of contracts or understandings between employer and employees should be fostered and encouraged, which will, we believe, result in eventually reducing the number of actual strikes to a minimum.

In recent years the movement in favor of organization has made prodigious strides among workingmen. In this State the number of labor unions has actually doubled within the last five or six years (927 in 1895, as compared with 1,871 in 1901). The increase in membership has mainly taken place since 1898; in three years from October 1, 1898, the aggregate membership of New York unions has increased from 171,000 to 276,000—a gain of more than 60 per cent.

Attention is directed to the report of the New South Wales Commission of Inquiry into the working of the compulsory arbitration law of New Zealand, which is reprinted in full in the third volume of this report. The Commission's report is at once the most impartial, thoroughgoing and authoritative discussion of the New Zealand law that has been made and formed the basis of important legislation in New South Wales. The text of the New Zealand and New South Wales compulsory arbitration acts is also reprinted in extenso in the third volume of this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED.

1. A constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature to regulate wages, hours and other conditions of labor on public works.
2. A statute requiring railway companies to pay wages semi-monthly.
3. State supervision and control of private employment agencies.
4. Prohibition of the employment of children under sixteen years of age in dangerous occupations, to be designated by the Governor. Requiring children between twelve and fourteen years of age to attend school throughout the school year (instead of eighty days) as recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Eventual requirement of certificate of birth, instead of parents' affidavit of age, for the granting of a certificate of employment to children under the age of sixteen years.
5. Persons who inspect boilers in factories should be required to obtain from the State a commission or other evidence of competency.
6. Classification of the deputy factory inspectors in two or three grades, with higher salaries in the upper grade or grades.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McMACKIN

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

[SEPTEMBER, 1901.]

John McMackin, Commissioner.....Albany.
John Williams, First Deputy Commissioner.....Albany.
John Lundrigan, Second Deputy Commissioner.....Albany.
Bernard Stark, Mediator of Industrial Disputes.....Albany.
Adna F. Weber, Chief Statistician.....Albany.
Daniel O'Leary, Superintendent of Licenses.....New York.
Thomas A. Braniff, Assistant to First Deputy Commissioner...New York.
W. H. H. Webster, Assistant to Second Deputy Commissioner....Buffalo.
Henry C. Southwick, Statistical Clerk.....Albany.
Leonard W. Hatch, Statistician.....Albany.
David J. Naughtin, Statistician.....New York.
George A. Stevens, Special Agent.....New York.
Michael J. Reagan, Special Agent.....Albany.
Charles G. Bloete, Special Agent.....New York.
Daniel W. O'Connor, Special Agent.....Albany.
William E. Pettit, Special Agent.....Albany.
Jessie M. Sweeney, Clerk.....Albany.
Electa R. Lockwood, Clerk.....New York.
Kate Shaffer, Clerk.....Albany.
Thomas J. Hammill, Clerk.....New York.
James S. Lyons, Clerk.....Albany.
George E. Dayton, Clerk.....New York.
Grace Morey, Clerk.....Albany.
Ambrose J. O'Neill, Messenger.....Albany.
Florence Hummell, Stenographer.....Albany.

Deputy Factory Inspectors.

Luman S. Arnold.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Charles B. Ash.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Joseph M. Brody.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
James Davie.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Mathew J. Flanagan.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
William Ford.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
C. L. Halbertstadt, Jr.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Dennis J. Hanlon.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
G. I. Harmon.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Louis A. Havens.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
George L. Horn.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Daniel Kelly.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Willard G. Lounsbery.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Charles H. Roberts.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Jefferson B. Sliter.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
David S. Yard.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Anna C. Bannon.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
Angle M. Brown.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.

Lily F. Foster.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
 Mrs. Rebecca Gourlle.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
 Mrs. Ella Nagle.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
 A. Richard King.....Syracuse.
 Charles M. Lessels.....Troy.
 *James McLusky.....Syracuse.
 *John R. McMurray.....Fort Edward.
 Frank Nash.....Binghamton.
 Joseph O'Rourke.....Utica.
 Silas Owen.....Cohoes.
 H. H. Reynolds.....Malone.
 Henry L. Schnur.....Buffalo.
 Dennis C. Sullivan.....Rochester.
 William E. Tibbs.....Newburgh.
 Mrs. M. A. Almy.....Jamestown.
 Mrs. Annie L. Greene.....Fort Plain.
 Kate L. Kane.....Rochester.
 Josie A. Reilly.....Albany.

Free Employment Bureau.

John J. Bealin, Superintendent. 107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
 Elizabeth Crounse, Clerk.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.
 Edward Murphy, Laborer.....107 East Thirty-first street, New York City.

* Resigned 1902.

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT.

Organization of the Department.

The act creating the Department of Labor abolished the offices of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Factory Inspector and Assistant Factory Inspector; and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The new Department is in charge of the Commissioner of Labor, under whom stand the two Deputy Commissioners to supervise the work of the Bureau of Factory Inspection and Bureau of Labor Statistics, while the three officials constitute the present Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission there were established four additional offices: Mediator of Industrial Disputes, Chief Statistician and Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners (2), all of which positions were filled from among the outgoing officials. Besides the seven officials mentioned above, there were in the Department at the close of the fiscal year the following: Superintendent of licenses 1, statistical clerk and statisticians 3, special agents 5, deputy factory inspectors 36, clerks and stenographers 8, messenger 1, superintendent and employees of the free employment bureau 3,—making a total of 64 officials and employees (see roster, page 15, *ante*), as compared with 88 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditures for the year were \$157,080.75 as compared with \$167,606.20 for the preceding year. For the ensuing year (October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902,) the appropriation is only \$125,472,* which is \$42,000 less than the amount expended in the last complete year of the independent bureaus. The following table shows the expenditures of the several bureaus from the beginning:

*Laws of 1901, chap. 644.

TABLE 1.
PERSONNEL AND FINANCES OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION
1883-1900.

Year ended Sept. 30—	OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.					EXPENDITURES.				
	Labor stat	Fac. ins.	Med. and arbitra-tion.	Em. Bur.	To-tal.	Labor statistics	Factory inspection.	Mediation and arbitra-tion.	Employ-ment bureau.	Total.
1883.....	2				2	\$2,181 82				\$2,181 82
1884.....	3				3	7,090 20				7,090 20
1885.....	3				3	8,037 29				8,037 29
1886.....	5	2	4		11	18,984 28	\$1,119 11	\$3,685 25		18,788 62
1887.....	8	10	4		22	17,101 26	9,400 75	14,552 83		41,054 84
1888.....	12	11	4		27	22,051 72	18,312 75	18,055 77		58,420 24
1889.....	13	11	4		28	18,365 86	20,365 80	16,825 11		55,056 77
1890.....	13	18	6		37	24,689 88	22,877 47	17,837 28		65,404 08
1891.....	10	19	5		34	25,506 32	30,053 80	15,093 91		70,654 08
1892.....	13	22	5		40	33,642 42	34,832 69	16,399 89		84,875 00
1893.....	18	31	5		54	36,397 82	48,120 34	15,537 40		100,055 56
1894.....	16	32	5		53	36,978 78	54,695 36	14,914 11		106,587 90
1895.....	16	36	5		57	26,092 57	60,354 53	15,461 46		101,908 56
1896.....	14	39	5	8	61	25,924 11	67,558 82	15,337 88	\$1,419 12	110,239 98
1897.....	14	45	5	8	67	27,529 48	75,847 20	16,651 76	4,944 58	124,972 97
1898.....	14	46	5	8	68	27,971 35	80,321 31	15,965 92	4,804 77	129,063 35
1899.....	14	60	5	8	82	30,618 15	84,818 12	19,589 09	5,296 71	140,322 07
1900.....	14	66	5	8	88	30,011 08	114,662 29	17,748 41	5,184 42	167,606 20

By way of explanation it is to be observed that the number of officers and employees is a fluctuating one, since many appointments are merely temporary and made for the purpose of accomplishing extra work. In the foregoing table, the figures usually represent the number of persons in regular service at the close of the fiscal year, although some exceptions were made to this rule.

It will be seen that the aggregate number of employees and aggregate expenditure of the four bureaus steadily increased from year to year. Examination shows, however, that this increase in recent years has been confined to the bureau of Factory Inspection; the expenditure of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration did not sensibly increase after 1888, while that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics has decreased since 1894. The expansion of the work of factory inspection, especially by reason of the growth of "sweat-shop" methods in the clothing industry will be treated in the report of that Bureau in Part III.

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

The work of the Bureau of Factory Inspection has been completely overhauled during the year, resulting in considerable reorganization of both office and field work. In the offices a general reassignment of work, new forms and schedules, new systems of records and filing, etc., have been introduced with a view to greater efficiency and economy. For similar reasons the State has been redistricted and new assignments made for the field work of inspection. In the early summer the entire inspection force of the department was temporarily transferred to New York City, where a special inspection of licensed tenement work, commonly called "sweat-shop" work, and of the larger factories was made. Special attention was devoted to the former on account of the numerous complaints which had been made in connection therewith, and every licensed place in the more thickly populated districts of the city, in which a large majority of those holding licenses for tenement work in this State are to be found, and in which the most serious evils in connection with such work exist, was inspected. Subsequent to this special survey of places already holding licenses, a systematic collection from manufacturers and contractors of registers of tenement workers in their employ has been inaugurated and will be continued with a view to prompter and surer knowledge of the existence of places requiring licenses. This latter is for the most part a new undertaking, inasmuch as previous to this year very little use has been made of the special provision of law therefor. Such new work, as well as the above-mentioned rearrangement of work generally in the bureau of factory inspection, has been effected with comparatively little disturbance of the regular inspection work throughout the State, as will appear in the following table:

TABLE 2.
INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, BAKERIES AND MINES, 1886-1901.

Year ended Nov. 30—	Establish- ments inspected.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS THEREIN.						No. inspec- tors.	
		All classes.	Male.	Female.	Females under 21.	Males under 18.	Children under 16.		
1886 (5 mos.) †	887	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1887.....	2,099	47	104,628	64,824	21,661	12,049	14,309	10	
1888.....	4,749	02	172,215	104,187	39,200	18,626	19,439	10	
1889.....	8,061	07	177,143	100,064	35,341	20,547	15,314	10	
1890.....	6,197	78	211,462	116,426	40,118	19,878	14,689	17	
1891.....	10,112	70	281,617	140,553	46,774	22,298	17,495	17	
1892.....	8,959	66	243,114	131,252	46,468	19,281	14,105	19	
1893.....	11,068	87	277,549	138,708	48,954	19,986	18,864	26	
1894.....	13,866	90	316,264	150,662	49,260	19,783	12,688	26	
1895—									
Factories	18,913	}	597,994	303,183	174,819	57,723	23,097	13,854	29
Bakeries	1,935								
Mines	37								
Total.....	21,185	598,634	303,523	174,819	57,723	23,077	13,853		
1896—									
Factories	19,144	}	634,667	320,623	158,044	63,866	16,751	12,827	29
Bakeries	3,002								
Mines	177								
Total.....	22,323	637,709	328,476	159,298	63,997	16,902	12,100		
1897—									
Factories	23,136	}	608,624	424,176	182,408	59,200	20,319	11,101	32
Bakeries	3,828								
Mines	230								
Total....	26,794	612,697	429,849	182,668	59,779	20,483	11,174		
1898—									
Factories	26,920	}	630,929	473,484	208,145	65,045	21,977	13,025	32
Bakeries	8,576								
Mines	156								
Total, ...	22,912	700,415	490,230	210,163	65,715	22,133	13,066		
1899—									
Factories	26,716	}	703,390	510,978	228,116	72,809	16,806	15,806	31
Bakeries	4,100								
Mines	127								
Total.....	29,953	704,619	520,081	234,768	.....	23,088	15,638	
1900—									
Factories	24,392	}	732,889	510,742	221,647	71,648	16,341	178	33
Bakeries	4,128								
Mines	125								
Total.....	28,645	734,512	520,167	224,845	.....	21,865	16,419	
1901 (10 mos.) ‡									
Factories	19,405	}	629,773	494,362	195,409	77,715	14,548	349	29
Bakeries	3,111								
Mines	67								
Total.....	22,573	630,760	450,886	199,904	.....	17,870	14,897	

In comparing the number of factories inspected with the force of inspectors, it is to be remembered that the latter is not a constant number, the figures given in the table really standing for the number at the end of the fiscal year. Thus 1887 is

† From July 5 to November 30.

‡ From Dec. 1, 1900 to Sept. 30, 1901.

§ The sum of males and females; the total actually reported in that year was 304,621.

credited with 10 inspectors as compared with 2 in 1886; but the 8 additional inspectors were not appointed until the middle of June, 1887, and hence worked less than 6 months in that year. Similarly in 1901, the force was not reduced from 52 to 39 until April, and therefore stood during the first four of the ten months at its strength of the preceding year. The average monthly number of inspections per inspector is the proper standard of measuring the efficiency of the staff; as later shown in the report of the Bureau that number was 143 this year as compared with 129 in 1900.

It is unfortunate for the Bureau that, within the last few weeks, several of the most capable deputies have resigned their places in order to accept more lucrative positions elsewhere, usually in the federal or municipal civil service. If the Commissioner had possessed the power of promoting these men, he could have prevented the loss of their experience and ability to the State service. But the law provides for only one grade of inspectors at the uniform salary of \$1,200, and hence does not permit the Commissioner to reward exceptional ability and fidelity in the service. He is of the opinion that an act empowering him to classify the inspectors in two or three grades, in accordance with law, would not only enable the Department to retain the ablest men but would also furnish a stimulus to the ambition of all the inspectors and thus in both ways enhance the efficiency of the service.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The incorporation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the new Department of Labor resulted in no change in organization of that office, but opened some new lines of work for it. Its prime function being that of publication of information, such work of that nature as was formerly done by the other two bureaus making up the Department naturally fell to its lot. At the same time the possibility of combining some collection of statistics with factory inspection has led to more extensive statistical work in some directions than was heretofore possible. In addi-

tion, therefore, to the collection of reports from labor organizations the Bureau has this year undertaken to tabulate by industries the various statistical materials to be found in the factory inspection schedules and a continuance of this work in succeeding years should furnish valuable statistics of manufactures in the State so far as concerns number of establishments, number of employees, by sex and age, and hours of labor. In addition to this, work has been begun with a view to publishing much fuller statistics concerning tenement house manufactures and licenses therefor, industrial accidents and all other subjects necessarily covered in the work of factory inspection. One entirely new line of investigation has been started in the securing from manufacturers of reports concerning changes in rates of wages, such reports being regularly collected by the deputy factory inspectors. Finally information concerning strikes and lockouts, collected chiefly by the Bureau of Arbitration, is to be published in statistical form so as to facilitate accurate and concise summarization of the important facts concerning such industrial controversies in the State.

BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The work of intervention in industrial disputes for purposes of amicable settlement, as well as the collection of information concerning strikes and lockouts in the State, has been continued under the new regime, as heretofore, such work having been for the most part in the hands of the Second Deputy Commissioner and the special Mediator of Industrial Disputes, with the general supervision of the Commissioner of Labor. Since the consolidation the Board's work has been entirely that of mediation or conciliation, no case of arbitration or public investigation of disputes before the full Board having occurred.

THE QUARTERLY BULLETIN.

The publication of the Quarterly Bulletin begun by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1899 has been continued by the Department with increased usefulness. That this method of publish-

ing in advance of the annual report brief summaries of the departmental work, decisions of the courts upon subjects of interest to labor and capital, the session laws of a similar nature, together with quarterly reports upon the state of employment in the industries of New York, has more than justified itself is indicated by the widespread demand for the Bulletin. In fact, the long delay in printing the annual reports subtracts so much from the value of statistics of unemployment, wages, etc., that the Bulletin is indispensable to the achievement of the results for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics was created.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Labor Law (article III) directs the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to establish a free employment agency in each city of the first class (New York and Buffalo). The bureau in New York was opened July 20, 1896, but no office has yet been established in Buffalo owing to the want of an appropriation. The operations of the New York City bureau are revealed in the following table:

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU IN NEW YORK CITY.								
Year ended Dec. 31—	APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS.			Applica- tions for help.	No. applicants to each 100 positions.	POSITIONS SECURED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
1896 (5 mos.)....	6,458	1,582	8,040	948	848	218	265	483
1897.....	8,996	8,819	7,815	2,052	856	878	1,127	1,505
1898.....	2,487	2,618	5,100	2,646	193	234	1,786	2,020
1899.....	2,125	8,154	5,289	8,048	174	98	2,303	2,401
1900.....	2,157	8,575	5,782	8,526	162	191	2,778	2,969
1901.....	2,198	8,630	5,828	8,620	161	201	2,942	3,143

For the first few months after the opening of the bureau laborers flocked to its doors with the expectation of being provided with work by the State; from July 20 to December 31, 1896, there were 8,040 applications for situations, while only 948 employers asked for help—a ratio of 848 applicants to each 100 positions offered. Since then the number of positions open has steadily increased, reaching 3,620 in 1901, while the number of applications from the unemployed has increased but slowly owing to the growing prosperity of the country; hence in 1901 the ratio of applicants to positions was only as 161 to 100.

The number of situations secured, which is always necessarily below the number of calls for help from employers, has steadily increased from 1,505 in 1897 to 3,143 in 1901. It has proved nearly impossible to secure places for men; nearly all the places found by the bureau being for women.

The superintendent of the bureau, whose report appears as Part II, renews his recommendations for State control of employment offices and points out new instances of fraud practiced by some of the private agencies.

Complaints.

The scope of the Commissioner's powers and duties may be set forth by a statement of the complaints brought before him in the period under review, thus:

TABLE 2.

	Sustained.	Sustained in part.	Not sustained.	Total.	Total 1900.	Total 1899.	Total 1898.
I. Public work.....	57	....	8	65	146	115	....
II. Convict-made goods.....	....	....	....	....	?	?	?
III. Apprenticeship.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
IV. Hours of labor in brickyards and railways.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
V. Payment of wages.....	23	4	....	26	47	84	84
VI. Seats for female employees in hotels, restaurants, factories.	....	....	8	8	2	1	....
VII. Construction work—safe scaf- folding, etc.....	2	....	....	2	23	7	....
VIII. Union label.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
IX. Factories, bakeries, mines, etc.:							
Factories (Arts. V-VI).....	255	15	158	428	835	414	298
Tenement work (Art. VII)...	182	4	154	340	1,180	287	163
Bakeshops (Art. VIII).....	88	1	28	117	124	114	92
Mines and quarries (Art. IX).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
X. Matters outside the Depart- ment's jurisdiction.....	25	....	82	57	9	2	2
Total	631	24	378	1,033	1,908	975	569

For purposes of comparison, the figures regarding complaints under the Labor Law in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900 have been added. Complaints in 1900 were particularly numerous on the subject of tenement work—notably the carrying on of tenement manufactures without a license. The diminution in the number of such complaints indicates a more general compliance with the law requiring a license.

The complaints respecting violations of the law in factories and bakeries are discussed at length in the report of the Bureau

of Factory Inspection, to which reference may here be made. Of the other complaints, those relating to public work and the payment of wages require particular consideration.

WEEKLY PAYMENT LAW.

The Labor Law requires all corporations to pay wages in cash and all corporations, except railways, as often as once a week.

Under the cash payment law, the Department received two complaints and upon investigation sustained both. The only difficulty now found in the administration of the law is in connection with the use of bank checks. A number of corporations finding it inconvenient to transport and guard large sums of specie away from cities or villages have been in the practice of paying their employees with bank checks, which the workmen find some difficulty in cashing unless they depend upon saloonkeepers for that courtesy. The question whether bank checks are "cash" within the meaning of the law has been referred to the Attorney-General.

The Weekly Payment Law prevents a great deal of injustice to wage-earners. In 24 cases this year, the Department has been appealed to for its help in enforcing the law. Twenty of the complaints were, upon investigation, fully sustained and the remaining four partly sustained. Compliance with the law was thereupon enforced. In another instance, a strike of workmen took place for the purpose of securing the weekly payment of wages. The Department, through the Bureau of Mediation, succeeded in inducing the men to return to work, but could not compel the employers to pay weekly as they were not incorporated. As there have been other disputes from the same cause, it would appear necessary to widen the law so as to cover individual employers as well as corporations, as has been done in several States. The objection that such a law would be unconstitutional does not seem entirely valid, inasmuch as the Massachusetts statute has been sustained by the courts.

A more immediately necessary law, however, is one requiring

railway companies to pay wages fortnightly instead of monthly, as at present. In this respect New York is behind several of her sister commonwealths. Besides, the law now discriminates against the employees of railroads as compared with those of other corporations. There is no ground for affirming that it would be impracticable for railway companies to pay their employees semi-monthly.

PUBLIC WORK.

Article I of the Labor Law prescribes certain conditions which must be observed by public officials having charge of public works and which must also be inserted by them in all contracts for public work. These requirements are (1) that the contractor shall not allow his employees to work more than eight hours a day; (2) that he shall pay not less than the prevailing rate of wages in each trade; (3) that he shall employ only citizens of the United States and, in the employment of laborers, shall give preference to citizens of this State; (4) that he shall use only such stone as has been dressed or carved within the State.

The total number of complaints on the subject of public work, as indicated in Table 3, was 60, and the manner of their disposition was thus:

TABLE 4.

	Hours.*	Wages.	Aliens.	Total.
Complaints sustained:				
Compliance with law secured.....	30	1	1	32
Referred to proper official.....	2	1	1	4
Referred to district attorney.....	7	....	....	7
No cause of action ; work completed before application of law	8	1	....	9
Not finally disposed of.....	4	1	....	5
Total.....	51	4	3	57
Complaints not sustained.....	2	....	1	3
All complaints.....	53	4	3	60

That the total number of complaints is so much smaller this year than in 1900 or 1899, when the enforcement of the law was first entrusted to the factory inspector's department, is of course due to the annulling of the prevailing rate of wages and the

*Includes complaints concerning both hours and wages together.

stone-dressing clauses by decisions handed down in February and March by the Court of Appeals.* These decisions also cast doubt upon the validity of the Eight-hour Law, and although the Court of Appeals subsequently declared that they did not affect the Eight-hour Law, the reasoning used and principles declared were such that many contractors became morally certain that the Eight-hour Law would ultimately share the fate of the other clauses, and being thus assured, make no pretense to obey the law. Efforts to prosecute them were made unavailing by the decisions of county courts that the Eight-hour Law is unconstitutional; it is hoped to obtain an authoritative decision within a few months.†

The Alien Labor Law had already been pronounced unconstitutional as long ago as 1895 by the General Term of the Supreme Court at Buffalo (People vs. Warren, 13 Misc. 618). One of the grounds of the decision was that it violated the treaty of the United States with Italy. Hence the alien labor clause would be invalid not only with respect to municipalities but also with respect to State work. Similarly in the case of the stone-dressing law; while it was municipal work that gave rise to the case, one of the court's reasons for holding it invalid was that it transgressed the interstate commerce clause of the United States Constitution and this objection would apply with equal force to public works of the State.

In any event it seems clear that to secure any effective regulation of the conditions of employment on public works an amendment to the Constitution will be needed which shall confer adequate authority upon the Legislature. The lack of such public regulations is apt to involve great social waste; for when contractors are allowed absolute freedom of contract, the more unscrupulous bidders base their estimates upon the employment of labor at the cheapest possible rates without any regard to the probable social consequences. Instead of employing local work-

*See Judicial Decisions in Appendix I.

†On June 13, 1902, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law.—LABOR BULLETIN, June, 1902, page 146.

men they would send to Europe or Asia for Italian, Polish or Chinese laborers, with the lowest standards of living. When they had completed their contract they would abandon these laborers, many of whom, being without employment, would be dependent upon the local charities. Their maintenance would thus in the end cost the State more than it had saved by using cheap labor. The Contract Labor Law offers some hindrance to such proceedings, but does not prevent the employment of cheap labor. Instances have indeed been reported in which public contractors have paid their workmen starvation wages and sent them to the poor authorities for additional aid. Certainly, in such a case the State would lose nothing by prescribing as the minimum wage-rate a sufficient compensation to maintain a family in decency and according to American standards of comfort. Unless the right of freedom of contract is accordingly limited by such laws as the United States Contract Labor Law and others of this class, the danger is always present that sweat-shop conditions of life will be spread through other classes of the population, while local workmen, left without work, must also suffer a deterioration in their standard of well-being. The State already finds the slums and sweat-shops a sufficiently difficult problem without aggravating the evils by encouraging the employment, on its own work, of half-paid workmen.

"Freedom of Contract."

Notwithstanding the social wastefulness and extravagance of the *laissez-faire* policy respecting public employment, the proposal of a constitutional amendment which shall confer upon the accredited representatives of the people the requisite power to regulate the wages and hours of workmen employed by the agents of the people in cities and towns, has already met with opposition on the part of citizens who fear the possible consequences of limiting the right of free contract, although that right has never been unrestricted. Thus an influential organ of public opinion has characterized the above-mentioned proposal in the following language:

"NULLIFYING THE CONSTITUTION.

"Yesterday the Assembly considered the concurrent resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so that the Legislature shall be able to regulate wages, salaries and the hours of labor of all persons employed by the State or by any city, or by any contractor doing public work.

"That is, it is proposed to eliminate from the Constitution the most important provision of the Bill of Rights now incorporated in it guaranteeing freedom of contract.

. "This is bad business."

The doctrine of freedom of contract has likewise been the favorite argument against the employers' liability bill regularly pressed at every session since 1895 and advocated by the State federation of working-people. It has also been invoked in opposition to the semi-monthly payment bill and in fact to nearly every proposed labor law.

Now it is to be remarked at the outset that the principle of free contract has played a conspicuous and beneficent part in building up the American commonwealths, and it should be jealously guarded by all American citizens. The energy, strength and initiative displayed in nearly all walks of life among us are in no small degree the result of the wide opportunities afforded by the operation of that noble principle. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that true liberty is positive—not negative. By liberty or freedom, says the philosopher Thomas Hill Green, "we do not mean merely freedom from restraint or compulsion. We do not mean merely freedom to do as we like irrespectively of what it is that we like. We do not mean a freedom that can be enjoyed by one man, or one set of men, at the cost of a loss of freedom to others. When we speak of freedom as something to be highly prized, we mean a positive power or capacity of doing or enjoying something worth doing or enjoying, and that, too, something that we do or enjoy in common with others. We mean by it a power which each man exercises through the help or security given him by his fellowmen, and which he in turn helps to secure for them. When we measure the progress of a society by the growth in freedom, we measure it by the increasing development and exercise on the whole of

those powers of contributing to social good with which we believe the members of the society to be endowed; in short, by the greater power on the part of the citizens as a body to make the most and best of themselves."

It is in accordance with this conception of positive, as opposed to negative liberty, that our Legislatures have enacted the comprehensive codes of factory and mining laws and other statutes that sensibly encroach upon the principle of freedom of contract. A simple illustration will show the necessity and benefit of such encroachment in the interest of a larger freedom: Ninety-nine barbers in a specified city desire to have their Sundays for themselves and their families; the hundredth barber prefers to keep open shop on Sunday for the sake of one more day's earnings, and if he does so the 99 barbers dare not close up shop Sunday for fear of losing some of their regular customers. To meet this case the Legislature of New York has prohibited the Sunday opening of barber shops (outside of New York City and Saratoga Springs), and the courts have sustained the constitutionality of that law. It obviously curtails the formal or legal freedom of the barber; but it enlarges his actual freedom by permitting him to rest and enjoy himself on Sunday. Another instance is that of the butchers, who have been accustomed to work 12, 14, 15, or 16 hours a day, seven days in the week. This year the Legislature passed a law requiring all butcher shops to close on Sunday. It obviously invades the right of freedom of contract of butchers, but it just as patently enlarges their sphere of real liberty by relieving them from the economic coercion that formerly annulled their nominal freedom.

The fact is that absolute freedom of contract, such as is sometimes insisted on by corporation attorneys and others opposed to the real freedom of the working-people, leads inevitably to the uncontrolled *tyranny of the strong* over the weak, whenever inequalities of economic conditions exist. Within the past few months we have witnessed the spectacle of one of our State courts feeling itself obliged to annul nominally free contracts which, in the words of the judge, "reduced the laborer to a posi-

tion worse than slavery."* And yet the negroes who had thus attempted, under the pressure of economic circumstances, to barter away their freedom and make themselves chattels professed "to be satisfied and contented!"

It is well to remember this expression when corporation attorneys appear before the Legislature and the courts to oppose labor laws on the ground that the workmen are "satisfied and contented" with the conditions obtaining under nominal freedom of contract. It is indeed a singular thing that corporation attorneys should manifest so much anxiety to uphold the employee's right to contract, when the employee himself is anxious to surrender that delusive right in favor of a law that assures him the larger freedom. The United States Supreme Court has called attention to this singular proceeding of the attorneys:

"It may not be improper to suggest in this connection that although the prosecution in this case was against the employer of labor, who apparently, under the statute, is the only one liable, his defense is not so much that his right to contract has been infringed upon, but that the act works a peculiar hardship to his employees, whose right to labor as long as they please is alleged to be thereby violated. The argument would certainly come with better grace and greater cogency from the latter class. But *the fact that both parties are of full age, and competent to contract, does not necessarily deprive the State of the power to interfere, where the parties do not stand upon an equality or where the public health demands that one party to the contract shall be protected against himself.*"†

In italicizing the latter part of the quotation, we have sought to point out the recognition here given by the highest court of the land to that conception of positive as opposed to negative

*See Professor Ely's address on Industrial Liberty in Proceedings of the American Economic Association, Washington, December 27, 1901. The cases came before Judge W. C. Bennett, in Columbia, S. C. The form of the contract includes the following:

"I agree at all times to be subject to the orders and commands of said..... or his agents, perform all work required of me.or his agents shall have the right to use such force as he or his agents may deem necessary to compel me to remain on his farm and to perform good and satisfactory services. He shall have the right to lock me up for safekeeping, work me under the rules and regulations of his farm, and if I should leave his farm or run away he shall have the right to offer and pay a reward of not exceeding \$25 for my capture and return, together with the expenses of same, which amount so advanced, together with any other indebtedness I may oweat the expiration of above time, I agree to work out under all rules and regulations of this contract at same wages as above, commencingand ending....."

"The said.....shall have the right to transfer his interest in this contract to any other party, and I agree to continue work for said assignee same as the original party of the first part."

†Holden vs. Hardy, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep., 390.

liberty which has obtained the sanction of philosophy and economics. We have already quoted the words of Professor Thomas H. Green, a representative philosopher of the present epoch; we may also refer to the address on "Industrial Liberty" delivered by Professor Richard T. Ely, in December, as president of the American Economic Association, in which he has developed at some length the ideas here outlined. In sustaining the Utah law which restricts to eight hours a day the working time of men employed in mines and smelting works, the United States Supreme Court expressly recognized that, owing to the coercion of economic forces, workingmen may realize as little true freedom under the nominal right of free contract as does the slave who chooses to work rather than to suffer under the lash. In the latter case the alternative to acceptance of the master's terms is physical pain, in the other case starvation.

The court declares that the "right of contract is itself subject to certain limitations which the State may lawfully impose in the exercise of its police powers," and concedes that "a large discretion is necessarily vested in the Legislature to determine not only what the interests of the public require, but what measures are necessary for protection of such interests." It then quotes with strong approval the following definition of the extent and limitations of the police power given by Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts:

"We think it a settled policy, growing out of the nature of well-ordered civil society, that every holder of property, however absolute and unqualified his title, holds it under the implied liability that its use may be so regulated that it shall not be injurious to the equal enjoyment of others having an equal right to the enjoyment of their property, nor injurious to the rights of the community. All property in this commonwealth, as well in the interior as that bordering on the tidewaters, is derived directly or indirectly from the government, and held subject to those general regulations which are necessary to the common good and general welfare. Rights of property, like all other social and conventional rights, are subject to such reasonable limitations in their enjoyment as will prevent them from being injurious, and to such reasonable restraints and regulations by law as the Legislature, under the government and controlling power vested in them by the Constitution, may think necessary and expedient."*

*Mass. vs. Alger, 7 Cush. 84.

If the public welfare demands that positive law should guarantee to every wage-earner the weekly payment, by the employer, of wages actually earned and due such workman, the negative doctrine of freedom of contract should not stand in the way of such legislation. The community would seem to have as much interest in the protection of the workingman's property (his skill) and in the prompt realization of his claims for the exertion of his skill and labor as it has in the question whether a member of the community should pay 8 per cent or 6 per cent interest. Yet, as Mr. Justice Cullen has remarked, "by no means which human wit can devise can he make a valid contract to pay more than 6 per cent interest in this State."*

The need of legal rules for the protection of wage-earners has recently been so well set forth by Mrs. Sidney Webb in "The Case for the Factory Acts" that we give place to extensive excerpts, in Appendix III, from her essay on "The Economics of Factory Legislation."

* *Simpson vs. N. Y. Rubber Co.*, 80 Hun, 417.

APPENDIX I.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS UNDER THE LABOR LAW.

THE PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

[People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler, 166 N. Y., page 1.]

Section 3 of the Labor Law, as amended by chapter 567 of the Laws of 1899, is entitled "Hours to constitute a day's work." Its origin is the eight-hour law of 1870, which in 1894 (chap. 622) was amended by the insertion of a requirement that employees of public authorities should receive not less than the rate of wages prevailing in the various trades. The germ of this law, however, may be found in chapter 380 of the laws of 1889, which provided that the wages of day laborers employed by the State should not be less than two dollars a day.* The validity of this act was attacked in the courts, but it was upheld in a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals.† The same justice who wrote the opinion in that case is the author of the opinion accompanying a decision of the same court (in Rodgers v. Coler, handed down February 26, 1901,) which held the prevailing rate of wages law unconstitutional,—so far at least as it applies to municipalities. While in principle the two acts are much alike, in detail they differ considerably. In the first place, the present law applies to workmen employed on public work not only by the State directly, but also indirectly through the medium of

*Chapter 380 of the Laws of 1889 is as follows:

AN ACT to regulate the rate of wages on all public works in this State, and to define what laborers shall be employed thereon.

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act the wages of day laborers employed by the State, or any officer thereof, shall not be less than two dollars per day, and for all such employed otherwise than day laborers, at a rate of not less than twenty-five cents per hour.

§ 2. In all cases where laborers are employed on any public work in this State, preference shall be given to citizens of the State of New York.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately. [Approved by the Governor June 6, 1889.]

Section 1 of this act was repealed by chapter 218, Laws of 1890.

†Clarke vs. State of New York, 142 N. Y., 105. Judge Denis O'Brien wrote the opinion and said: "There is no expressed or implied restriction to be found in the Constitution upon the power of the Legislature to fix and declare the rate of compensation to be paid for labor or services performed upon the public works of the State. * * * As the State may make its own contracts and may authorize its agents to make contracts of a particular kind and no other, it follows that any act which simply seeks to define the contracts which the State will enter into, or any agency of the State may make, is valid and effectual."

private contractors; secondly, it applies to all civil sub-divisions of the State; thirdly, it prescribes an indefinite instead of a definite rate of wages.

The grounds on which the law is now held unconstitutional are briefly as follows; in the case of the fourth reason, at least, it would seem as if the court had reversed its ruling on the act of 1889:

1. In making local improvements a city is not an agent of the State; its right of self-government entitles it to make its own contracts for such improvements, which cannot be prescribed by the State without violating constitutional guarantees.

2. The Constitution provides that the public expenditures of a city shall be only for city purposes; hence the city cannot make a contract which obligates it to pay more than the necessary or market rates of wages, because such a contract requires the expenditure of public funds for a private purpose.

3. The act violates the constitutional rights of liberty and property of local property owners, who bear the expense of the improvement; because, when the expense is enlarged beyond its actual and reasonable cost, their property is taken without due process of law.

4. Similarly, the property (i. e. contract) of the contractor is taken without due process of law by the imposition of burdensome conditions with respect to the means of performance of the contract, thereby depriving him of its benefits.

The history of the case is as follows: William J. Rodgers, the relator, held a contract from the city of New York to regulate and grade a road in that city. On April 19, 1900, P. McMahon, Master Workman, D. A. 49, K. of L., sent a letter to Comptroller Coler stating that Rodgers, among other contractors, was not paying the prevailing rate of wages to his drillers and engineers, and protesting against any and all money being paid until the contractors complied with the law. On the 23d of April the city's engineer in charge of the work and the commissioner of highways certified that for work satisfactorily performed during the month of March there was due to the contractor the sum of \$2,863. A warrant for this amount was withheld by the comptroller on the ground that the contractor had violated that clause in the contract which, in accordance with the Labor Law, required him to pay the prevailing rate of wages. The contractor thereupon applied to the Special

Term of the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus requiring the comptroller to deliver said warrant. The court denied the application; and appeal was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which at the December term reversed the decision of the lower court and granted the mandamus. The court was divided in its decision, Judges Hatch and Patterson concurring in the prevailing opinion of Judge Ingraham, while Judge Van Brunt concurred in Judge Morgan J. O'Brien's dissenting opinion.

Judge Ingraham in construing the law admitted the right of the Legislature to prescribe the form of contracts between municipal corporations and private contractors, but held that the city once having accepted the work was obligated to pay for it; the city having failed to exercise its option of avoiding the contract, accepted the benefits of the work, and thereby waived its right to declare the contract void. Judge O'Brien in his dissenting opinion was inclined to maintain the validity of the act, but did not think the court was called upon to determine that question. He believed that a mandamus should be denied, and the issue tried by action brought in the regular course.

From the order for a writ of mandamus Comptroller Coler appealed to the Court of Appeals which handed down a decision on February 26, 1901, affirming the order by a vote of five to two, Judges Bartlett and Vann concurring with Judges O'Brien and Landon for affirmance and Judge Martin concurring with Judge O'Brien. Chief Justice Parker and Justice Haight read dissenting opinions.

Judge O'Brien, who wrote the prevailing opinion,* concluded that "in so far as the statute is invoked to shield the city from the obligation to pay the relator the money due to him, it is not a valid defense, for the reason that some of its most material provisions are in conflict with the Constitution:

"1. Because in its actual operation it permits and requires the expenditure of the money of the city or that of the local property owner for other than city purposes.

*Reprinted in full in the Department's BULLETIN No. 8 (March, 1901), pages 54-61.

"2. Because it invades rights of liberty and property in that it denies to the city and the contractor the right to agree with their employees upon the measure of their compensation, and compels them in all cases to pay an arbitrary and uniform rate which is expressed in vague language, difficult to define or ascertain, and subject to constant change from artificial causes.

"3. Because it virtually confiscates all property rights of the contractor under his contract for breach of his engagement to obey the statute, and it attempts to make acts and omissions penal which, in themselves, are innocent and harmless. It, in effect, imposes a penalty upon the exercise by the city or by the contractor of the right to agree with the employees upon the terms and conditions of the employment."

Judge Parker's dissenting opinion begins with a strong affirmation of the right of the State, as a proprietor, to prescribe the condition of contracts into which its agents may enter. The terms may be wise or foolish but the courts have no right to encroach upon the prerogatives of the Legislature in prescribing those terms. And private contractors certainly have no grievance for they are not obliged to accept a contract if they do not like its terms. Of course, a provision in the contract requiring the contractor to pay the current rate of wages "would interfere with his liberty to hire men for lower wages. So a provision that he must use a certain brand of cement which is no better and costs more than other brands would interfere with his liberty to buy first-class cement at a lower price." But "his liberty is not thereby interfered with at all within the meaning of the Constitution, for he has solemnly covenanted in his agreement that he shall not be at liberty to do anything in the course of the performance of the contract contrary to the wishes of the proprietor as expressed in the written contract." Says Judge Parker:

"The reason by which the decision about to be made is sought to be supported fails to persuade me that it is other than a judicial encroachment upon legislative prerogative; for it is that and nothing less if the statute does not offend against either the Federal or the State Constitution. If the statute, which seems to be regarded by some as vicious in its tendency, attempted to regulate the question of wages as between citizens of the State so as to affect even in the slightest degree the basis on which one citizen should contract with another, then not only would much of the discussion which this statute has invoked be relevant, but the decision about to be made would be unquestionably sound. The Legislature, however, intended nothing of the kind, and the statute not

only omits to express any such purpose, but it is so carefully guarded as to leave no room for doubt that the Legislature, appreciating the limits of its authority, intended to and did simply provide with certainty that those who work directly for the State or upon public works within the State, shall receive that which may be termed going wages in the locality in which any particular public work is being carried on as will at once appear from a reading of the statute, so much of which as is germane to the question under discussion being set out in the statement of facts. In other words, the Legislature, which is vested with the power to direct the conduct of the business operations of the State, by this statute has not only declared it to be the policy of the State as a proprietor to pay the prevailing rate of wages, but has enjoined upon its several agents and agencies the duty of executing this policy. An attack upon this statute, therefore, assails the right of the State as a proprietor to pay such wages as it chooses to those who either work for it directly, or upon any work of construction in which it may be engaged.

"No one has presumed to challenge the right of an individual either to pay the prevailing rate of wages in his locality, or, if he concludes to have his work done by contract, to refuse to award it to a contractor who will not agree to pay the going wages to all employees that may be engaged upon the work. But the State seems to be regarded in some quarters as having less power as a proprietor than an individual, so that what an individual may contract to do in the performance of his own work, the State itself may not do when it assumes the role of proprietor and attempts the construction of important public work.

"Now, having called attention to the fact that the statute by its terms is expressly limited to laborers employed upon the work of which the State, in its entirety or through some subdivision thereof, is the proprietor, we come to the question whether there is any provision of either the Federal or State Constitution that so far restricts the power of the State in constructing its buildings or other public works, that it has less liberty of action than one of its citizens. That it has, to say the least, as much power as a proprietor as has any of the individuals of which its citizenship is comprised, would seem to be a self-evident proposition. But as evidence is not wanting that it is not so regarded by others the subject must have some consideration. In 1889 the Legislature provided by statute that from and after the passage of the act the wages of day laborers employed by the State, or any officer thereof, should not be less than two dollars per day. (Chapter 380 of the Laws of 1889.) It is difficult to imagine from what source the idea could have been born that this statute was unconstitutional, in view of the fact that it was known of all men that the Legislature had always fixed the compensation of its executive, legislative and judicial officers, and had provided from the beginning what compensation, if any, should be paid to all of the county and city officers throughout the State. Indeed, the compensation for every kind and character of service whatsoever had always been fixed either by the Legislature directly, or through agencies created by it, the original source of power in all cases being the Legislature. Nevertheless, there were those who conceived the absurd idea that there was some distinction between the compensation for day laborers and the compensa-

tion for all others engaged in the service of the State, and so the demand of one, Clarke, who was employed upon the canals, for the compensation fixed by the Legislature, was challenged and finally came to this court, where the question was put at rest by a unanimous decision, which held that 'There is no express or implied restriction to be found in the Constitution upon the power of the Legislature to fix and declare the rate of compensation to be paid for labor or services performed upon the public works of the State. The Legislature is doubtless open to criticism from the standpoint of sound policy and expediency, but the courts have nothing to do with these questions so long as it is not in conflict with the Constitution, and we think that a general law regulating the compensation of laborers employed by the State or by officers under its authority, which disturbs no vested right or contract, was within the power of the Legislature to enact, whatever may be said as to its wisdom or policy.' (Clarke v. State of N. Y., 142 N. Y., 101.)

"Now, certainly it need not be argued that, if the Constitution contains no restriction 'upon the power of the Legislature to fix and declare the rate of compensation to be paid for labor or services performed on the public works of the State,' there is nothing in the Constitution to restrict the power of the Legislature in declaring that 'the rate of compensation to be paid for labor or services performed on the public works of the State' 'shall (in the language of the statute) not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work on, about or in connection with which labor is performed, in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used.' So, if authority be needed, we have the authority of this court that the Legislature has the power to provide that the policy of the State shall be to pay the going rate of wages in the locality in which a public work is to be done and to command its agents to obey its directions in that regard. For illustration: Were it now engaged in the erection of a new capitol, the public officer or officers having in charge the construction by appointment of the Legislature, would, under the authority of the Clarke case, be obliged to pay the prevailing rate of wages in Albany, and if, in the course of construction, it should be determined to do some part of the work by contract, as was the case during the last year of work upon the capitol, those having in charge the construction would be obliged to provide in the contract that the contractor shall pay the prevailing rate of wages in Albany. Of course, a contractor would not be obliged to accept a contract under such terms; but certainly would do so if he wished the work, for the State as proprietor would have the right to impose any terms it might choose as a condition of awarding the contract, just as an individual might do. Terms might thus be imposed which would be unwise or very foolish for both the State and the contractor, in the estimation of the latter; but it is the proprietor's right to be unwise if he so wills, in which respect the State is perhaps both in theory and practice on an equality with its citizens. The provision in the contract requiring, in effect, that he should pay the going wages would, of course, interfere with his liberty to hire men for lower wages. So a provision that he must use a certain brand of cement which is no better and costs more than other brands

would interfere with his liberty to buy first-class cement at a lower price than the brand named. A provision that some or all of the figurework cut out of stone should be done by workmen from Italy, would perhaps interfere with the employment at less expense of men of equal or greater skill at home who could do equally good or better work, and to that extent his liberty to so contract as to make a greater profit for himself, without injury to the proprietor, would be interfered with; but it is interfered with only because he assents to the proprietor's wishes and contracts that it shall be so, and hence his liberty is not interfered with at all within the meaning of the Constitution; for he has solemnly covenanted in his agreement that he shall not be at liberty to do anything in the course of the performance of the contract that shall be contrary to the wishes of the proprietor as expressed in the written contract."

Judge Parker then goes on to show that the Legislature has an equal right to prescribe the terms of the contracts for public work entered into by the municipalities of the State. "The authority of the State," he says, "is supreme in every part of it, and in all of the public undertakings the State is the proprietor."

The argument is developed at length but is so largely a matter of precedent that it would be unprofitable to reproduce it here. We will simply quote the precedent cited by Judge Parker as having absolute authority in the matter: "A municipal corporation is, so far as its purely municipal relations are concerned, simply an agency of the State for conducting the affairs of government and as such it is subject to the control of the Legislature." (Williams v. Eggleston, 170 U. S. 304.)

Two points in the opinion of Judge Landon deserve attention: In one, he denies that analogy exists between the quality of materials to be used in public work and the rate of wages to be paid to workmen employed thereon; in the second, he exposes the indefiniteness of the legal phrase "the prevailing rate of wages:"

"The State, like an individual, may contract for the kind and quality of materials to be furnished in a given construction; otherwise it may not get what it wants. It is, I submit, false analogy to assume that it has the right to dictate to the contractor the wages he shall pay his workmen. They are not parties to the contract; it is not made for their benefit; the State cannot directly give them gratuities, and, therefore, cannot indirectly do so through the contractor; much less by extortion masked under the power to contract. Conceding that the State has a benevolent sentiment of concern in the matter of workmen's wages, that sentiment has no relation to the subject-matter the contractor has agreed

to deliver; and because it has none, the contrary claim of the State has no just basis. The contract calls for a certain kind of work by Rogers, the relator. If he furnished it, it is of no more business concern to the State than to the individual whether he has meantime furnished his workmen with tooth brushes or paid them extra wages.

"It is admitted that the contractor paid less than the prevailing rate of wages. No doubt that is true if the highest rate among the best workmen is the test. But what is the prevailing rate of wages? Is it the rate that the best workmen or the largest mass of workmen, or the average workmen, can command? Does it depend upon ability? If so, of which grade? Or upon numbers? If so, is it the majority of all or of a class? And if of a class, of which class, and why? What rights have those who do not come within the dominant class? Does it depend upon supply and demand? Upon fair competition? How can we tell? Must we not conclude that a statute which simply says the prevailing rate of wages is too indefinite in its meaning to be made the test or condition of a penalty or forfeiture? When a penal statute leaves doubtful the kind of act it denounces, the accused is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and though he may not insist upon the doubt the State out of self-respect should refrain from inflicting the penalty."

NEW YORK CONTRACTS SET ASIDE.

[Meyers vs. the City of New York, 58 App. Div., 534.]

The decision in the case of Rodgers vs. Coler, reported above, left the taxpayers of New York city in an anomalous condition: they were obliged to pay contractors on work under way money enough to insure the maintenance of standard wages, but could not compel the contractors to pay such wages. Unless the workmen were in a position to compel the payment of the standard rates of wages, the only persons benefited by the decision would be the contractors. A taxpayer thereupon began an action against the city for the cancellation of the contract for the new East River bridge on the ground that said contract was vitiated by the insertion of the prevailing rate of wages clause and his contention was sustained by the Appellate Division, first department, which overruled an interlocutory judgment of the Supreme Court.

The action was brought under the law of 1892 and section 1925 of the Penal Code, to prevent waste of public money, which it was alleged would result from the contract. It was admitted by the defendant that the insertion of the provisions in question

tended to increase the price of the work by compelling the contractor to pay higher wages than he would have had to pay without them. "Therefore," said the court, "we have this condition of affairs, that the law imposed upon the bridge commissioners the duty of requiring that their contractors, as a condition of making the contract to do work upon the bridge, should agree to pay the prevailing rate of wages and employ only citizens of the State of New York; that the law compelling such requirements is unconstitutional; that the effect of it is unduly to increase the price necessary to be paid, and it necessarily follows, as it seems to me, that the insertion of any requirement in the contract which unduly increases the price to be paid for the work operates as a waste of the public money."

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

[*People ex rel. Lentilhon vs. Coler*, 168 N. Y., 6.]

An action similar to the case of *Rodgers vs. Coler* was brought against Comptroller Coler by Eugene Lentilhon, who sought a writ of mandamus requiring the comptroller to draw a warrant for money alleged to be due him for work performed under contract with the city. The refusal of the comptroller to issue such warrants was based on the ground that Lentilhon had failed to comply with the provisions of the contract containing the Labor Law of the State, namely, (1) that he compelled or permitted his employees and those performing the work in question, under his supervision and control, to labor more than eight hours a day; and (2) that he had not paid his mechanics, workmen and laborers the prevailing rate of wages, as required by the said Labor Law.

Both the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division refused to issue the mandamus on the ground that as Lentilhon did not have a clear legal right to the amount claimed he should be remitted to the ordinary action for collecting debts.

Upon appeal, the Court of Appeals decided that the granting or withholding of a writ of mandamus was discretionary with the Supreme Court and hence not reviewable by the Court of

Appeals. The decision was notable, however, for its definition of the scope of the decision in *Rodgers vs. Coler*. Referring to the two clauses of the Labor Law violation of which had been alleged, the court said that the "Labor Law so far as it relates to the prevailing rate of wages" has been held unconstitutional. Continuing, the court declared that:

"This leaves but one issue to be tried, to wit, the constitutionality of the provision of the Labor Law of 1897, as amended, which prohibits more than eight hours of work in any calendar day under contract with the State or a municipal corporation."*

Since the close of the Department year, the courts of Tompkins and Orange counties have held the Eight-hour Law unconstitutional on the basis of the reasoning used in *Rodgers vs. Coler*. The latter case (*People vs. Orange County Road Construction Co.*) was appealed and the decision of the county court reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, which on June 13, 1902, unanimously sustained the Eight-hour Law.†

THE STONE-DRESSING LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

[*People ex rel. Treat vs. Coler*, 166 N. Y., 144.]

Section 14 of the Labor Law (chapter 415, Laws of 1897) provides that "all stone used in State and municipal works, except paving blocks and crushed stone, shall be worked, dressed and carved within the State," and that the State or municipality shall revoke the contract of a contractor who violates the law.‡ The Court of Appeals, on March 8, 1901, declared this law unconstitutional. With respect to the State Constitution the decision rests on the same grounds as the decision in the case of the prevailing rate of wages law, already set forth.

The case was brought into the courts through the refusal of Comptroller Coler, of New York city, to pay money alleged to be due to Contractor Ralph J. Treat for work done. Upon the com-

* Condensed from report in the Department's BULLETIN, No. 10 (Sept., 1901), pp. 253-9.

† Reported in the Department's BULLETIN No. 13 (June, 1902), p. 146.

‡ The law was originally enacted in 1894 (chapter 277), was amended by chapter 413, Laws of 1895, and incorporated in chapter 32 of the general laws (the Labor Law) in 1897.

pletion of the contract, the city officials had inspected and accepted the work, but before they had paid for same, protest was made to the comptroller that the contract had been violated through the use of stone dressed in New Jersey. The comptroller refused to pay the account and the contractor applied to the Supreme Court at Special Term for a writ of mandamus, which was refused. Appeal was then taken to the Appellate Division (December Term) which by a bare majority of one granted the application. Justice Hatch wrote the prevailing opinion, which was concurred in by Justices Ingraham and McLaughlin, the latter solely on account of the authority of the Rodgers case. Presiding Justice Van Brunt read a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. This decision did not pass upon the constitutionality of the statute, but held that the city was bound to pay the contractor after having accepted his work. The comptroller had no authority to withhold the warrant for payment, the delivery of the warrant being a purely ministerial act.

Comptroller Coler appealed the case and on March 8, 1901, the Court of Appeals handed down a decision affirming the order of the lower court on the ground that the law itself is unconstitutional for the same reasons that the prevailing rate of wages law (Rodgers v. Coler) was held unconstitutional and for the additional reason that it violated the interstate commerce clause of the United States Constitution. Thus, Judge O'Brien, who read the prevailing opinion, said:

"This case presents a new and additional question which was not involved in the Rodgers case. It will be seen by the provisions of the statute that the city and the contractor have, in effect, been forbidden to purchase a granite sewer basin that had been dressed or carved in any other State. The city and the contractor are virtually prohibited from procuring such dressed or carved stone as may be needed in the construction of the work or the performance of the contract in any other State. The citizen of another State who has prepared, dressed or carved stone for the market is virtually prohibited from selling the same in this State to a municipality or contractor for use in any public work. The stone used in such work must be dressed or carved within the jurisdiction of this State, and if the contractor ignores the statute and procures dressed or carved stone in another State, the city is directed to revoke his con-

tract, and thereupon it shall be discharged from all liability to pay him for the work.

“ We think that this statute is void, not only for the reasons stated in our decision in the case cited, but for the further reason that it is in conflict with the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution. It is a regulation of commerce between the States which the Legislature had no power to make. The citizens of other States have the right to resort to the markets of this State for the sale of their products, whether it be cut stone or any other article which is the subject of commerce. The citizens of this State have the right to enter the markets of every other State to sell their products, or to buy whatever they need, and all interference with the freedom of interstate commerce by State legislation is void. Under the Constitution of the United States, business or commercial transactions cannot be hampered or circumscribed by State boundary lines, and that is the effect of the statute in question. We do not think it necessary to enter into any argument to establish these propositions, since the ground has been covered by the discussion in two recent cases in this court. (People v. Hawkins, 157 N. Y. 1; People v. Buffalo Fish Co., 164 N. Y. 193.)”

All of the judges concurred except Chief Justice Parker, who read a dissenting opinion, urging the same reasons for dissent that he had in the Rodgers case. He held further that the New York law was not in contravention of the Federal Constitution:

“ If that section sought to prevent the citizens of this State from using stone cut and dressed in another State, it would unquestionably offend against the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution and be void. But the statute does not attempt to interfere with the liberty of any citizen to have such stone as he may use cut and dressed where and by whom he shall choose. On the contrary, the statute is but an attempt on the part of a sovereign State to exercise the same function of choice in such regard as the Constitution secures to the citizen. While the State cannot say to the citizen that he must have the stone used in his residence cut and dressed within the State, neither the Federal or State Constitution prevent him from deciding that he will not build a residence unless the stone to be used in it are cut and dressed within the State, nor from incorporating into a contract with a builder a provision that, unless every stone used in the structure be both cut and dressed within the State, the contract shall be void and the contractor deprived of compensation.

“ But the liberty of contract with which the citizen is endowed is no greater than that with which the State is invested when it enters on a scheme of construction for the public good. If, as respects freedom of contract, all the people of the State acting together are not greater than one of the units—a citizen—they are at least as great and may be as capricious as it is possible for an individual to be touching the style of architecture, quality of materials, character of workmen and rate of compensation that they will offer for work to be performed.

“ The Legislature in the statute authorizing the construction of any public work may provide for every detail if it chooses, or it may delegate

the whole or some part of the details to an agent or agency. But whichever method it may adopt the choice of materials and of men and the determination whether the work shall be done by day's work or by contract, are the choice and determination of the sovereign—the people—speaking through their chosen representative—the Legislature—upon which has been conferred every power and authority not expressly forbidden it by the Constitution, including, therefore, necessarily, the power to determine whether in a public structure brick or stone shall be used, and if the latter, from what quarries they shall be taken, where cut and dressed and by whom—and that is all that section 14 of the Labor Law seeks to accomplish.

“It may not be wise for the Legislature to thus discriminate as to its public work in favor of its own citizens, but whether it be or not the courts have no right to inquire, for they are without authority to correct a statute even if in their judgment it be founded on an erroneous view of sound principles of political economy.”

**PUBLIC OFFICIALS MAY NOT REQUIRE CONTRACTORS TO EMPLOY UNION
LABOR ON PUBLIC WORK.**

[Davenport v. Walker, 57 App. Div., 223.]

In April, 1900, the Albany county board of supervisors had to let a contract for the construction of an addition to the Albany hospital. For the roofing work two bids were made, one by James Gorman for \$1,000, and the other by James Ackroyd for \$724.48. Gorman agreed to comply with the terms of a resolution of the board to the effect that he would employ, when practicable, members of labor organizations; while Ackroyd refused to sign a contract containing such stipulation, but stated that he would observe all the labor laws of the State, and demanded that the work be let to him as the lowest bidder. This the committee of the board refused to do and was about to let the work to Gorman for \$1,000 when Samuel J. Davenport, a taxpayer, sought an injunction perpetually restraining the committee and board of supervisors from so doing. A temporary injunction was granted at the Albany Special Term of the Supreme Court and from this order the board appealed.

On January 9, 1901, the Appellate Division, Third Department, rendered a decision, which was unanimous, sustaining the injunction. Justice Charles E. Parker, in writing the opinion, said that it was a waste of the taxpayers' money to let the contract to Gorman, when Ackroyd, an equally responsible builder,

offered to do the work 27 per cent cheaper. He characterized the act of the board of supervisors as an attempt "to deprive the 'non-union workman' of his opportunity to obtain employment in the city of Albany," an "act so clearly against public policy and so violative of constitutional rights and of the first principles of our form of government that it should not be for a moment tolerated." Thus he said that—

"The question is presented whether public officers having in charge the letting and control of public work, to be done at the public expense, may aid and abet such unlawful attempt on the part of a trades organization by refusing to let any public work to those contractors who will not accede to such an unlawful demand. Can it be held, upon any tolerable view of the case, that the public officers of a county may, in concert with any organization of any kind, lawfully engage in an attempt to force all laborers in the county into such organization, or else into starvation for the want of employment?

"And is such concert of action in the least justified by the plea that by so doing they will be more likely to get the public work done in less time, and possibly with less loss and expense? In my judgment, not only the action of the council [the Building Trades Council of Albany], but also the action of the defendants in this case, in demanding that none but members of the organization be employed upon this work, was an act so clearly against public policy, and so violative of constitutional rights and of the first principles of our form of government, that it should not be for a moment tolerated, nor permitted to excuse or justify any act of theirs."*

* Condensed from the Department BULLETIN, March, 1901, pp. 65-8.

APPENDIX II.

LABOR LAWS RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The final report of the Industrial Commission, dated February 10, 1902, constitutes the nineteenth and last volume of the Commission's reports. It is a volume of 1270 pages and treats of the following subjects: Progress of the Nation; Agriculture; Mining; Transportation; Manufactures, Trade and Commerce; Industrial Combinations; Labor; Immigration; Taxation; Irrigation. The space specifically devoted to Labor comprises over 200 pages and concludes with the following recommendations:

Perhaps the subject of greatest public interest to-day is that of the regulation of the hours of labor permitted in industrial occupations, and especially in factories. Most of the Northern and Eastern States prohibit the employment of persons under the full age in factories or other mechanical establishments for more than a prescribed time per diem, usually ten hours, and not exceeding sixty hours per week. Obviously, Congress has no power without a constitutional amendment to legislate directly on this subject. The Commission are of the opinion that a uniform law upon this subject may wisely be recommended for adoption by all the States. We believe that such legislation cannot, under the Federal and State constitutions, be recommended as to persons, male or female, above the age of 21, except, of course, in some special industries where employment for too many hours becomes positively a menace to the health, safety, or well-being of the community; but minors, not yet clothed with all the rights of citizens, are peculiarly the subject of State protection, and still more so young children.

The Commission are of opinion, therefore, that a simple statute ought to be enacted by all the States to regulate the length of the working day for young persons in factories (meaning by "young persons" those between the age of majority and 14); and in view of the entire absence of protection now accorded by the laws of many States to children of tender years we think that the employment of children in factories in any capacity, or for any time, under the age of 14, should be prohibited. The question of shops and mercantile establishments generally appears even more subject to local conditions than that of factories; therefore, the Commission see no need for even recommending to the States any uniform legislation upon this subject. But child labor should be universally protected by educational restrictions, providing in substance that no child may be employed in either factories, shops, or in stores in large

cities, who cannot read and write, and, except during vacation, unless he has attended school for at least twelve weeks in each year.

Further regulation, especially in the line of bringing States which now have no factory acts up to a higher standard, is earnestly recommended.

The Commission would further recommend that the length of the working day in all public employment should be fixed at eight hours, in line with the present act of Congress, which should further be strengthened in some particulars. The objection that this discriminates between public and private employment is recognized, but in our judgment is outweighed by the demonstration of the benefits of a shorter day, which, it is hoped, will bring private employment to the same standard.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the constitutionality of the Utah law limiting the length of the day's labor in mines and underground workings, even in the case of male citizens of full age. The Commission would therefore recommend that the provisions of the Utah constitution and statutes be followed in all the States, by which the period of employment of workmen in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours a day, except in cases of emergency, when life or property is in imminent danger, and also that the employment of children under the age of 14 and of all women and girls in mines or underground quarries and workings shall be forbidden.

Under the interstate commerce power, Congress might well enact that no person under 18 shall be employed as a telegraph operator upon railroads, following the Colorado and Georgia statutes, and that all engineers and switchmen shall submit to an examination for color-blindness; also that it be made a misdemeanor for an engineer or switchman to be intoxicated while on duty.

A simple and liberal law regulating the payment of labor should be adopted in all the States, providing that laborers shall be paid, for all labor performed, in cash or cash orders, without discount, not in goods or due-bills, and that no compulsion, direct or indirect, should be used to make them purchase supplies at any particular store. More stringent legislation, as by providing that mining employers, etc., may not run supply stores at all, must necessarily be determined by the several States according to their local conditions. The company-store acts now in existence are frequently evaded by the device of giving a percentage on all purchases to the employer, or paying commissions on all collections from his employees. It may be difficult to devise a uniform law touching such matters, but the attention of the State legislatures is called to such evasions and the abuses arising therefrom. Provisions for the fair weighing of coal at mines before passing over a screen or other device, in order that the miner may be compensated for all coal having a market value, should be adopted, and the miners should have the privilege of employing a check weighman at their own expense.

The question of the enforcement of the labor contract by injunction or contempt in equity process is a very difficult one, mainly so made by the abuses which have arisen from injunctions carelessly issued by learned judges or by the unlearned judges of inferior courts in States which confuse chancery and common-law jurisdiction. The injunction is a high prerogative writ, and should be awarded only after the most careful

examination by a tribunal thoroughly competent. Wherever possible, and wherever the transaction complained of is a simple criminal offense, it should be left to the jurisdiction of the local criminal courts, aided, if necessary, by the police or military authorities; but when the case is one which is properly a subject of equity jurisdiction, and where issuance of an injunction is really necessary to prevent irreparable loss or wrong, it seems to be going too far to say that no contempt of the injunction shall be punished without all the delays and safeguards of an ordinary jury trial. It might be well to limit punishment for contempt to imprisonment for a brief period, but equity courts must not be deprived of the power to protect themselves and make their decrees respected. At the same time, the practice of awarding blanket injunctions against all the world, or against numerous unnamed defendants, as well as the practice of indirectly enforcing the contract for personal service by enjoining employees from quitting work, should be discouraged not only by popular sentiment, but by intelligent judicial opinion. There should be no unnecessary departure from the time-honored principle that the contract of personal service cannot be specially enforced, because to do so entails a condition of practical slavery.

The statutes concerning intimidation are extremely interesting, but seem to require no particular comment. They are principally little more than expressions of the common law. As, however, they have so generally been adopted in the States, it might be wise for Congress to adopt such a statute relative to railway labor, and for that purpose the New York Statute, generally followed in the Western States, is probably the best. The Maine law applying to railroads is very full and explicit and might well be adopted by Congress for all railroads or other interstate carriers, supplemented by the provisions of the New York Penal Code (sec. 653).

There is at present no Federal legislation protecting the political rights of laborers, and it would seem that the ordinary State statutes, which prohibit employers from coercing employees in the exercise of their right of suffrage or from seeking to influence them by pay envelopes, threats of discharge, or otherwise, could properly be made a national law applying to elections to Federal offices. The New York statute (Penal Code, sec. 41, Laws 1894, chap. 714) is perhaps the most complete, and might well be copied.

The legal rights of laborers in suits, etc., must necessarily be left to the regulation of the States creating the courts where they are conducted, but the United States bankruptcy act should be amended by copying the usual state law (see New York General Laws, chap. 32, art. 1, sec. 8), by which a preferred lien is given to all employees, clerks, and servants for debts due for wages and salaries, above all other claims, except taxes or debts due the Federal Government, if such debts were incurred within six months before the assignment or receivership, whether of a person, or a corporation, or the death of a deceased insolvent.

Convict labor is the subject of a special report, but it seems clear that Congress should legislate to prevent the importation and sale of convict-made goods from one State into another without the consent of the State into which the goods were imported, or where they were sold. The importation of foreign convict-made goods has been prohibited by act of Congress. (See tariffs 1890, 1894 and 1897.)

In States which have many factories the well-known factory act of Massachusetts or New York, based upon the English act which served as a model to all such, is recommended for uniform adoption.

The sweat-shop law, also, which is now practically identical in the important States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is recommended for general adoption.

On the subject of railway labor, which is undoubtedly covered by the interstate powers of Congress, the Commission are of opinion that Congress should adopt a consistent code of law regulating all matters concerning employment in that industry, such as the hours of labor, the limitation of continuous runs by engineers, or continuous service by telegraph operators or switchmen, without period of sufficient rest, the enactment of a consistent employers' liability code, including a definition of the fellow-servant doctrine, the liability of the employer or corporation for defective appliances, etc., with definitions of what appliances, bridges, car-couplers, overhead guards, bridge guards, blocking of switches and frogs, and all such matters shall be required from railways, and defect of which shall shift the burden of proof of notice upon the defendant; that such a complete code adopted should be made binding in accident cases whenever they are tried in the Federal courts, without regard to the laws of the State or Territory, where the accident occurred, so far as such a provision is constitutional; and the Commission are of opinion that such a provision would be constitutional in so far as it applied to matters of procedure—that is, evidence, or burden of proof, rather than substantive right of action; and all such regulations would be constitutional as applied to railway cases or steamboat carriers under the interstate commerce doctrine; but beyond this the terms of the law might well apply, as has been said, to all cases arising in any employment which are brought in, or are ultimately tried in, the Federal courts, leaving the court in each case to determine whether in fact the statute can constitutionally be applied to the circumstances of the case.

Such a code would not only have the great advantage of simplifying conditions throughout the country in the large class of railway and steamboat employments, but the force of example would be so great that even in matters where Congress could not properly interfere, such as the substantive cause of injury in an occupation not of interstate commerce, the States would be led by force of example and uniformity, it is hoped, to voluntarily adopt this code, and thus make the law identical in all occupations throughout the country. This the Commission believe to be one of the most important efforts in the labor interest to which the attention of Congress can possibly be invited.

The Commission note that trade unions have rarely, if at all, taken advantage of the statutes permitting them to incorporate. Under the national act (U. S. Stats., 1886, chap. 567) not one prominent trade union has, in the thirteen years since its enactment, been incorporated.

The statutes already adopted in the several States, discriminating as between union and nonunion labor by making it a penal offense for an employer to exclude union labor only, seem to us unconstitutional, being class legislation. The statute should apply to union and nonunion labor alike, if it is to be enacted at all. The right to be employed and protected

without belonging to a union should be preserved; but every facility should be given labor to organize if it desires, and the last vestige of the notion that trade unions are a criminal conspiracy should be swept away.

Almost universally the States have adopted statutes protecting trade-union labels. Against such statutes there can be no possible objection in principle, and Congress might well enact a similar law.

On the important subject of strikes and boycotts, reference is had to the digest in Volume V. The experiments of the States in regulating them by statute are extremely interesting. Substantially, they come to this, that a strike shall be always legal except when conducted on a public employment in such a manner as to injure the public safety or health; and, on the other hand, that a boycott or combination to injure or control the liberty of an individual is always illegal, sometimes criminal. This is substantially the modern American common law. Nothing should be a conspiracy in a trade dispute except where the acts actually committed or the object of the combination would be an act criminal under the common law.

Laws against blacklisting have very generally been adopted, and are probably sound in principle when they do not go to the length of prohibiting privileged communication or fair information upon subjects of mutual interest, for the blacklist in itself is a kind of boycott and is covered by the common law on that subject. Congress has already legislated upon blacklists in railway employments and upon compulsory benefit societies by the act of June 1, 1898, but these subjects require further consideration.

The use of private police detectives, or other armed bodies of hired men, generally imported from one state to another, to repel a strike or defend property, or newly engaged employees, in times of labor trouble, has aroused the anxious attention of many State legislatures, some of which have gone to the length of passing laws of doubtful constitutionality forbidding the passage of persons from one State to another for the purpose of such protection. This matter lies probably within the powers of Congress, and a reasonable statute to prevent abuses should be enacted.

The arbitration and conciliation laws have recently been considered by Congress in connection with the arbitration act applying to railway disputes (U. S. Stats., 1898, 370). In a general way, the Commission would report that such laws in the States have been found effective for purpose of conciliation, but that the strict arbitration machinery rarely functions well. The arbitration laws now existing, particularly the national act of 1898, should be made clear, so that the parties to the arbitration, whether employer or employee, should appear as lawfully constituted associations or corporations, or otherwise as individuals with proper machinery for representation by their leaders; and the Commission believe that whoever inaugurates a lockout or strike without first petitioning for arbitration, or assenting to it when offered, should be subjected to an appropriate penalty. The object of the first recommendation is to get responsible parties to the record, and make sure that the individuals concerned in the difficulty are lawfully represented in the proceedings; and the object of the second recommendation is to encourage peaceable adjustments of differences and to discourage the resort to strikes and lockouts until legal methods have

been tried. The statute should not confine arbitration to a public board, but should permit the parties to choose arbitrators if they prefer. There should be no provision to compel either side to abide by the decision. It is believed that a full and fair investigation of the facts will, in most cases, bring the parties into substantial agreement, while in other cases the result may be safely left to public opinion.

In conclusion, the Commission would recommend the establishment by all the States of labor bureaus or commissioners, who shall, besides their local duties as now defined, be charged with that of exchanging their statistics and reports, and of convening at least once a year in national conference for general consultation, which national conference should have power to submit directly to Congress its recommendations for such Federal legislation as a majority of the State commissioners may deem advisable, and shall also submit to all the States, through the commissioner of each separate State, their recommendations for such uniform State statutes upon labor subjects as may seem wise and desirable.

JAMES H. KYLE, *Chairman*.
BOIES PENROSE.
WILLIAM LORIMER.
THEOBALD OTJEN.
A. L. HARRIS.
JOHN M. FARQUHAR.

EUGENE D. CONGER.
THOMAS W. PHILLIPS.
M. D. RATCHFORD.
JOHN L. KENNEDY.
ALBERT CLARKE.

Charles H. Litchman, who was appointed in Mr. Ratchford's place subsequent to the submission of the foregoing recommendations, assents thereto in the final report of the Commission, while Ellison A. Smyth, Charles J. Harris, John W. Daniel and D. A. Tompkins dissent. Messers. Smyth and Harris express the opinion that differences in economic conditions in different sections of the country, "render it both unjust and impracticable to attempt any uniform laws regulating labor in all the States" and that the future prosperity of the country "demands the greatest freedom of contract between labor and capital;" and Senator Daniel concurs in the spirit of these views. Messrs. Harris and Tompkins in a separate memorandum express the opinion that the Commission's review of evidence is "too much in the nature of a theoretic argument in favor of the unrestricted and uncontrolled organization of special classes of labor," and they regard as the most important means of amelioration (1) the provision of ample school facilities; (2) compulsory education; (3) co-operative banks and building associations; (4) government postal savings banks; (5) incorporation of labor organizations.

APPENDIX III.

THE ECONOMICS OF FACTORY LEGISLATION.

BY

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB.

[From the "Case for the Factory Acts," London and New York, 1901.]

1. THE NEED FOR REGULATION.

At first sight any dictatorial interference by a government official between two private persons making an ordinary contract, when it involves no offence against morality, seems an intolerable infringement of personal liberty. And when the contract is one for the sale and purchase of labor, and the interference goes to the length of preventing the transaction from taking place unless certain conditions are complied with, so that the laborer is deprived, in his need, of a job on terms which he is willing to accept and the employer to give, the action of the government may easily seem, to his middle class friends and patrons, a denial of his right to work, and therefore of his right to live. And for this view there was, in the eighteenth century, high economic authority.* "The patrimony of a poor man," says Adam Smith, "lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property."† The employer feels no less aggrieved. It is upon "freedom of enterprise" that he has been taught to rely for the reward of exceptional talent, expensive education, and the fruits of past saving. "The right of every man to employ the capital he inherits or has acquired according to his own discretion, without molestation, so long as he does not infringe on the rights and property of others, is one of those privileges which the free and happy constitution of this country has long accustomed every Briton to conceive as his birthright."‡ Finally, the whole body politic, though it is, through its own factory inspector, itself the aggressor in the matter, has its grievance too; for we have all learnt how greatly the national wealth and prosperity depend on the free exercise of enterprise and initiative of our inventors, manufacturers and traders.

All these arguments against factory legislation are as self-evident to the ordinary man and woman of the upper or middle class as the statement that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west is to the man in

* For a more complete statement of the argument of this chapter, with additional facts and exact authorities for every statement, the reader is referred to *Industrial Democracy*, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb (London: Longmans: 1897); see especially, Part III, pp. 603-850, together with the appendix on "The Bearing of Industrial Parasitism and the Policy of a National Minimum on the Free Trade Controversy." The chapter here printed is, in fact, an abstract in 70 pages of an elaborate analysis of modern industry extending over 250 pages.

† Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1776. Edition by J. R. M'Culloch, 1839, p. 55.

‡ Report of the House of Commons Committee on the State of the Woollen Manufacture in England, Jan. 4, 1806, p. 12.

the street. But exactly as our faith in the Ptolemaic system of the universe has been shattered by a more accurate observation of facts and by unravelling the connections between these facts, so has our faith in the good results of free competition in the labor market been destroyed by a more intimate knowledge of the life and labor of our working people, and by a careful analysis of the actual process of bargaining between employer and wage-earner.

On the facts alone, the weight of evidence is overwhelmingly against unfettered competition among wage-earners for employment. For three-quarters of a century committees of both houses of Parliament, and royal commissions composed of all the available experts, have sat and listened to the tale of degradation and misery brought about by individual bargaining between capitalist and wage-earner. From the horrors of the unregulated textile industries prior to 1833—"a state of slavery more horrid than the system of colonial slavery"—to the revelations in 1890 before the House of Lords Committee on the Sweating System, we hear the same dismal refrain, of "earnings barely sufficient to sustain existence: hours of labor such as to make the lives of the workers periods of almost ceaseless toil: sanitary conditions injurious to the health of the persons employed, and dangerous to the public."* And it is at least remarkable that in this interminable series of public enquiries, initiated by ministers of different political parties, conducted almost exclusively by members of the capitalist and brain-working class, actuated by all sorts of motives, and swayed by very varying bias, there has never been a single case in which the verdict has been in favor of free competition in the labor market. It is, in fact, upon the recommendations of these committees and commissions that our successive factory acts, truck acts, mines regulation acts, and workmen's compensation acts have been based. From the first instalment of state regulation in 1819, in the feeble attempt to limit the hours of children in cotton mills, down to the inclusion of washerwomen in 1895, and the universally applicable prohibitions of the Truck Act of 1896, we see the Labor Code constantly extended and elaborated, until, at the present time, every individual wage-earner in mining or manufacturing is included under one or other of its provisions.

But evidence drawn empirically from facts, though it may justify the action of the practical man, is not scientifically conclusive. Our legislators may have been mistaken in inferring that because they always found certain specific evils in unregulated trades it was the absence of regulation that caused the evils. The low wages, long hours, and bad sanitation of unregulated occupations—what, in fact, we now call "sweating"—and the better conditions prevailing in regulated industries, might be pure coincidences. To complete our conviction that they stand in the relation of cause and effect we must be able to trace the actual process by which "individual bargaining" does, as a matter of fact, bring about a beating down of the livelihood of the manual worker below the level of efficient citizenship. This laying bare of the actual working of free competition in the labor market has been the main achievement of economic science during the last thirty years.

* Final Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System, 1890.

First, we must realize the essential and permanent inequality in bargaining power between the individual wage-earner and the capitalist employer. When the conditions of the workman's life are settled, without any collective regulation, by absolutely free contract between man and man the workman's freedom is delusive. Where he bargains, he bargains at a hopeless disadvantage; and on many of the points most vital to his health, efficiency, and personal comfort, he is unable to bargain at all.

Let us see how this comes about. We will not take a time of bad trade, when five workmen are competing for one situation. We will assume that the whole labor market is in a state of perfect equilibrium; that there is only one workman wanting work and only one situation vacant. Now, watch the process of bargaining between the employer and the workman. If the capitalist refuses to accept the workman's terms, he will no doubt suffer some inconvenience as an employer. To fulfill his orders he will have to "speed up" some of his machinery, or insist on his workpeople working longer hours. Failing these expedients he may have to delay the delivery of his goods, and may even find his profits at the end of the year fractionally less than before. But, meanwhile, he goes on eating and drinking, his wife and family go on living, just as before. His physical comfort is not affected: he can afford to wait until the laborer comes back in a humbler frame of mind. And that is just what the laborer must presently do. For he, meanwhile, has lost his day. His very subsistence depends on his promptly coming to an agreement. If he stands out he has no money to meet his weekly rent or to buy food for his family. If he is obstinate, consumption of his little hoard, or the pawning of his furniture, may put off the catastrophe; but sooner or later slow starvation forces him to come to terms. And since success in the higgling of the market is largely determined by the relative eagerness of the parties to come to terms—especially if this eagerness cannot be hidden—it is now agreed, even on this ground alone, "that manual laborers as a class are at a disadvantage in bargaining."*

But there is also a marked difference between the parties in that knowledge of the circumstances which is requisite for successful higgling. "The art of bargaining," says Jevons, "mainly consists in the buyer ascertaining the lowest price at which the seller is willing to part with his object, without disclosing, if possible, the highest price which he, the buyer, is willing to give. . . . The power of reading another man's thoughts is of high importance in business."† Now the essential economic weakness of the isolated workman's position, as we have just described it, is necessarily known to the employer and his foreman. The isolated workman, on the other hand, is ignorant of the employer's position. Even in the rare cases in which the absence of a single workman is seriously inconvenient to the capitalist employer, this is unknown to anyone outside his office. What is even more important, the employer, knowing the state of the market for his product, can form a clear opinion of how much it is worth his while to give, rather than go without the man altogether, or rather than postpone closing with him for a few weeks.

* *Principles of Economics*, by Prof. A. Marshall. 3d edition (London, 1895). Book VI, ch. iv, p. 649.

† W. S. Jevons, *Theory of Political Economy*. 3d edition (London, 1888), ch. iv, p. 124.

Meanwhile the isolated workman is wholly in the dark as to how much he may stand out for.

At such disadvantages it is comparatively a minor matter that the manual worker is, from his position and training, far less skilled than the employer or his foreman in the art of bargaining itself. This art forms a large part of the daily life of the employer, whilst the foreman is specially selected for his skill in engaging and superintending workmen. The manual worker, on the contrary, has the very smallest experience of, and practically no training in, what is essentially one of the arts of the capitalist employer. He never engages in any but one sort of bargaining, and that only on occasions which may be infrequent, and which in any case make up only a tiny fraction of his life.

Here, then, we have the first part of the explanation why unfettered individual bargaining produces bad conditions of employment. But this is not all. We often forget that the contract between employer and workman is to the employer simply a question of the number of shillings to be paid at the end of the week. To the workman it is much more than that. The wage-earner does not, like the shopkeeper, merely sell a piece of goods which is carried away. It is his whole life which, for the stated terms, he places at the disposal of his employer. What hours he shall work, when and where he shall get his meals, the sanitary conditions of his employment, the safety of the machinery, the atmosphere and temperature to which he is subjected, the fatigue or strains which he endures, the risks of accident or disease which he has to incur: all these are involved in the workman's contract and not in his employer's. Yet about the majority of these vital conditions he cannot bargain at all. Imagine a weaver, before accepting employment in a Lancashire cotton mill, examining the quantity of steam in the shed, the strength of the shuttle-guards, and the soundness of the belts of the shafting; an engineer prying into the security of the hoists and cranes, or the safety of the lathes and steam hammers among which he must move; a dressmaker's assistant computing the cubic space which will be her share of the workroom, criticising the ventilation, warmth and lighting, or examining the decency of the sanitary accommodation; think of the woman who wants a job at the white lead works, testing the poisonous influence in the particular process employed, and reckoning, in terms of shillings and pence, the exact degree of injury to her health which she is consenting to incur. No sensible person can really assert that the individual operative seeking a job has either the knowledge or the opportunity to ascertain what the conditions are, or to determine what they should be, even if he could bargain about them at all. On these matters at any rate there can be no question of free contract. We may, indeed, leave them to be determined by the employer himself; that is to say, by the competition between employers as to who can most reduce the expenses of production. What this means we know from the ghastly experience of the early factory system: when whole generations of our factory hands were stunted and maimed, diseased and demoralized, hurried into early graves by the progressive degeneration of conditions imposed on even the best employers by the reckless competition of the worst.

And if we consider the hours of labor we shall see that, in the typical

processes of modern industry, individual choice as to the length of the working day has become impossible. The most philanthropic or easy-going builder or manufacturer could not possibly make separate arrangements with each of his work-people as to the times at which they should come and go, the particular intervals for meals, or what days they should take as holidays. Directly we get machinery and division of labor—directly we have more than one person working at the production of an article—all the persons concerned are compelled by the very nature of their occupation to work in concert. This means that there must be one uniform rule for the whole establishment. Every workman must come when the bell rings, and stay as long as the works are open; individual choice there can be none. The hours at which the bell shall ring must either be left to the autocratic decision of the employer, or else settled by collective regulation to which every workman is compelled to conform.

Such are the disadvantages at which, when the labor market is in a state of perfect equilibrium, the isolated individual workman stands in bargaining with the capitalist employer. But it is, to say the least of it, unusual, in any trade in this country, for there to be no more workmen applying for situations than there are situations to be filled. When the unemployed are crowding round the factory gates every morning it is plain to each man that unless he can induce the foreman to select him rather than another, his chance of subsistence for weeks to come may be irretrievably lost. Under these circumstances bargaining in the case of isolated individual workmen becomes absolutely impossible. The foreman has only to pick his man and tell him the terms. Once inside the gates the lucky workman knows that if he grumbles at any of the surroundings, however intolerable; if he demurs to any speeding up, lengthening of the hours, or deductions; or if he hesitates to obey any order, however unreasonable, he condemns himself once more to the semi-starvation and misery of unemployment. The alternative to the foreman is merely to pick another man from the eager crowd. The difference to the employer is imperceptible.

So far the argument that the isolated workman, unprotected by any law or other collective regulation, must necessarily get the worst of the bargain, rests on the assumption that the capitalist employer will take full advantage of his strategic strength and beat each class of wage-earners down to the lowest possible terms. In so far as this result depends upon the will and intention of each individual capitalist the assumption is untrue. There are in every industry intelligent, far-sighted and public-spirited employers who take a positive pleasure in augmenting the wages and promoting the comfort of their work-people. Why not trust to the free play of the benevolent instincts to secure humane treatment for the worker?

The obvious reply is that the employer is not always benevolent. Besides, there are equally conclusive replies which are not obvious, the chief of them being that the employer is no more free to give good treatment than the laborer is to refuse bad. The employer has to sell his product in competition with all the other employers, and if he does not keep his expenses of production down to the lowest point they can attain he will be undersold and ruined. Unless he is protected by some species of

monopoly, such as the possession of a patent or a widely advertised name, or membership of a syndicate or trust, he is constantly finding himself as powerless as the workman to withstand the pressure of competition. Every expense that does not directly "pay"—that is, every disinterestedly benevolent expense—must be imposed simultaneously on the whole body of employers, or the least scrupulous and most necessitous of them will promptly retrench it, reduce the price of the product, and thus tempt away the customers of those who refuse to follow suit. In fact, the supposed freedom of the employer to protect the worker is as illusory as the supposed freedom of the worker to protect himself.*

* * * * *

2. PARASITIC INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

So far, the case for the Factory Acts is simple enough; and those who have hitherto opposed such legislation solely because they imagined that the workers could otherwise protect themselves against sweating without the restraints of an additional law, may leave the matter here. But from the wider point of view of the statesman it is not so easily disposed of. It may be desirable that every wage-earner should have healthy conditions of employment secured to him by law; but none the less must the nation cut its coat according to its cloth. If it is a very poor nation (though with our present powers over nature no civilized nation need nowadays be very poor) its people must work hard and long for little wages; if a rich one, its people must still produce its income and live within it. If it depends on foreign trade it must not hamper or destroy that trade. Consequently, the statesman, and those who are thoughtful and wide-minded enough to take the statesman's view, will not be satisfied with a demonstration that Factory Acts protect the individual worker from oppression by the individual employer. They will require, in addition, a demonstration, first, that legislatively regulated industry is not less economical, from the national point of view, than unregulated industry; and, second, that the regulation will not react disastrously on our foreign trade.

These demonstrations do not spring into view quite so alertly as the one made in the last section; but they are quite practicable and conclusive, and, if patiently followed, not difficult to grasp.

Let us first take the question whether the cheapness of labor in a sweated industry is nationally economical; that is, whether it is cheap to the nation as well as to the sweater.

*A full description of the ordinary manufacturer's helplessness to buy his labor dearer than his competitors buy theirs will be found in S. & B. Webb's *Industrial Democracy*, Part III, chap. II (opp. 654-702 in Vol. II). Incidentally will be found there (pp. 674-676), a full examination of the case of the domestic servant, which is still often adduced, by otherwise well-educated persons, as if it contradicted the need for Trade Unionism or Factory Legislation. As a matter of fact, it greatly strengthens the argument in their favor. What crushes the unprotected worker in the sweated trades is the pressure of the competitive *profit-making* of which that worker is the humble instrument. The domestic servant, as usually understood, is not an instrument of competitive profit-making, and is therefore not subject to this pressure. Wherever the servant is such an instrument, as in restaurants and lodging-houses, all the well-known symptoms of sweating are found.

We have seen how, in trade after trade in which the wage-earners were unprotected by any kind of collective regulation, it has been found that they were reduced to "earnings barely sufficient to sustain existence, hours of labor such as to make the lives of the worker periods of almost ceaseless toil, sanitary conditions injurious to the health of the persons employed and dangerous to the public." This, clearly, is the minimum below which even the most hard pressed or the most grasping employer is unable to descend—the bare subsistence needed to keep his workers alive from moment to moment whilst they are hired. What has only of late been realised is the effect of such conditions upon our national wealth. It may be enough for the individual employer if his work-people remain alive during the period for which he hires them. But for the continued efficiency of the nation's industry, it is indispensable that its citizens should not merely continue to exist for a few months or years, but should be well brought up as children and maintained for their full normal life unimpaired in health, strength and character. The human beings of a community form as truly a portion of its working capital as its land, its machinery or its cattle. If the employers in a particular trade are able to take such advantage of the necessities of their work-people as to hire them for wages actually insufficient to provide enough food, clothing and shelter to maintain them and their children in health; if they are able to work them for hours so long as to deprive them of adequate rest and recreation; or if they subject them to conditions so dangerous or insanitary as positively to shorten their lives; that trade is clearly using up and destroying a part of the nation's working capital. When we are dealing with other factors of production, such as machinery or agricultural land, the folly of such a process of exhaustion or deterioration is at once apparent. The land agent who would lease arable or pasture land to a farmer without insisting on proper covenants against misuse or exhaustion of the soil would be held guilty of incompetence or fraud. The manufacturer who attempts to lower his cost of production by not repairing or replacing his machinery earns the contempt of his fellows, and, in due course, the bankruptcy court. The reason why the employer sees no analogy between "sweated" labor and deteriorating machinery is plain. In the case of the machinery, he has sooner or later to pay the capital value of what he has worn out. In the case of the labor he hires it by the week, and, in the absence of collective regulation, hires it without covenant to maintain its efficiency. If the workers thus used up were horses—as, for instance, on an urban tramway—the employers would have to provide in addition to the daily modicum of food, shelter and rest, the whole cost of breeding and training the successive relays necessary to keep up their establishments. In the case of free human beings, who are not purchased by the employer, this capital value of the new generation of workers is placed gratuitously at his disposal, on payment merely of subsistence from moment to moment, so long as hired.

Industries yielding only a bare minimum of momentary subsistence are therefore not really self-supporting. In deteriorating the physique, intelligence and character of their operatives, they are drawing on the capital stock of the nation. And even if the using up is not actually so rapid as to prevent the "sweated" workers from producing a new generation

to replace them, the trade is none the less parasitic. In persistently deteriorating the stock it employs, it is subtly draining away the vital energy of the community. It is taking from these workers, week by week, more than its wages can restore to them. A whole community might conceivably thus become parasitic on itself, or, rather, upon its future. If we imagine all the employers in all the industries of the kingdom to be, in this sense, "sweating" their labor, the entire nation would, generation by generation, steadily degrade in character and industrial efficiency. Now in human society, as in the animal world, the lower type developed by parasitism, characterised as it is by the possession of smaller faculties and fewer desires, does not necessarily tend to be eliminated by free competition; on the contrary, the degenerate forms may flourish in their degradation, and destroy the higher type, like weeds in a neglected garden. Evolution, in a word, if unchecked by man's selective power, may result in degeneration, as well as in what we choose to call progress.

One of the common forms of industrial parasitism is that in which an employer, without imparting any adequate instruction in a skilled craft, gets his work done by boys or girls who live with their parents and work practically for pocket-money. Here he is clearly receiving a subsidy or bounty from the parents—that is from the industry by which the parents live—which gives his process an economic advantage over those worked by fully-paid labor. But this is not all. Even if he pays the boys or girls a wage sufficient to cover the cost of their food, clothing, and lodging so long as they are in their teens, nevertheless, if he dismisses them as soon as they become adults, he is in the same predatory case. For the cost of boys and girls to the community includes not only their daily bread between thirteen and twenty-one, but also their nurture from birth to the age of beginning work, and their maintenance as adult citizens and parents. If a trade is carried on entirely by the labor of boys and girls, and is supplied with successive relays who are dismissed as soon as they become adults, the mere fact that the employers pay what seems a good subsistence wage to the young people does not prevent the trade from being economically parasitic. The employer of adult women is in the same case where, as is usual, he pays them a wage insufficient to keep them in full efficiency irrespective of what they receive from their parents, husbands or lovers.

In all these instances the efficiency of the services rendered by the young persons or women is being kept up out of the earnings of some other class. These trades are, therefore, as clearly receiving a subsidy as if the capitalists were paid a bounty out of the taxes, or as if the workers were being given a "rate in aid" of wages. The employer of subsidized woman or child labor gains actually a double advantage over the self-supporting trades; he gets without cost to himself the extra energy due to the extra food, and he abstracts—possibly from the workers at a rival process, or in a competing industry—some of the income which might have increased the energy put into the other trade.

This phenomenon of industrial parasitism disposes at one blow of the superficial notion that sweated wares are cheap to the nation even when they are low in price to the consumer. On the contrary, they are the

only wares that are not cheap at any price. Their production is a process of impoverishment; from the statesman's point of view it is not production at all, but waste.

And now, if we proceed at once to the second question—that of foreign trade—it will be plain from the beginning that the only point to be settled is whether this waste can be converted into wealth by exchanging its results for the products of other nations. An absurd question, apparently; and yet during the first fifty years of the nineteenth century, the sweating entrepreneur in the unregulated industries sought to warn off the timid legislator by declaring that, if the cost of production (to himself) were raised by requiring shorter hours or better sanitary conditions, “the trade would go out of the country.” As we have seen, the cost of production to himself was no measure of the cost of his products to the country; and as a matter of fact, act after act has been passed regulating particular industries, and these have not left the country, but have, on the contrary, increased and flourished. In face of this continued growth and prosperity of the most highly regulated industries, and of the constant withdrawal of orders for our “sweated” products, the outcry about foreign competition has perceptibly weakened.

Nevertheless, the true relation of foreign competition to industrial parasitism has only lately been clearly ascertained. The questions raised by the parasitic traders, in their desperate pleas against extinction by factory legislation, are oftener disregarded than correctly answered. To clear up the point, let us assume that conditions of employment good enough to provide for the adequate repair and replacement of the human labor-force expended do, at any rate at first, raise the cost of production and so limit the demand for the product. What bearing has this fact on our policy as a nation?

We have already seen that the right answers to economic questions are seldom the superficially obvious answers, and often the very opposite of them. The real movements of international trade are quite as unexpected to the man who regards his own factory as the centre of the world's industry, as those of the heavenly bodies are to the man who regards the earth as the centre of the universe.

English producers of commodities for foreign markets, and those who manufacture, for home consumption, commodities that can be imported from abroad, find their industries expanding or contracting according as the prices of their products rise and fall in other countries as well as at home. This may be clearly seen in the case of English coal. The cargoes from Cardiff and the Tyne go all over the world, and find, in many foreign parts, practically no competitors. But how far inland our coals will push into each continent varies with every change of price. In Germany the Silesian and Westphalian mines, in Australia those of New South Wales, and in South Africa those of the Cape and Natal already supply a great part of the local demand. The geographical limit at which the use of English coal ceases to be cheaper than the inland supply is seen in practice to be as sensitively mobile as the thermometer. And if we turn from the influence of foreign production on our exports to that of imports on home production, we may watch the area of wheat-growing in Great Britain expanding or contracting in close correspondence with the oscillations of the world-price of wheat.

So far, the success of any class of English producers in competing for the world's custom would seem to depend exclusively on their ability to undersell the foreign producers of the same article. But national economy is not so simple as this. Even private individual economy carries one beyond so crude a position, as the following examples show. It may be assumed that if a prime minister or imperial chancellor were to give his whole mind to the art of lighting fires and dusting furniture he might be able to accomplish both feats in, say, three minutes less than an average housemaid. Nevertheless it would be very bad economy for such a statesman to light his own fire and dust his own study instead of paying a housemaid to do it for him. Economy for him means making the best use of his time and talents as a whole, and not doing anything merely because he can do that particular thing better than somebody else. Now, a nation is under the same obligation as an individual. For it, economy does not consist in offering to the world-market every article which it could produce more cheaply than foreigners. What it has to do is to put its energy into producing for export those articles in which its advantage over the foreigner is the greatest.

Now comes the practical question. How are we to ensure that exactly those articles are selected for export which fulfil the above condition? At present the selection is left to the competition of our export manufacturers. Each of these manufacturers imagines that he is competing with foreign manufacturers; and so he is for English customers. But for foreign orders he is really competing with the rival exporters of his own country. The reason he does not see this is simple enough. He strikes at his unseen home competition through the body of the whole mass of foreign trade. For instance, suppose we have a fall in the cost of production of English machinery, coal and textiles. As a result the manufacturers and coal-owners of Lancashire and Cardiff get a number of additional orders, which have hitherto gone to foreign firms. This result is perfectly satisfactory to Lancashire and Cardiff; they enquire no further, and are convinced that their gain is the nation's gain. But other things have happened of which they know nothing. The additional goods they have exported will be paid for by additional imports. Now, since one does not "send coals to Newcastle," these additional imports will clearly not be imports of machinery, coal and textiles. They may be American food-stuffs or Australian wool, German glass wares or Belgian iron. What is the result? The Yorkshire farmer, glass-manufacturer, or ironmaster, loses the equivalent of the trade which the Lancashire and Cardiff manufacturer has gained, and he never knows where the blow has come from. Lancashire and Cardiff exult in their victory over the foreigner; the foreigner complains to his government that Lancashire and Cardiff are ruining him; some other foreigner exults in his victory over Yorkshire; and Yorkshire complains to the English government that foreign competition is driving its trade out of the country. Yet all that has really happened is that Lancashire and Cardiff have taken away from Yorkshire some of its export trade; and all that England has to consider is whether it is better for the nation as a whole that it should export Lancashire and Cardiff products or Yorkshire products.

The free-traders of fifty years ago assumed that this did not matter—that English exports were English exports anyhow. Let us take an instance—a typical instance—to show that it does matter very vitally indeed. Suppose the jobbing home workers in the Sheffield cheap cutlery trade keep down the price of their product by working long hours, without expensive sanitary precautions, at the starvation wages of cut-throat competition, they may gain by their wretchedness a miserable victory over French and German blades in the market. The effect of this victory is to prevent the importation of foreign blades and even to promote additional exports of Sheffield goods. Its further effect is to cause the importation of other commodities in the place of these foreign blades. The brothers and cousins of the Sheffield cutlers, earning high wages in the Yorkshire glass works and iron furnaces, may therefore find their employment diminished by the persistent influx of German glass and Belgian iron. Here you have the sweated, parasitic, export trade driving out the self-supporting one. Carry that process far enough and it will make, of all England, the same den of poverty, disease, crime, exhaustion and premature death that Lancashire was before the Factory Acts rescued her and placed her among the most prosperous of English industrial counties. We may therefore, with perfect exactness, apply to our unregulated sweated industries the words of the shrewd observers who exposed the evils of the Old Poor Law. “Whole branches of manufacture,” they said, “may thus follow the course, not of coal mines or streams, but of pauperism; may flourish like the fungi that spring from corruption in consequence of the abuses which are ruining all the other interests of the place in which they are established, and cease to exist in the better administered districts in consequence of that better administration.” *

We now see why sweating must be barred in the interests of our international position, as well as of our insular soundness. We see our country, not as a single shop competing with the great shops of a dozen other nations for the custom of the planets, but rather as a great bazaar in which all the dealers compete with one another for the custom of the foreigner as he strolls past the booths. In that bazaar the cotton-spinner and the coal-hewer compete with the farmer, and the farmer with the optician and watchmaker. Every English manufacturer and trader competes with all the other English manufacturers and traders, bazaar fashion; and the fact that they all mistake the foreigner for their competitor, and honestly condole with one another on the losses which they themselves have mutually inflicted on each other, has to be discounted by the statesman as he discounts so many other popular delusions.

Now there are two main ways of competition in trade, whether for home or foreign custom—an upward way and a downward way. On the upward way the competitor strives to succeed by increased efficiency of production, by more intelligent and therefore more economical organization, by the invention or adoption of new processes, and by improving the character, and therefore the product, of the labor employed. On the downward way the competitor strives to cheapen his product and enlarge his

* First Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1834, p. 65; or reprint of 1884 (H. C. 347 of 1884); *Industrial Democracy*, p. 755.

profit by throwing as much as possible of the cost of the labor he employs on the rates, the charities, and, above all, on the other industries. He pays starvation wages to his adult workers, and "sweats" them without regard to their health or endurance, knowing that when they are disabled or worn-out, the hospital and the workhouse will receive them at the expense of the community. He relies as far as possible on the labor of women and children, knowing that these will be partly supported by the wages earned by their husbands and parents in other industries. And, by these purely parasitic methods, he puts his product on the market at a fictitiously low price, which compels his rivals in the same trade to copy his methods, or lose their customers. What is even worse, this fictitious cheapness enables him to displace, from our export trade, some other English industry not resorting to such equivocal methods of reducing the expenses of production. Clearly, this success is the result, not of "Free Trade," but of a "bounty," and one of the worst sort—a bounty not deliberately conferred as an act of public policy, but filched from other sections of the community. Clearly, too, all the export trade which the parasitic sweated industry wins, is not won for the nation at all, but is merely diverted from better-paid occupations. The conclusion is irresistible. The first condition of national efficiency and national prosperity is the resolute blocking of the downward way, and the intelligent policing of the upward, by factory legislation.

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8. THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

It is now clear that the extirpation of "sweating" by individual acts of self-defence on the part of the wage worker, or of benevolence on the part of the employer, is impossible, and that the enforcement of a compulsory minimum is sound in principle. Let us see how it has worked out in practice.

The two great industries which, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, were conspicuous for the worst horrors of sweating were the textile manufactures and coal mining. Between 1830 and 1850 the Parliamentary enquiries into these trades disclosed sickening details of starvation wages, incredibly long hours, and conditions of work degrading to decency and health. The remedy applied was the substitution, for Individual Bargaining between employer and operative, of a compulsory minimum set forth in Common Rules prescribing standard conditions of employment. Some of these Common Rules related to wages, others to hours, and others, again, to safety and sanitation. Some of them were imposed and enforced by legislation; others by collective agreements entered into between the Trade Unions and the employers' associations. Which of these two methods of imposing Common Rules is the better will be considered presently. For the moment we are only concerned with the fact that both of them abolished, as far as they went, the freedom of the individual employer and the individual operative to make what bargains they pleased with one another. Masters and work-people alike found themselves deprived of their old liberty to under-cut certain prescribed wages, hours and conditions of work. What was the result? Fortunately there is no

dispute. Everyone who knows these great industries agrees in declaring that the horrors which used to prevail under Individual Bargaining have been brought to an end. The terms "cotton-operative" and "coal-miner," instead of denoting typically degraded workers, as they did in 1830, are now used to designate the very aristocracy of our labor. And when, to-day, those who are interested in the industrial progress of women need an example of a free and self-reliant class of female wage-earners, earning full subsistence, enjoying adequate leisure, and capable of effective organization, they are compelled to turn to the great body of Lancashire cotton-weavers, now for half a century "restricted" in every feature of their contract.

Nor has the remedy for sweating ruined the trades to which it has been applied. If, for instance, we compare the distribution of industry in Great Britain fifty years ago with that of the present day, we are struck at once by the enormous increase in the proportion occupied by textile manufactures (especially cotton), ship-building, machine-making, and coal-mining, as compared with agriculture and with those skilled but unorganized handicrafts like watch-making, for which England was once celebrated. To whatever causes we may ascribe the success of the former industries, the old protests that regulation meant ruin to them are disposed of by the fact that they are exactly those in which the individual employer has not been free to make any bargain he chose with the individual operative, but has had to comply with Common Rules, enforced, for the whole industry, by the Trade Union or the Factory Inspector. Concurrently with the enormous expansion of these regulated trades, has been the gradual ousting, even from the home market, of our manufactures of the commoner sorts of joinery, glass, paper and cutlery—all of them articles in which the operatives have never been able to secure effective regulation either by Trade Unions or Factory Acts.

Thus, if we were to judge merely by actual experience, the substitution, for Individual Bargaining, of compulsory minimum conditions embodied in Common Rules, not only gets rid of sweating, but is positively advantageous to the trade concerned. That this is no mere coincidence, we shall see if we examine how these Common Rules act. Paradoxical as it may seem, the mere existence of compulsory minimum conditions of employment, below which no employer and no workman may descend, directly improves the employer, improves the operative, and improves the processes of manufacture.

We must first realize how entirely the modern Labor Code differs from the regulations that were current in the Middle Ages. A long series of statutes from Edward the Third to James the First determined the maximum amount of money to be given, or leisure to be allowed, by the employer to his work-people. Any person offering or accepting *better* conditions of employment was subject to severe penalties. The modern device of the Common Rule is based upon a diametrically opposite principle. It invariably enforces a Minimum beyond which no employer may descend; never a Maximum upon which he may not, if he chooses, considerably improve. This is equally true of the Common Rules enforced by law, and of those embodied in an agreement between the Trade Union and the associated employers. An employer who, for one reason or

another, desires to fill his works with the most respectable young women, does not restrict himself to the already high standard of comfort and decency enforced by the Factory Act: he sees to it that the workrooms are cheerful, warm and light; provides dining-rooms and cloak-rooms, hot water, soap and towels, without the usual irritating charges; takes care to prevent any opportunity for the foreman's petty tyrannies; and strives to make a kindly and cheerful spirit pervade the whole establishment. When the Common Rule is enforced by voluntary collective agreement, the Trade Union never objects to an employer attracting superior workmen to his establishment by adopting a scale of wages in excess of its standard; by introducing an eight hours' day; or by promising full wages during holidays or breakdown.

Thus, unlike the mediæval statutes, the modern device of the Common Rule in no way limits the competition of employers for workmen, or stereotypes the condition of the wage-earners at any existing low level of comfort. On the contrary, the mere enforcement on all employers of standard conditions, even if these amount to no advance, but merely embody the wages, hours and sanitation already given by the average employer, inevitably transforms what was formerly the mean into a new minimum. Silently there is set up, in the eyes both of employers and workmen, a new mean between the conditions which even the worst employer now finds himself compelled to give, and those which the best employer voluntarily concedes to his work-people. Presently, the public opinion of the trade seeks to incorporate this new mean in an amendment of the Factory Act, or a new agreement between the Trade Union and the associated employers. If the economic conditions are favorable, and the agitation is wisely and moderately conducted, it will sooner or later attain its end, and thus raise conditions another step. Every employer knows that this has been the actual experience of trade after trade in which a Common Rule has been enforced. Thus, the enforcement of a minimum in any trade is found by experience to have two separate effects on the livelihood of the wage-earners. It not only protects the most necessitous individuals and the most helpless classes from any degradation of their Standard of Life. Its very enforcement silently starts influences in the minds of the employers and work-people which result in successive improvements in the conditions enjoyed by the whole trade.

So far, the advantages of a Common Rule are all on the side of the wage-earners. If there were no counterbalancing advantages to the employer, it would seem as if the cost of production would be thereby increased. Yet the experience is all the other way. In trade after trade in which Common Rules have been enforced, the cost of production has gone down. The explanation of this paradox has been discovered by watching the other effects of the Common Rule. The mere enforcement, on all the employers in a trade, of standard rates of wages, a normal working day and prescribed conditions of sanitation and safety, itself causes an improvement in the services rendered by the operatives, stimulates the managers to introduce new processes and machinery, and expands the business of those establishments which are most favorably situated, best equipped and most skilfully conducted.

Consider, first, the effect of the Common Rule in improving the efficiency

of the wage-earners. Every morning in the East-End of London thousands of ill-conducted men and women are taken on in the sweated industries. So long as they are willing to take employment at any price, ask no questions as to the length of the working day, and show no troublesome fastidiousness as to the conditions of sanitation and decency of the workplace, it suits the sweating employer to dispense with all references to character and to insist only on the coarsest and commonest kind of service. There is, accordingly, in the sweated trades, practically no "selection." The greatest scamp in London can get taken on as a casual laborer, and the most dissolute woman finds a job in the garret or cellar of the "trouser-finisher." Inside the workshop, as the present writer has most painfully experienced,* there is a corresponding lack of order and discipline. If the man acquiesces in working throughout the night when the employer is busy, he is free to go off on a drinking bout in slacker times. If the woman accepts without complaint any reduction in the piece-work rates, she will be leniently dealt with when she spoils her work, or is discovered filching the trimmings. The better disposed workers have few more disagreeable experiences than the obscene talk, dirty habits, and general disorder of the establishment. Now and again matters come to a crisis. Curses give place to blows or threats of blows; work is interrupted; someone—not necessarily the worst offender—is summarily dismissed; and the delay caused by the scrimmage affords an excuse for adding another half-hour to the day's labor. The sweating employer puts up with this sort of service, because, owing to the absence of any effective Common Rules, he can get it at an incredibly low price.†

How differently things are managed in a highly regulated industry. The Lancashire mill-owner finds himself obliged, whether he likes it or not, to select work-people of good character, and to maintain in his establishment a high standard of order and efficiency. As he cannot open his weaving shed before a certain hour in the morning, and cannot keep it open after the time legally fixed for closing, he naturally takes care to employ only women whom he can depend on to work regularly and steadily all day and every day. As he is bound to pay every weaver the standard piece-work rate, he demands the utmost possible skill, so as to avoid damage to the material or interruption of the machinery. The expensive sanitation which he is compelled to provide makes him insist on decent ways and cleanly habits. Thus, both in selecting new workers, and in the organization of the factory, the very existence of definite Common Rules impels the employer to require a much higher standard of character and conduct than he would otherwise exact. And the fact that the employer's mind is constantly intent on getting the best possible workmen silently and imperceptibly reacts on the wage-earners. The young man and woman knowing that they cannot secure a preference for employment by offering to put up with worse conditions than the standard, seek to commend themselves by good character, technical skill, and general intelligence.

* See "Pages from a Work-girl's Diary," by Beatrice Webb (1888); reprinted in S. & B. Webb's *Problems of Modern Industry* (London, 1898).

† For more complete confirmation of this analysis of the Sweated Trades, the reader may refer to the descriptions of the Tailoring Trade and the Docks by the present writer (and that of the Bootmaking Trade by D. L. Schloss) in Mr. Charles Booth's *Life and Labour of the People*, Vol. I.

Hence, under the moral force of a Common Rule, there is not only a constant selection of the most efficient and well-conducted candidates, but also a positive stimulus to the whole class to become ever more self-controlled and efficient.

But can we get the wage-earner, male or female, to respond to this continuous incitement to self-improvement? Here the more obvious effects of enforcing a Standard Rate of Wages, a Normal Working Day, and definite conditions of sanitation and safety become of great importance. Give the human being good ventilation, decent surroundings, adequate periods of rest and sufficient food, and, like a well-kept horse, you can get much better work out of him. The unskilled laborer who is only half fed, whose clothing is scanty and inappropriate to the season, who lives with his wife and children in a single room in a slum tenement, and whose spirit is broken by the ever-recurring irregularity of employment, cannot by any incentive be stimulated to much greater intensity of effort, for the simple reason that his method of life makes him physiologically incapable of either the physical or mental energy involved. Similarly, in manufactures as yet unregulated, we find the female "trouser-hand" or slipper-maker, earning a shilling a day, paying eighteenpence a week rent for a corner of a garret, feeding on weak tea and bread and pickles, working for twelve or fifteen hours out of every twenty-four, with neither the heart nor the strength to learn a new machine or take her part in any complicated system of division of labor. Her master may force her to have fewer needs: he cannot get out of her more effective service.

But take any one of these sweated workers who is not yet completely shattered in health and character, give her a few weeks' employment in a comfortable home, with regular meals and proper periods of rest, and you will observe a slow revival of her faculties, an increase in her strength, and usually a growth of self-control and general capacity. Watch the same experiment tried on a larger scale and for a longer period, and the results are still more convincing. Nothing could be more striking than what actually happened in Lancashire. In 1830, the cotton operatives were in a condition of "sweating" as bad as that at present prevailing at the East-End of London. Competition, free from regulation, had in half a century produced a race of pale, stunted and emaciated creatures, irregular in their lives and dissolute in their habits. Their case appeared so desperate that, for those who believed in *Laissez Faire*, "the only hope," as Harriet Martineau confessed, "seems to be that the race will die out in two or three generations,"* Fortunately, Harriet Martineau's advice was not taken, and the experiment was tried of placing the cotton trade under definite Common Rules as to wages, hours and sanitation. These, from 1833 onward, have constantly been more strictly enforced, either by law or collective agreement. The result has been marvellous. In the course of half a century, the sweated workers have gradually become energetic, self-reliant, and self-controlled men and women, working with unrivalled speed and efficiency during their strictly limited hours, and maintaining, in their comfortable homes, almost a "bourgeois" standard of family life. This experience does not stand alone. In every trade or

* *Harriet Martineau's Autobiography*, by Maria Weston Chapman (London, 1877), Vol. III, p. 87.

district in which the operatives, by the device of the Common Rule, have secured better conditions of employment, we find a general testimony to an increase in the speed, regularity and quality of their work. Thus it has been proved by repeated experiment that the enforcement, in any trade, of standard conditions of employment, directly and certainly improves the quality of the work done. This improvement is brought about not merely by securing to the operative more food, more rest, and greater immunity from accident and disease, but also by enormously strengthening the social forces which make for industrial righteousness: that is, for regularity, self-control, trustworthiness and technical skill. And this improvement spreads beyond the persons immediately affected. In the crowded life of our cities, any change in the individual, whether in physical health or moral character, is communicated in an almost mysterious way to his fellow-citizens. One degraded or ill-conducted worker will demoralize a family; one disorderly family inexplicably lowers the conduct of a whole street; the low-caste life of a single street spreads its evil influence over the entire quarter; and the slum quarter, connected with the others by a thousand unnoticed threads of human intercourse, subtly deteriorates the standard of health, morality and public spirit of the whole city. Fortunately, though this is less often noted, improvement is as contagious as deterioration. Habits of regularity, punctuality, self-control, and even good manners learnt in a well-regulated factory, sooner or later become customary in the home. Men and women habituated to the perfect ventilation and elaborate sanitary conveniences enforced by the factory inspector, will no longer put up with cottages built "back to back," windows that won't open, stopped-up drains, and the barbarous common "privies" of neglected slums. Young men and women growing up in families in which regularity of employment has been the reward of skill and character, and the weak submission to conditions below the standard is denounced as fraudulent, develop a desire to become skilled workmen, enjoying conditions at least equal to those of their parents. It is homes such as these—not those of the sweated workers—which give us the race of sturdy working-class citizens, capable of voluntary co-operation or political self-government. And it is by having the labor of such citizens at his command that the employer can undertake enterprises which have never been possible in the past with slave labor, even to monarchs with an unlimited command of it, and with the assistance of an intellectual and artistic culture which may without offense be described as at least not inferior to that of our Chambers of Commerce.

Considered from the narrower standpoint of the financial prosperity of a particular industry, the enforcement of a compulsory minimum of well-being by Common Rules has the inestimable, but incidental, advantage of improving not only the labor but the management and the processes of the trade concerned. When all the employers in a trade find themselves precluded, by the existence of a Common Rule, from lowering the conditions of employment—when, for instance, they are legally prohibited from crowding more operatives into their mills or keeping them at work for longer hours, or when they find it impossible, owing to a strictly enforced Piece-work List, to nibble at wages—they are driven in their competitive struggle with each other, to seek advantage by other methods. In this

way the insistence on standard minimum conditions of employment positively stimulates the invention and adoption of new processes of manufacture. This has been, as a matter of fact, the actual origin of the making and adoption of new inventions in trade after trade. A classic instance, noticed by Karl Marx, was reported to the Government Factory Inspectors in 1858.* When all the employers in the woollen manufacture found themselves debarred from the labor of little children, they soon invented the piecing machine. Forty years later, when a slight limitation was, for the first time, put upon the hours of labor of laundry women, the immediate result was the introduction of machinery in order, as the Chairman of the Eastbourne Sanitary Steam Laundry Company explained to his shareholders, "to enable the women to do the work in less time."† In Victoria, when the Legal Minimum Wage was enacted for the boot and shoe operatives, we are expressly informed by the Factory Inspector in 1898 that "a large increase in the amount of labor-saving machinery is taking place in anticipation of the coming into operation of the determination (of the minimum wage) of the Boot Board."‡ A year later, Miss Cuthbertson, another of the Victorian Factory Inspectors, reports the effect of the enforcement, among the women in the slop clothing trade, of the legal minimum wage of twenty shillings per week. "The mode of manufacture," she reports, "has been materially altered since the determination (of the minimum wage by the Clothing Board) came into operation. Machine work has been substituted in so many places for hand work, and the sectional principle of manufacture has been adopted in the large factories."§ At the same time the total number of women working at the trade had increased by 8 per cent in a single year.

And if we want to see the converse of the proposition, that the compulsory enforcement of minimum conditions by means of Common Rules positively increases the efficiency of the industry, we are provided with a contemporary object lesson in the fruit-preserving (jam-making) factories. In 1878, when this industry was first brought under inspection, the employers protested against any regulation of the hours of labor, or even of sanitation, during the jam-making season, on the plea that the fruit had to be dealt with as it was delivered. The House of Commons, instead of insisting that the employers should exert their brains so as to cope with difficulties inherent in their particular trade, weakly accepted their plea, and exempted them from the Common Rules enforced on other industries. What has been the result? The majority of British jam factories at the beginning of the twentieth century, present, during the summer months, scenes of overwork, overcrowding, dirt and disorder, hardly to be equalled by the cotton mills at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Women and young girls are kept continuously at work week-days and Sundays alike; often as much as a hundred hours in the seven days; and sometimes for twenty or even thirty hours at a stretch. The overcrowded, unventilated, uncleanly, and generally insanitary state of the workplaces—

**Capital*, Part LV, xv, sec. 2; Vol. II, p. 390, of English Translation of 1887; *Industrial Democracy*, p. 725.

†*Laundry Record*, 1st March, 1897; *Industrial Democracy*, p. 727, where other instances will be found.

‡*Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories* (Victoria), 1898, p. 9.

§*Ditto*, 1899.

the puddles of dirty water on the floor, the clouds of steam in the "boiling room," the long hours of standing in boots and clothes made wringing wet by the faulty arrangements of the tubs and water supply—all these evils are described year by year in the official reports of the factory inspectors. But the exemption from regulation is also responsible for corresponding deficiencies in the technical administration of the industry. The very fact that the employers are legally free to make their operatives work without limit, and to crowd any number of them into one room, makes them disinclined to put thought and capital into improving the arrangements. The better disposed of them admit that the present system tempts them to buy carelessly; to make no adequate use of the telegraph and telephone in regulating deliveries; to dispense with cold storage, "so that it is a common custom to keep the fruit in work-rooms exposed to heat, steam, and the deteriorating influence of congregated humanity." And, as if on purpose to complete the proof that these shortcomings are not inevitable in the business, and are merely the result of a disastrous exemption from regulation, we have the fact that, here and there, in different parts of the kingdom, a few firms stand out as preferring the "upward way"; scientifically organizing their supplies, providing cold storage, working their operatives only normal hours, and seeing to it that the workplaces are clean and healthy. If the "downward way" were barred by law, as it is in the cotton-spinning, all jam-making firms would long ago have been forced into the same course. "Why should I provide storage room," asked a manufacturer of the factory inspector, "when I work as long as is needful to finish the fruit which has been delivered?" "The abuse of the exemption," remarked another, "is spoiling the jam trade. Those who insist on the necessity for it are those who hang about the markets till they can get fruit at the very lowest rate" (that is, when it is just "on the turn"). "The unsatisfactory conditions found in this trade," the factory inspector adds, "are clearly resultant on the absence of regulation. . . . Fruit is undoubtedly easily affected by atmosphere and by uncleanly conditions, and the surroundings in which the manufacture is often carried on account largely for the rapid deterioration of the fruit. . . . The mere fact that one employer, regardless of all other considerations, takes advantage of lack of regulation, makes competition so difficult that others are in self-defence driven to equally objectionable practices."*

We might indefinitely prolong the list of examples of the effect of the Factory Acts in improving the processes of manufacture.

This is now seen by the enlightened capitalist. "We employers," lately declared one of the leading captains of English industry, "owe more than as a body we are inclined to admit, to the improvements in our methods of manufacture due to the firmness and independence of trade combinations. Our industrial steadiness and enterprise are the envy of the world. The energy and pertinacity of Trade Unions have caused Acts of Parliament to be passed which would not otherwise have been promoted by employers or politicians, all of which have tended to improve British Commerce. . . . Every intelligent employer will admit that his

* Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1898, section on "Fruit Preserving Factories," pp. 173-178.

factory or workshop, when equipped with all the comforts and conveniences and protective appliances prescribed by Parliament for the benefit and protection of his work-people—though great effort, and, it may be, even sacrifice, on his part has been made to procure them—has become a more valuable property in every sense of the word, and a profit has accrued to him owing to the improved conditions under which his work-people have been placed.”*

Thus, the effect of a compulsory minimum on the organization of industry, like its effect on the manual laborer, and the brain-working entrepreneur, is all in the direction of increasing efficiency. It in no way abolishes competition, or lessens its intensity. What it does is perpetually to stimulate the selection of the most efficient workmen, the best-equipped employers, and the most advantageous forms of industry. It in no way deteriorates any of the factors of production; on the contrary, its influence acts as a constant incentive to the further improvement of the manual laborers, the machinery, and the organizing ability used in industry. Whether with regard to Labor or Capital, invention or organizing ability, the mere existence of a uniform Common Rule in any industry promotes alike the selection of the most efficient factors of production, and their combination in the most advanced type of industrial organization. And these results are permanent and cumulative. However slight may be the visible effect upon the character or physical efficiency of the wage-earner, or the employer within one generation: however gradual may be the improvement in processes or in the organization of the industry, these results endure and go on intensifying themselves so that the smallest steps forward effect, in time, an advance of the utmost importance.

4. POOR AGRICULTURE!

We are now in a position to understand more completely the result upon all our trades of the foreign competition that we have described. We saw that its effect was to put each particular home trade into fierce competition with every other home trade—a competition not only for custom, but also for brains, labor and the use of capital. In this competition, it is clear, any lowering of the employer's expenses of production gives an advantage to the trade concerned. Thus the parasitic trades, where the employers are able to exact from their workers more labor-force than they replace, tend to expand at the expense of other industries. On the other hand, we have shown that the regulated trades are also able to lower their cost of production, not by sweating but by the increased efficiency caused by the enforcement of Common Rules. The regulated trades, therefore, also tend to expand at the expense of other industries.

Who then are the victims of the subsidized competition of the parasitic trades on the one hand, and of the increased efficiency of the regulated trades on the other? The answer is clear. The losers in the industrial struggle are those trades which are, at the same time, unregulated and self-supporting—which receive, in fact, neither the subsidy of parasitism nor the stimulus of regulation. Of these, in the United Kingdom of the last fifty years, the principal example has been agriculture. The farmer

* W. Mather, *Contemporary Review*, November, 1892; *Industrial Democracy*, p. 727.

has been free from all Common Rules. In the absence of any legal minimum or effective Trade Unionism, he has always been free to hire his labor at the lowest possible wages. He is able to insist that the day's toll shall endure from sunrise to sunset, and is under no obligation to take expensive precautions against accidents or unhealthy exposure. But owing to the geographical conditions of the industry, it so happens that he gets no more labor-force than he replaces by his low wages and uncomfortable conditions. He has no opportunity of securing fresh relays of workers from better-paid sections of the community. He has, in the vast majority of cases, to rely on a small group of families, with whom agriculture has been hereditary—who for generations have had no more to live on than the farmer has given them. Hence the scanty food and clothing, long hours, exposure to weather, and insanitary housing accommodation of the rural population produces slow, lethargic and unintelligent labor.

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The case of agriculture may be paralleled by those of certain other industries which, escaping the advantage of regulation, have failed to make up for their "freedom" by any parasitic subsidy. The steady decline of the nail manufacture in the Black Country is directly to be attributed to its freedom to work below the level of decent subsistence. Owing to the disinclination of Parliament to interfere with the "domestic workshop," and to the absence of Trade Unionism, the nail workers have been without any effective Common Rules as to wages, hours or sanitation. To each individual warehouseman it has seemed easier to take full advantage of the competitive struggle for employment, and lower the rate of payment, than to set up a factory, introduce machinery and organize a trained staff. Unfortunately for this calculation, the nail workers, like the agricultural laborers, are not recruited from other sections of the community. The employers find that they can get no relays of unexhausted workers. Every cut at rates, every lengthening of the working day, involves, therefore, a corresponding deterioration in the human beings concerned and their degenerate successors; causes increased irregularity, misconduct and disorder; and so reduces the quantity and quality of the work done that the employers may, after a hundred years of such experience, well be justified in their assertion that the labor is not worth even starvation wages.

5. THE INEVITABLE CONCLUSION.

We can now sum up the case for the regulation of labor.

1. Unfettered freedom of competition for employment, in industries carried on for profit, enables (and in most instances compels) the employer to beat down the ordinary manual worker to the lowest terms compatible with continued existence. This, we find, as a proved matter of fact, to be the invariable concomitant, in the England of to-day, of industries conducted for profit in which there are no Common Rules enforced, either by law or Trade Unionism.

2. Unregulated trades are of three distinct types: Subsidized Labor Trades, Labor-Deteriorating Trades, and Self-Supporting Bare-Subsistence

Trades. In Subsidized Labor Trades, women, young persons and children are paid wages insufficient to maintain them at the required standard of health, conduct and efficiency; but the balance is made up to them by their relations employed in better-paid occupations. In Labor-Deteriorating Trades, paying equally insufficient wages, any such pecuniary subsidy is unusual; therefore the workers, rapidly deteriorating under their bad conditions, are constantly replaced by relays of individuals from other sections of the community, who are "used up" in their turn, and passed on to the hospital or the workhouse. In Self-Supporting, Bare-Subsistence Trades, the employers are debarred alike from pecuniary subsidy to their labor, and from recruiting it by new relays of unexhausted individuals. However inferior may be their wages and other conditions of employment, they get, and know that they can get, no more labor-force than they replace.

3. In industries of the first two types—the Subsidized Labor Trades and the Labor-Deteriorating Trades—the cost of production is lowered, and the expansion of the industry artificially favored, exactly as if the employers received a "drawback" or "bounty" from the national exchequer. As regards the health and industrial efficiency of the workers concerned, industries of the first type are economically somewhat analogous to those which, under the Old Poor Law, received a "rate in aid" of wages. In industries of the second type, the parasitism is disastrous to the community. What they abstract from the nation is no mere money tax, but the energy, capacity and character of successive generations of citizens. Finally, in industries of the third type, the lot of the operatives may be hard; but the employer gets no advantage over other trades; and the workers, together with their families, are at any rate, at their low level, completely maintained.

4. These bad conditions of employment—popularly known as "sweating"—are not inevitable. In one trade after another, where they formerly prevailed, they have been effectually cured. A hundred years of experiment proves that the remedy is the substitution, instead of Individual Bargaining, of a minimum enforced by Common Rules, prescribing standard rates of wages, a normal working day, and definite conditions of sanitation and safety. Wherever these are really enforced, whether by Collective Bargaining (Trade Unionism), or by Legal Enactment (Factory Acts), or both, the evils of the sweating system are unknown.

5. The regulation of an industry by these Common Rules is not only not injurious to it; it is positively advantageous. The Common Rules prevent the employers from exacting labor-force in excess of that which their wages replace. They heighten the incentive to invention and intelligent management, increase the total product, and lower its cost. They defeat the false national economy of "nibbling at wages," "cribbing time," and parasitism. These results are on record in trade after trade, where the effective enforcement of Common Rules has actually resulted in an improvement of processes, a better organization of labor, increased stimulus to the brain-working managers, and the progressive advance in health, intelligence and conduct of the manual laborers.

6. In the United Kingdom to-day, under the stress of keen foreign competition, we see two sets of industries gaining ground in the world-market.

On the one hand, those trades which enjoy a high degree of regulation, such as coal-mining, cotton-spinning and ship-building, easily go ahead of their competitors at home or abroad. On the other hand, such sweated trades as the manufacture of slop-clothing, with its subsidy of unpaid-for cheap labor, expand and flourish. The industries which are really dwindling under the competition of other trades are those which—like English agriculture—find themselves unable to get more out of their workers than they pay for, but do not enjoy the economic advantages of regulation.

7. The expansion of the regulated trades is entirely advantageous to the community, both financially and in its effect on the character of the citizens. On the other hand, the expansion of the parasitic trades is entirely injurious to the community; the pecuniary profit is delusive, and not a real asset, whilst the physical and moral deterioration of the operatives amounts, in sober truth, to a succession of national calamities.

The conclusion, forced upon us by a century of experience, is that we must, if we are to maintain our position as a strong and efficient race, enforce in every industry, by one method or another, definite Common Rules prescribing a National Minimum of wages, leisure, education, sanitation and safety.*

6. THE NEED FOR LAW.

It will have occurred to some of our readers that in the foregoing description of the actual working and results of the Common Rule, we have ignored the distinction that some of these regulations are enforced by Law and others by Trade Union action. The fact is that the use of the two methods of enforcement has, hitherto, been so indiscriminate that it is not possible to investigate the working of the Common Rule without taking both methods of enforcement together. Thus, within our own English-speaking Empire, we find a Standard Rate of Wages for men, women and children in some places enforced by the Courts of Law, as in Victoria; whilst in other places, such as England, it is left to the Trade Unions. On the other hand, in Lancashire the law regulates in detail the humidity and temperature of the cotton mills, and prescribes the very working of the wage-ticket; conditions which are elsewhere left to voluntary agreement. As for the hours of labor: though women, young persons and children are, in England, nominally regulated as regards all manufactures, it is only in the textile industries that the law can be said to have been effectually defined and enforced. On the other hand, in the most up-to-date Colonial legislation about the hours of work, no distinction is made between one trade and another. Railwaymen in England find their hours of labor limited by Board of Trade Order, made pursuant to Act of Parliament; whilst railwaymen in Victoria have to rely on their Trade Union in this respect. On the other hand, miners in Victoria have an Eight Hours Day by law, whereas miners in England have still to fight the matter out with their employers. And if we turn to the no

*For a detailed application of the Policy of a National Minimum—with full consideration of such "difficulties" as are presented by children and women, the unemployed and the unemployable, the competition of boys and women with men, the inequality of standards between skilled and unskilled, the reader must refer to *Industrial Democracy*, Part III, chap. III, section (e).

less important conditions of Sanitation and Safety, we find every country, in every decade, differing widely from the rest, as to which particular Common Rules it enforces by law, and which it prefers to leave to Collective Agreement between employers and employed.*

There is, of course, a great difference between Trade Unionism and Factory Legislation, but it so happens that this difference does not concern the present argument. Some people, indeed, profess to approve of the principle of the Common Rule when it is a matter of Trade Unionism, and to object to it when it is a matter of Factory Legislation, because, as they say, they dislike compulsion, and regard Trade Unionism as merely a matter of voluntary agreement. But this is a mistake; if there is to be a Common Rule at all, it must, it is clear, supersede the individual decision. The very object of a Standard Rate, a Normal Day and definite conditions of Sanitation and Safety is, not to benefit a few exceptionally strong or favored workers, who may have deliberately agreed to it, but to establish a dyke which shall stave off the pressure of competition from the livelihood of all the workers in the trade, and throw it upward upon the quality of the service rendered by both brain-workers and manual laborers. Clearly, so far as the Trade Union maintains this dyke, it inevitably exercises a very real compulsion on those employers and those wage-earners who would otherwise have made individual bargains at a lower level. Take, for instance, the Oldham weaver, who works under both methods. The rate of her wages is determined entirely by Trade Unionism; her hours of labor and sanitary conditions are fixed by law. But there is no more individual choice in the one than in the other. An employer or a weaver would find it easier and less costly to defy the Factory Inspector and work overtime, than to defy the Trade Union and evade the Piece-work List of Prices. Or, take the Northumberland coal-miner. He for particular reasons, objects to have his hours fixed by law. But we need be under no delusion as to his "personal liberty" or his views on that subject. If any inhabitant of a Northumberland village offered to hew coal below the rate fixed by the Trade Union for the whole county, or if he proposed to work two shifts instead of one, the whole village would rise against him, and he would find it absolutely impossible to descend the mine, or to get work anywhere in the county.

But though the enforcement of the Common Rule by Trade Unionism is, and must necessarily be, just as much a matter of compulsion as its enforcement by Factory Legislation, there are interesting and important differences between these two methods. Trade Unionism both develops and teaches democratic self-government. In times of exceptional profits it enables the strong trades, and especially the stronger sections of such trades, to make successively larger and larger demands, and so to raise their own standard of life above the National Minimum enforced by law. But this attempt must necessarily be purely experimental, and conducted exclusively at the cost of the persons who are to be profited. In so far as any rise in the level of the Common Rule results in an increase in the

* For an exhaustive account of Trade Unionism the reader must be referred to S. & B. Webb's *History of Trade Unionism* (London, 1894), and for an analysis of all the different regulations and methods to Parts II and III of *Industrial Democracy*.

efficiency of the industry, each Trade Union can safely push its own interests. But any such attempt will be dependent for success on forces which cannot be foreseen, and many of which are unconnected with the efficiency of the manual workers themselves. The rapidity of industrial invention in a particular trade, the extent to which it is recruited by additional brain-workers, the ease with which new capital can be obtained, will determine how quickly the Trade Union can, by raising its Common Rule, stimulate efficiency, and concentrate the business in its most advantageous centres. And there is another direction in which, under a system of private enterprise, a Trade Union may successfully push its members' interests. A legal monopoly or exclusive concession, a ring or syndicate, will secure for the capitalists of the trade exemption from competition and exceptional gains. The same result occurs whenever there is a sudden rush of demand for a new product or a sudden cheapening of production. If the wage-earners in those trades are strongly organized, they can extract some part of these exceptional profits from the employers by the method of collective bargaining. From the point of view of the community there is no reason against this "sharing of the plunder," as the expenditure of the workmen's share, distributed over thousands of families, is just as likely to be socially advantageous as that of the swollen incomes of a comparatively small number of newly enriched employers.

On the other hand, Trade Unionism has "the defects of its qualities." It is often said that "it helps those who help themselves." Unfortunately, this phrase comes to nothing more than the assertion that the workers can help themselves by voluntary combination in many cases in which they cannot help themselves by individual action. But effective voluntary combination is only possible where the conditions of the industry mass the workers together, and drill and discipline them to joint action—that is to say, only in the factory and the mine, and, as we shall presently see, not always even there. For the majority of wage-earners, scattered singly, or in groups of two or three, in separate farms, yards, shops or kitchens throughout the country, combination is impossible. Indeed, even the most flourishing Trade Unionism finds that it has to rely on Factory Legislation to secure its minimum, and to establish its main Common Rules permanently. Besides, in spite of enormous advantages of Trade Unionism to the worker, the employer and the nation, the fact that it operates sectionally, pursuing the interest of a single trade or group of amalgamated trades rather than of the whole community, produces conflicts between trade and trade, and between skilled Unionists and outsiders seeking admission to their trade, which are by no means always conducted or settled in the public interest. Strong Trade Unions have often insisted on conditions injurious to other classes and detrimental to the community. In an elaborate description of Trade Union Regulations we have shown that Trade Unions have not limited themselves to the modern device of the Common Rule: they have, in some places, and at some towns, endeavored to obtain a monopoly of the service for their own members by limiting apprentices, excluding foreigners and women, by obstructing machinery and restricting output, and by otherwise insisting

on an exclusive "right to a trade."* And above all, the attempts of Trade Unions on the one hand, and Employers' Federations on the other to enforce their demands, whether these be wise and beneficial or grasping and injurious, frequently lead to strikes and lock-outs, causing often serious economic harm to the community as a whole.

The relative advantages and disadvantages of Trade Unionism do not, however, concern us here. What we are discussing is the best available means of preventing "sweating" and industrial parasitism. This remedy we have found in the enforcement, throughout each trade, for each class of workers, of Common Rules prescribing the minimum conditions of employment. These Common Rules we have shown to be in successful operation in many prosperous trades, enforced sometimes by law and sometimes by Trade Unionism. And it so happens that the very conditions which produce the evils of sweating and industrial parasitism make it quite impossible for the unfortunate workers to help themselves. There is not, and never has been, in any sweated trade, a Trade Union capable of enforcing a Common Rule. After a whole century of attempts, we may quite certainly say that there never will be such a Trade Union. Before wage-earners can exercise the intelligence, the deliberation, the self-denial, and the administrative capacity that are necessary for effective Trade Unionism, they must enjoy a certain standard of physical health, a certain surplus of energy, and a reasonable amount of leisure. But these are the very conditions which are always absent in the sweated trades: their absence is, in fact, the essence of sweating. It is, for instance, hopeless for the casual dock laborers of London to attempt, by collective bargaining, to maintain any effective Common Rules against the will of their employers. Even if every man employed at dock labor in any given week were a staunch and loyal member of the Trade Union; even if the Union had funds enough to enable these men to stand out for better terms, they would still be unable to carry their point. The employers could without appreciable loss fill their warehouses the very next day by an entirely new set of men, who would do the work practically as well. There is, in fact, for unspecialized manual labor a practically unlimited "reserve army," made up of the temporarily unemployed members of every other class. As these form a perpetually shifting body, and the occupation of "general laboring" needs no apprenticeship, no combination, however coextensive it might be with the laborers actually employed at any one time, could deprive the employer of the alternative of engaging an entirely new gang. The same reason makes it forever hopeless to attempt, by collective bargaining, to raise appreciatively the wages of the common run of women workers. It is, on the face of it, cruel mockery to preach Trade Unionism, and Trade Unionism alone, to the seamstress sewing day and night in her garret, for a bare subsistence; to the white lead or pottery worker whose health is undermined by wrist drop or "potter's rot"; but though these cases supply the most sensational instances, the disability for Trade Unionism extends over the whole field of unregulated female labor. Where, as is usually the case, female labor is

*The bad side of Trade Unionism is fully treated in *Industrial Democracy*, see Part II, chapters x and xi on "The Entrance to a Trade" and "The Right to a Trade"; and also Part III, ch. iii, sec. (a) "The Device of Restriction of Numbers."

employed for practically unskilled work, needing only the briefest experience; or, where the work, though skilled, is of a kind into which every woman is initiated as part of her general education, no combination will ever be able to enforce, by its own power, any standard rate, any normal day, or any definite conditions of sanitation and safety. No reasonable person could, we imagine, expect the boys and girls (who form in some of the parasitic trades the bulk of the labor employed) to be able to combine to exact from their employers healthy workplaces and "half-time" for technical education. When any British statesman makes up his mind to grapple seriously with the problem of the "sweated trades" he will have to expand the Factory Acts into a systematic and comprehensive Labor Code, prescribing minimum conditions of wages, leisure, education and health, for each class of operatives, below which the community will not allow its industry to be carried on.

PART II.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

IN

NEW YORK CITY.

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE
FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR 1901.**

Hon. JOHN MoMACKIN, *Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.:*

Sir—One more year of the Bureau's work is closed, and while making no pretense of being a charity as generally understood, its caretaking of willing workers, associating them with employers and thus giving them work and wages, is a charity in its truest sense. It is the ray of hope shining through the darkness which makes life endurable. The Bureau has been the fulfillment of a hope, the opening up of a new life to many unfortunates during the year 1901. To be out of work and credit at the same time is indeed a hard lot in life, and yet such was the fate of many. It is when thus circumstanced, with spirit almost broken, a determination to end life sooner than to take alms or become an inmate of a poorhouse, that the State, through the Free Employment Bureau, saves that self-respect, that dignity which proclaims nobility of character without which life would not be worth living. This it does by finding work for people who are unfortunately circumstanced.

STATE LABOR EXCHANGE.

Many indeed are out of employment not because there is no work to be had, but because they do not know where to associate themselves with employers; and, on the other hand, employers of labor are often inconvenienced because they do not know where to get the help required for the time being. The State Free Employment Bureau does all in its power to serve both the employer and the employee. The advantages it offers to the public are as follows: to the people desiring employment, engagements by employers, who in turn for services rendered will pay a compensation agreed upon; to employers the advantages are introduction to help whose references have been investigated and attested as to competency, honesty and sobriety. In the matter of domestic help, or, in fact, all help, this is of great importance, but all the more so in connection with people

employed in domestic service, for very often families leave the home in care of help, and it is of the utmost importance that people of character and reputation should be introduced to their home circles to be left caretakers.

CARETAKING OF THE AGED.

Special care is given at all times to the selection of fit and proper people to fill orders, and the patrons of the Bureau gladly bear testimony that our work has given general satisfaction. While attention is given to all orders received, no opportunity is let pass by which we could remove a person from amongst those who are, as it were, unfortunate enough to live to that age to have their labor no longer a commercial commodity in demand on the market. The work of the State in this direction is along right lines.

WORK FOR 1900-1901—CHANGE OF BUREAU'S LOCATION.

Contrasting the work of 1901 with that of 1900, the bad weather of the spring, followed by the removal to our new location, caused a falling off in the work, which, however, was more than made up in the latter part of the year. This removal to our present quarters at No. 107 East Thirty-first street was in consequence of the consolidation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics—of which our Bureau was a branch—with the Bureau of Factory Inspection and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, forming the present Department of Labor. We now occupy a large, four-story building, of which the Free Employment Bureau uses the first floor for office and waiting-room. This gives us pleasant and commodious quarters, fully appreciated by our patrons.

OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

During the year the number of orders from out of town increased very much over the work of any former year. The circulars sent out by the Bureau to the country districts resulted in bringing our work before a larger number of people than heretofore, such people taking advantage of the Bureau to fill their positions. It is the rule of the Bureau that when help is ordered from out of town to have a post office order sent by the employer

covering the transportation to the place of employment. When servants are sent out of town we communicate with employers, notifying them that they leave on such a train and asking that they may be met at the depot and taken to their destination. The help secured at this Bureau by such people has given general satisfaction, and we look forward to next year for increased orders from the same source.

APPLICATIONS.

During 1901 we had a total number of 5,828 applicants for work, of whom 2,198 were men and 3,630 were women, representing 67 different trades or callings. Of the men 1,052 were natives and 1,146 were foreigners. Of the women 1,164 were of native birth and 2,466 were foreign born, making a total of 2,216 natives and 3,612 born on foreign soil.

There were 641 married men and 1,376 married women, making a total of 2,017 married people. There were 1,557 single men and 2,254 single women, making a total of 3,811 single people. Of the 641 married men 382 report having 910 children, of which 634 were dependent on them for support. Of the 1,376 married women 718 report having 1,342 children, 741 of them being dependent children.

LITERATES—ILLITERATES.

Of the number registered 2,185 men and 3,425 women could read and write, while there were but 13 men and 205 women illiterates, making a total of 218 who could neither read nor write.

TRADES AND CALLINGS.

The highest number of any one trade or calling registered among the applicants for labor was female cooks—757, the next highest being chambermaids, waitresses, etc., being 707, followed by general houseworkers—669.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous" are catalogued odds and ends of various kinds of people who have applied for help. For instance, we have an English solicitor who left Mother England hoping to win fame and fortune in this land of peace and plenty.

Side by side with him is a British soldier with all the experience he wanted in the South African war, a dry goods floor-walker, an ex-school superintendent, an ex-secretary railroad branch Y. M. C. A., a rodman, a shoemaker, a watchmaker, a clock-maker, a rigger, a mechanical draughtsman, a gentleman's companion, a linguist, a chemist, a druggist, an ex-Swedish policeman, one of Barnum's showmen, a sailor, two ministers of the gospel, one who said he had to retire from the ministry because he could no longer preach, and added that he would like to get employment, while the other would like to get employment as a handyman. Many applicants stated that they were nothing in particular, and an undertaker said he was unemployed because "Times were dull."

DURATION AND CAUSE OF IDLENESS.

With but few exceptions people who were unemployed more than three months were so simply because their labor was not on the market. Some of them were sick, or perhaps some relative required their care; others were idle because of advanced years, and for various other reasons. Many who assigned idleness to "No work" were simply temporarily unemployed. And under the head of "Sickness" the illness complained of could not be traced as having any special association with their work.

SITUATIONS SECURED.

During the year there were 223 applications for men and 3,397 applications for women, showing an increase of 94 over last year. The percentage of applicants securing situations during the years of the Bureau's work is as follows: 1896, 5.52 per cent; 1897, 20.57 per cent; 1898, 39.60 per cent; 1899, 45.39 per cent; 1900, 51.79 per cent; 1901, 53.92 per cent, and shows a gradual and steady growth. The total number of situations secured during the year 1901 was 3,143.

ORDERS NOT FILLED—CAUSE.

As heretofore stated in former reports the explanation for the number of orders remaining unfilled can be found in the fact that there is a great demand for general houseworkers,

while the supply is not at all equal to the demand. During the year it was noticed that many girls who hitherto had been doing some special kind of work in domestic circles, seeing the necessity of complying with the conditions existing, accepted positions as general houseworkers.

STATE CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The question of State control of the employment agencies was first brought prominently to the attention of the public by a recommendation of Governor Roosevelt in his message to the Legislature in 1900 urging such action. Then as now, complaints were made as to the lax manner in which employment agencies conducted their business in various parts of the State.

In the cities of New York and Brooklyn and Buffalo agencies are licensed by the local authorities to conduct their business, but the supervisory power is not sufficiently developed for the protection of the general public. The disinterested people, having no axe to grind, who have given this matter attention, both in New York City and elsewhere, have agreed that State control along the lines suggested by Governor Roosevelt is the proper remedy for the defects in the system. Since the abuses are not confined to one locality a general law and uniform discipline enforced by one official held responsible for the enforcement of the law, leaving no doubt as to the responsibility, would be equal to the occasion. And then again, inasmuch as the law permits people licensed to conduct an employment agency such people are practically performing a function of the State; they are exercising the right to levy and collect a tax for services rendered. Such being the case, the State should have control of the people to whom it transfers its function. It certainly has power to say on what conditions it shall permit people to operate employment agencies under the license issued. The sale of spirituous liquors in the State is now under control of the Excise Commissioner. The people employed in the sale of such liquors have to sell such according to the requirements of the law and must conduct their business just as the law says. Banks, too, are under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks; insurance companies under the Superintendent

of Insurance; railroads under the Railroad Commissioners; the control and supervision of factories under the Department of Labor. It appears that the logical thing to do is to place employment agencies under State control, subject to the authority of the State Department of Labor.

USE AND ABUSE OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

The right to labor is both a right and a necessity. The law of labor is the law of life. The things needed for the maintenance of life come only in return for labor. They who know where such labor is to be had, who are possessed for this intelligence, are very much masters of the situation. What will not a man give in case of necessity to enable him to bring bread to his children? This matter is of so much importance that it should not be left in the hands of private individuals to be used too often in bleeding unfortunate victims. Information as to where work can be had is of such value to the community at large that I believe there should be in this State, and in every other State of the Union, under control of the State, knowledge at all times as to where there is a vacancy of any considerable extent in the labor market, and some method employed to make this knowledge public. I am not in favor of paternalism, but I believe that anything the State may legitimately do for the protection and advancement of its citizens should be done when it does not interfere with the liberties of the people. It is a short-sighted policy on the part of the State to extend its hand only to offer assistance to a citizen when that citizen consents to be branded as a pauper.

Many of the employment agencies in the city of New York are reputable institutions, while, on the contrary, it cannot be denied that a great many of them are far from being what they should be. Constant complaints have been made at this office as to the manner in which some of them have been conducted. One of the worst instances of the abuse made by a so-called employment agency in New York City is the case of Sadie Regrut, who was decoyed under pretense that she was to obtain respectable employment by a man who was connected with a First avenue employment agency, and who is now under indictment for

his conduct connected with this matter. Not only did he introduce the girl to a house of ill fame, but he also made an assault on her person. This case seemed to be almost beyond belief, and the Bureau felt that it was necessary to investigate the matter before it could be embodied in a report. The following letter explains itself:

"DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

"COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

"WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, District Attorney.

"January 21, 1902.

"JOHN J. BEALIN, Esq., 107 *East Thirty-first St., New York City*:

"Dear Sir—Your letter of January 18th in regard to the matter of Sadie Regrut, received. The case is at present under investigation and will be moved for trial within a week, possibly even to-morrow.

"Yours sincerely,

"WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME,

"*District Attorney.*"

A representative of the Associated Employment Agencies recently stated under oath that people who are unemployed have a distorted view of life, and that they imagine they have been defrauded of money when such is not the case. It is claimed by this gentleman that charges preferred against employment agencies, of extortion, etc., are the result of a fevered imagination and have no existence in fact. I rather think that when a man is out of employment for a considerable space of time he has to watch every cent that he spends and has a keen appreciation of what he gets in return for it. Just let me give a few illustrations of what would be called hallucinations by the representative of the Associated Employment Agencies of this city. A man came to me with a pawn office ticket indicating that there had been pledged a coat for five dollars, and at the same time he showed me a receipt from an employment agency stating that he had paid five dollars to secure a situation, stating that the money paid was the money received for the coat which he pawned. Another man showed me a receipt for ten dollars which he had paid an employment agency for guaranteeing to secure him employment, and never keeping that guarantee. The above are a fair sample of facts from real life, and not hallucinations.

The evils which are a part of private employment agencies are not by any means confined to New York State. It is the same story wherever they are located. Hon. David Ross, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Labor Commissioners, writes as follows in his report for 1900:

"The *individual* plan, as represented by the private employment agencies, has been justly voted an unmitigated curse. People who conduct such institutions are moved solely by the instinct of personal profit, and many of them, as experience has shown, have moved from place to place in large cities, accepting fees from poor, unsuspecting applicants for work, with no purpose of furnishing employment. There is scarcely a private employment agency that has not exposed itself to criminal prosecution, and only official indifference to a strict enforcement of the law has saved their managers from serving time in the prisons of the State.

"This is a serious charge to prefer against some of our fellow citizens, but the testimony of thousands of men and women who have been robbed of the few dollars they could ill afford, would fully support it. That part of the population, however, who have no last dollar to pay for a false promise of work, and who are liable to form a dangerous element in a community, are precisely the class who can get no aid from the sharks in charge of the private office, and whose necessities can only be reached and relieved through the free offices under the management of the State. This is the important reason and sufficient justification for the free offices. To aid deserving men and women to obtain employment is a public obligation, and one of the highest functions the State can exercise."

Many ladies and gentlemen in New York City, representing various societies having for their mission the uplifting of humanity, still continue to agitate for the passage of a bill placing the employment agencies of this State under State control. It is my opinion that the welfare of society would be materially advanced by the passage of such a law.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICIALS.

In compliance with a call issued by Hon. William Anderson, Labor Commissioner for Missouri, representatives of State free employment agencies met in convention at the Tower House, Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 24, 1901. The convention was called to order by Mr. John J. Bealin, of New York. After discussing matters a temporary organization was created by the election of William Anderson, of St. Louis, as temporary president. Edward E. Walker, of Illinois, on motion of Mr. David Ross, of Illinois, was unanimously elected temporary secretary. The motion was made by Mr. William D. Parker, of Connecticut, that the name of the association should be National Association

of Free Employment Bureaus of America. On motion of Mr. John J. Bealin, of New York, it was resolved that the officers of the association should consist of president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and the executive committee consist of the three officers and two other members to be elected by the convention. Hon. William D. Parker then made a motion that a committee on constitution and by-laws be appointed by the chair. The following were appointed: William D. Parker, of Connecticut, David E. Ross, of Illinois, and John J. Bealin, of New York. On motion by William D. Parker, of Connecticut, the roll of States was called for an expression of ideas as to the work in various States and the best way to advance the same. The following responded: Harry E. Back, Commissioner of Labor of Connecticut; William D. Parker, Chief Clerk, Connecticut; E. B. Howard, Superintendent Free Employment Bureau, Kansas City, Mo.; John S. White, Superintendent Free Employment Bureau, St. Louis; George W. Geary, Superintendent South Side Free Employment Bureau, Chicago, Ill.; John J. Bealin, Superintendent Free Employment Bureau, New York City. David E. Ross, of Illinois, then moved that the convention adjourn to meet September 26th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Illinois Building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., which was carried. The convention reassembled at the time and place stated, President Anderson in the chair. The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was called for, and, on being read, was adopted. John J. Bealin, of New York, was placed in nomination for vice-president by David Ross, of Illinois. He was declared unanimously elected. A motion was then made by Hon. Harry E. Back, of Connecticut, that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot of convention for David Ross, of Illinois, and William D. Parker, of Connecticut, to serve with the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer as the executive committee. David Ross moved that the secretary correspond with the different officers asking them to prepare a paper, not to exceed three hundred words, to be printed in the report of the convention. This motion was seconded by Mr. Bealin, and carried. On motion, the officers elected were declared to be the permanent officers of the Association. A motion was then made by Mr. Back, of Connecticut, that the secretary be instructed to

cast a ballot asking the executive committee to select the same place and time for the next convention as the National Association of the Chiefs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The following delegates were present: William Anderson, St. Louis, president; John J. Bealin, New York, vice-president; Edward E. Walker, Peoria, Ill., secretary-treasurer; Harry E. Back, Connecticut; William D. Parker, Connecticut; E. B. Howard, Kansas City; John S. White, St. Louis; Robert Glocking, Toronto, Canada; David Ross, Illinois; George W. Geary, Chicago; James Davie, Jos. M. Brody, Thomas J. Hammill, Silas Owens, Angie M. Brown, New York City. A motion was then made to adjourn subject to the call of the committee. Adjourned.

Mr. Edward E. Walker, secretary-treasurer of the association, reports the following States as having free employment bureaus: Missouri, two offices, one at 813½ Chestnut street, St. Louis, in charge of Mr. John S. White, and one in Kansas City, in charge of Mr. E. B. Howard; West Virginia, one office, located at Wheeling, of which Mr. J. V. Barton is superintendent; Wisconsin, two offices, one at Milwaukee, with James E. Vallier as superintendent, and one at West Superior, J. C. Stewart, superintendent; Kansas has one free employment bureau at Topeka, of which T. P. Geron is superintendent; Connecticut has five offices under the management of Harry E. Back, Commissioner of Labor of the State; Ohio has five offices under the direction of M. D. Ratchford, Commissioner of Labor; Maryland has one office, located at Baltimore, with James G. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, in charge; Illinois has four offices. George W. Geary is superintendent of the South Side office, at 429 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.; D. M. Brothers, superintendent North Side office, 234 Chicago avenue; S. P. Revere, superintendent West Side office, Canal and Randolph streets; and Edward E. Walker, superintendent, Peoria, Ill.; New York has one office at No. 107 East Thirty-first street, New York City; Michigan has three offices under control of the State Commissioner of Labor. Seattle, Wash., has one office, which is under municipal control, A. H. Grout, Labor Commissioner, in charge.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. BEALIN,

Superintendent.

GENERAL TABLES.

I.—Tabular Statement of the Total Registration of Wage-workers and Employers and the Number of Applicants Who Have Secured Situations.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Applicants for employment.....	2,198	3,630	5,828
Secured situations.....	201	2,942	3,143
Applicants for help.....	228	3,397	3,625

II.—Table Showing Age of Applicants for Work.

AGE OF APPLICANT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	257	229	486
20 to 30 years.....	992	1,218	2,210
30 to 40 years.....	537	1,019	1,556
40 to 50 years.....	282	815	1,097
50 to 60 years.....	101	303	404
Over 60 years	29	46	75
Grand Total.....	2,198	3,630	5,828

III.—Table Showing the Number of Applicants Registered, Their
or Illit

OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR SITUATIONS.			NATIVE BORN.			FOREIGN BORN.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bakers	7		7	2		2	5		5
Barbers	8		8	5		5	3		3
Bartenders	27		27	8		8	19		19
Bell boys	16		16	15		15	1		1
Blacksmiths	3		3	3		3			
Bookkeepers	28		28	18		18	10		10
Butchers	13		13	6		6	7		7
Butlers	28		28	11		11	17		17
Carpenters	25		25	9		9	16		16
Chambermaids and wait- resses		707	707		215	215		492	492
Clerks	139		139	98		98	41		41
Coachmen	34		34	6		6	28		28
Collectors	11		11	8		8	3		3
Cooks	87	757	844	39	146	185	48	611	659
Day workers		244	244		82	82		162	162
Dishwashers	9		9	4		4	5		5
Drivers	135		135	103		103	32		32
Electricians	11		11	8		8	3		3
Elevator runners	45		45	27		27	18		18
Engineers	30		30	6		6	24		24
Errand boys	14		14	12		12	2		2
Factory employees	14	41	55	8	82	40	6	9	15
Farm hands	33		33	11		11	22		23
Firemen	31		31	5		5	26		26
Florists	4		4	3		3	1		1
Gardeners	26		26	1		1	25		25
Gas and steam fitters	3		3	3		3			
General houseworkers		669	669		248	248		421	421
Glass workers	3		3	1		1	2		2
Grocery clerks	12		12	3		3	9		9
Grooms	8		8				8		8
Hall boys	27		27	18		18	9		9
Hotel employees	45	595	640	18	199	217	27	398	423
Housekeepers		26	26		12	12		14	14
Housemen	26		26	6		6	20		20
Iron workers	12		12	7		7	5		5
Janitors	31	5	36	14	4	18	17	1	18
Kitchenmaids		100	100		31	31		69	69
Kitchenmen	37		37	10		10	27		27
Laborers	221		221	86		86	135		135
Laundresses		283	283		64	64		219	219
Laundrymen	6		6	6		6			
Machinists	12		12	4		4	8		8
Miscellaneous	241		241	134		134	107		107
Nurses	17	89	106	10	45	55	7	44	51
Office employees	46	27	73	35	26	61	11	1	12
Oyster men	7		7	3		3	4		4
Packers	18		18	10		10	8		8
Painters	23		23	13		13	10		10
Pantry men	13		13	5		5	8		8
Plumbers	9		9	7		7	2		2
Porters	176		176	79		79	97		97
Printers	16		16	11		11	5		5
Salesmen	33		33	17		17	16		16
Saleswomen		21	21		18	18		3	3
Seamstresses		56	56		35	35		21	21
Silversmiths	4		4	2		2	2		2
Stablemen	27		27	6		6	21		21
Stenographers	6	10	16	4	7	11	2	3	5
Stewards	4		4	2		2	2		2
Stone cutters	4		4	2		2	2		2
Tailors	10		10	3		3	7		7
Teachers	10		10	1		1	9		9
Tinsmiths	5		5	1		1	4		4
Useful men	121		121	35		35	86		86
Valets	4		4	2		2	2		2
Waiters	144		144	61		61	83		83
Watchmen	39		39	17		17	22		22
Total	2,198	3,630	5,828	1,052	1,164	2,216	1,146	2,466	3,612

Occupations, Native or Foreign Born, Married or Single, and Literate erate.

MARRIED.			UNMARRIED.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.		
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	4	.....	4	7	.....	7	1	.....	1
12	.....	12	15	.....	15	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	15	13	.....	13	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	9	.....	9	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	10	18	.....	18	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	12	13	.....	13	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
.....	96	96	.....	611	611	.....	699	699	.....	8	8
38	.....	38	101	.....	101	139	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	12	22	.....	22	33	.....	33	1	.....	1
4	.....	4	7	.....	7	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
35	301	336	52	456	508	87	708	795	.....	49	49
.....	207	207	.....	37	37	.....	223	223	.....	21	21
2	.....	2	7	.....	7	8	.....	8	1	.....	1
49	.....	49	86	.....	86	135	.....	135	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	9	.....	9	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	38	.....	38	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	20	10	.....	10	80	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	16	14	25	39	14	41	55	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	31	.....	31	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	7	24	.....	24	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	20	.....	20	24	.....	24	2	.....	2
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	210	210	.....	459	459	.....	636	636	.....	33	33
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	8	.....	8	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
12	302	314	33	293	326	43	532	575	2	63	65
.....	20	20	.....	6	6	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	25	.....	25	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	9	.....	9	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
21	5	26	10	.....	10	30	5	35	1	.....	1
.....	33	33	.....	67	67	.....	95	95	.....	5	5
4	.....	4	33	.....	33	35	.....	35	2	.....	2
58	.....	58	163	.....	163	221	.....	221	.....	.....	.....
.....	127	127	.....	156	156	.....	259	259	.....	24	24
1	.....	1	5	.....	5	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	10	.....	10	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
73	.....	73	168	.....	168	241	.....	241	.....	.....	.....
3	23	26	14	66	80	17	87	104	.....	2	2
1	4	5	45	23	68	46	27	73	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	6	.....	6	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	6	12	.....	12	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	9	14	.....	14	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	10	.....	10	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	7	.....	7	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
57	.....	57	119	.....	119	175	.....	175	1	.....	1
3	.....	3	13	.....	13	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	11	22	.....	22	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	19	19	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	28	28	.....	28	28	.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	10	17	.....	17	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
1	2	3	5	8	13	6	10	16	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	1
4	.....	4	6	.....	6	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	4	6	.....	6	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	21	100	.....	100	120	.....	120	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	48	96	.....	96	144	.....	144	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	19	20	.....	20	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
611	1,376	2,017	1,557	2,254	3,811	2,185	3,423	5,610	13	205	218

IV.—Duration and Cause of Idleness of Applicants for Situations.

OCCUPATION.	DURATION OF IDLENESS.						CAUSE OF IDLENESS.					
	MEN.			WOMEN.			MEN.			WOMEN.		
	NUMBER OF DAYS.			NUMBER OF DAYS			No work.	Sick-ness.	Other causes.	No work.	Sick-ness.	Other causes.
	High-est.	Low-est.	Aver-age.	High-est.	Low-est.	Aver-age.						
Bakers	365	7	92	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Barbers	90	7	41	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Bartenders	365	2	63	.....	.....	.....	7	7	13	.....	.....	.....
Bell boys	150	1	22	.....	.....	.....	4	1	11	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmiths	60	2	22	.....	.....	.....	8	2	18	.....	.....	.....
Bookkeepers	365	1	67	.....	.....	.....	8	2	18	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	270	3	71	.....	.....	.....	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Butlers	180	3	36	.....	.....	.....	4	2	22	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters	240	1	60	.....	.....	.....	17	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Chambermaids and waitresses .....	.....	.....	.....	365	1	39	.....	.....	.....	236	74	397
Clerks	365	1	56	.....	.....	.....	53	8	78	.....	.....	.....
Couchmen	365	1	48	.....	.....	.....	5	6	23	.....	.....	.....
Collectors	180	1	78	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Cooks	365	1	34	365	1	50	13	16	58	255	99	403
Day workers .....	.....	.....	.....	300	1	39	.....	.....	.....	202	9	33
Dishwashers	42	3	17	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	.....
Drivers	365	1	47	.....	.....	.....	67	20	48	.....	.....	.....
Electricians	120	2	42	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Elevator runners	365	2	49	.....	.....	.....	10	9	26	.....	.....	.....
Engineers	132	3	46	.....	.....	.....	3	6	21	.....	.....	.....
Errand boys	240	7	72	.....	.....	.....	2	3	9	.....	.....	.....
Factory employees	30	7	20	365	2	56	4	.....	10	25	4	12
Farm hands	365	2	32	.....	.....	.....	9	2	22	.....	.....	.....
Firemen	180	2	35	.....	.....	.....	8	6	17	.....	.....	.....
Florists	180	4	79	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners	365	7	49	.....	.....	.....	7	2	17	.....	.....	.....
Gas and steam fitters	60	7	27	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General houseworkers .....	.....	.....	.....	365	1	43	.....	.....	.....	211	70	338
Glass workers	120	60	90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Grocery clerks	90	2	55	.....	.....	.....	3	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Groomers	120	3	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Hall boys	150	2	29	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Hotel employees	300	2	32	365	1	32	14	3	23	69	163	363
Housekeepers .....	.....	.....	.....	365	10	55	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	9
Housemen	365	1	50	.....	.....	.....	4	4	18	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers	365	28	94	.....	.....	.....	3	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Janitors	180	2	35	42	14	29	9	3	19	.....	.....	5
Kitchenmaids .....	.....	.....	.....	360	1	29	.....	.....	.....	25	25	50
Kitchenmen	270	5	50	.....	.....	.....	5	13	19	.....	.....	.....
Laborers	240	1	29	.....	.....	.....	39	23	159	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	.....	365	1	41	.....	.....	.....	88	51	144
Laundrymen	150	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	150	18	66	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	365	1	48	.....	.....	.....	106	25	110	.....	.....	.....
Nurses	49	2	26	365	3	56	.....	2	15	37	9	43
Office employees	365	1	60	365	2	65	12	4	30	12	3	12
Oyster men	180	3	33	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Packers	120	2	44	.....	.....	.....	11	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Painters	120	4	36	.....	.....	.....	10	4	9	.....	.....	.....
Pantry men	16	3	12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers	365	14	87	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Porters	365	1	55	.....	.....	.....	55	22	99	.....	.....	.....
Printers	180	1	53	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen	60	3	23	.....	.....	.....	6	2	19	.....	.....	.....
Saleswomen .....	.....	.....	.....	120	1	40	.....	.....	.....	5	1	15
Seamstresses .....	.....	.....	.....	270	1	27	.....	.....	.....	33	3	15
Silversmiths	90	15	40	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Stablemen	60	3	23	.....	.....	.....	6	2	19	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers	180	12	48	56	3	20	.....	1	5	6	.....	4
Stewards	14	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Stone cutters	75	4	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	42	5	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Teachers	90	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmiths	90	30	56	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Useful men	365	1	41	.....	.....	.....	30	9	82	.....	.....	.....
Valets	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Waiters	365	1	36	.....	.....	.....	39	13	92	.....	.....	.....
Watchmen	365	1	37	.....	.....	.....	9	5	25	.....	.....	.....

VI.—Showing the Rates of Wages Received by Applicants in Positions Obtained for Them by the Bureau.

OCCUPATION.	RATES OF WAGES PER MONTH WITH BOARD.						RATES OF WAGES PER WEEK.					
	MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.			FEMALE.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.	High- est.	Low- est.	Aver- age.
Attendants.....	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†\$2 50	†\$2 50	†\$2 50	.....	.....	.....
Canvassers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**	**	**	.....	.....	.....
Chambermaids and waitresses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20 00	\$10 00	\$13 89	.....	.....	.....	†\$4 50	†\$3 00	†\$3 40
Cleaners.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	8 00	12 62	.....	.....	.....	†3 00	†3 00	†3 00
Coachmen.....	80 00	80 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooks.....	60 00	20 00	38 89	40 00	10 00	17 97	†10 00	†9 00	†9 50	†8 00	†4 00	†5 41
Day workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2 25	*1 00	*1 24
Drivers.....	20 00	15 00	15 83	.....	.....	.....	8 00	8 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....
Elevator runners...	18 00	18 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	.....	.....	.....
Engineers.....	a60 00	a60 00	a60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Factory employees.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1 25	*1 25	*1 25	5 00	4 00	4 78
Farm hands.....	18 00	12 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firemen.....	35 00	35 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardeners.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General house- workers.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	4 00	13 89	.....	.....	.....	†5 00	†2 50	†3 54
Grocery clerks.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grooms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
Hall boys.....	a30 00	12 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handy men.....	25 00	8 00	15 52	.....	.....	.....	†4 00	†2 00	†3 83	.....	.....	.....
Housekeepers.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janitors.....	b25 00	b25 00	b25 00	b12 00	b10 00	b11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchenmaids.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	6 00	14 66	.....	.....	.....	†4 00	†4 00	†4 00
Kitchenmen.....	20 00	10 00	14 40	.....	.....	.....	†5 00	†5 00	†5 00	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	*1 50	*1 00	*1 84	.....	.....	.....
Laundresses.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	10 00	15 75	.....	.....	.....	7 50	†4 00	†5 75
Linen room.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	17 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messengers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50	8 50	8 50	.....	.....	.....
Nurses.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	6 00	11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office employees...	20 00	8 00	13 33	.....	.....	.....	7 00	4 00	4 63	.....	.....	.....
Pantry maids.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	10 00	12 64	.....	.....	.....	†4 00	†3 00	†3 91
Pantry men.....	25 00	14 00	19 67	.....	.....	.....	†8 00	†8 00	†3 00	.....	.....	.....
Porters.....	a30 00	15 00	20 45	.....	.....	.....	9 00	†4 00	†6 75	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Seamstresses.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	15 00	15 50	.....	.....	.....	†9 00	†6 00	†8 00
Tailors.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchmen.....	a35 00	18 00	26 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ward maids.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	16 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waiters.....	25 00	15 00	19 48	.....	.....	.....	†8 00	†5 00	†6 33	.....	.....	.....

* Wages per day. † With board. ‡ Per day, with board. a Without board. b Rent, fuel and light; no board. ** Commission.

VII.—Table Showing the Number of Applicants Who Have Children and Dependent Children.

APPLICANTS REPORTING THAT THEY HAVE CHILDREN.					APPLICANTS REPORTING THAT THEY HAVE DEPENDENT CHILDREN.				
Number of children per applicant.	Men.	Women	Total.	Total number of children.	Number of children per applicant.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total number of children.
1.....	134	364	498	498	1.....	99	288	387	387
2.....	97	194	291	582	2.....	72	133	205	410
3.....	72	95	167	501	3.....	64	81	95	283
4.....	46	41	87	348	4.....	31	9	40	160
5.....	21	13	34	170	5.....	9	4	13	65
6.....	10	4	14	84	6.....	6	4	9	54
7.....	1	6	7	49	7.....	.....	2	2	14
8.....	.....	1	1	8	8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.....	1	.....	1	10	10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	882	718	1,100	2,252		280	471	751	1,375

1901

PART III.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, BAKERIES
AND MINES.

[IN CONTINUATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR.]

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

Inspection of Factories, Bakeries, Tenement Workrooms, Mines and Quarries.

The following tabular summary exhibits the work of the factory inspectors in the ten-month period from December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901:

TABLE 1.

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Inspections of factories (including 4,573* workshops in tenements)		23,028
Inspections of bakery and confectionery establishments.....		3,149
Inspections of mines and quarries		68
Licensed tenement workrooms inspected.....	13,887	
Licensed tenement shops inspected.....	*4,573	
Unlicensed places inspected.....	2,133	
Applications for license investigated.....	13,238	
Applications for license reinvestigated.....	3,011	
		<hr/> 80,842
Places visited and found closed, burned, removed, etc.....		5,288
Complaints investigated.....	504	
Compliances investigated.....	1,020	
Accidents investigated.....	108	
		<hr/> 1,632
Total.....		<hr/> <hr/> *65,434
Tagging cases.....	332	
Appointments	263	
Miscellaneous	3,903	
		<hr/> 4,488
		<hr/> <hr/>

VIOLATIONS OF THE FACTORY LAWS OBSERVED.

	Factories.	Mines.
Number of establishments notified to comply with law...	13,446	15
Number of violations covered in these notifications.....	33,766	18
Number of establishments reporting compliance with orders	12,206	7
Number of orders complied with.....	26,803	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>

* The 4,573 tenement workshops which appear twice in the summary are counted but once in the total.

COMPLAINTS.				
	Sustained.	Partly sustained.	Not sustained.	Total.
1. Failure to post laws, etc.....	6	.....	.....	6
2. Health and safety.....	173	10	76	259
a. Lack of light.....	12	1	3	16
b. Lack of ventilation.....	9	8	16	28
c. Lack of time for meals.....	7	.....	5	12
d. Uncleanliness	106	8	81	140
e. Dangerous machinery un- guarded	19	1	4	24
f. Elevators, hoistways, etc....	5	1	3	9
g. Insufficient fire protection...	9	.....	5	14
h. Unsafe buildings.....	6	1	9	16
3. Illegal employment of children...	30	.....	20	50
4. Illegal employment of women and minors.....	35	2	41	78
5. Laundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Tenement work illegally carried on	182	4	154	340
7. Bakeries	88	1	28	117
8. General violations.....	11	8	21	35
Total.....	525	20	340	885

PROSECUTIONS.						
Charge.	Total number cases.	Acquitted or discharged.	With- drawn.	Convicted and sen- tence sus- pended.	Convicted and fined.	Fines.
Employing children under 16 without certificate...	23	8	.....	5	10	\$430
Employing minors at night	7	4	.....	.....	3	60
Tenement manufactures:						
Working without li- cense	68	8	1	9	55	1,450
Removing "tenement- made" tag.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Violation of bakeshop law	8	.....	.....	6	2	70
Total.....	107	15	1	21	70	\$2,010

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

The total number of inspections and investigations made in the ten months as shown in the preceding table was 65,434, or a monthly average of 6,543. In the preceding year the corresponding number was 80,392 or a monthly average of 6,700. The diminished number of inspections is due to the reduction in the force of inspectors accomplished through the consolidation of

departments and cutting down of appropriations. Throughout 1900 the number of inspectors was 52, but in March, 1901, it was reduced to 39; so that last year the average monthly number of inspections made by each inspector was only 129, as compared with 143 in the present period. Moreover, the clerical force required to handle the inspectors' schedules, issue the necessary notifications and licenses, keep the Bureau's records and conduct the correspondence was reduced from 14 to 7 as a result of improved systematization.

The following table exhibits the work of the factory inspectors since 1894:

TABLE 2.

WORK OF THE FACTORY INSPECTORS, 1894-1900.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Factories inspected.....	18,866	19,218	19,144	22,136	28,920	35,716	24,392
Bakeries inspected.....	.....	1,985	3,002	3,828	3,836	4,100	4,126
Mines and quarries inspected.....	.....	87	177	230	156	137	125
Total	18,866	21,185	22,323	26,194	32,912	39,953	28,643
Establishments inspected twice or oftener	2,609	2,767	5,105	2,959	618	3,260	2,558
Tenement workrooms inspected...	.....	.....	.....	*1,117	.....	.....	6,039
Applications for tenement license investigated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,360	23,056
Applications for tenement license reinvestigated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		7,438
Places visited and found closed, sus- pended, removed, burned, etc ...	.....	.....	.....	700	939	1,413	3,705
Complaints, compliances, accidents, etc., investigated.....	.....	.....	.....	1,124	2,785	4,174	3,953
Grand total.....	16,475	23,952	27,428	32,103	37,249	53,160	80,393

In 1894 factories alone were inspected by the Department, but in 1895 the Legislature authorized the appointment of four inspectors to enforce the new bakeshop law and also made the mine inspector a deputy factory inspector. In 1899 the Legislature enacted the present sweatshop law and authorized the appointment of 14 additional inspectors to assist in its enforcement. Since then the supervision of the sweatshops has claimed a growing share of the Department's activities, until now 63 per cent of the inspections and investigations are concerned therewith.†

* Workplaces visited where none but members of the family were found employed.

† Neglecting the places visited by the inspectors and found closed, burned, etc., and the 1,632 investigations of complaints, compliances with orders, and accidents, one will observe that the inspectors in 1901 made 23,028 visits to factories, 3,149 to bakery and confectionery establishments, 68 to quarries and mines and 32,269 to tenement rooms licensed for the manufacture of clothing. And as 4,573 of the "factories" were also licensed tenement shops, it follows that 28,642, or 63 per cent, of the 58,514 inspections were connected with tenement work.

CHANGES ORDERED TO SECURE COMPLIANCE WITH FACTORY LAWS.

As shown in the introductory table, the inspectors found it necessary to issue 33,784 orders to owners of factories and mines requiring changes made so as to comply with the law. The number of firms involved was 13,461. The majority of these notifications dealt with violations of minor importance, such as failure to keep the factory law posted in workrooms where it could be consulted by the employees. But many orders were also required to secure the erection of proper fire-escapes, the safeguarding of machinery and the necessary ventilation of workrooms. The greatest trouble is always found in bakeshops, which are notoriously unclean; in fact, out of 3,111 bakery and confectionery establishments inspected something wrong was found in 2,521, or 80 per cent of the total. The details of these violations will be given later under the heading "Bakeshops."

The following table shows the number of notifications issued by the Department of Factory Inspection since its inception, the data for two years (1891 and 1892) being lacking:

TABLE 3.								
VIOLATIONS OF THE FACTORY LAWS.								
Number of orders issued to comply with the law in—					Number of establishments notified.			
Year.	Factories.	Bakeshops.	Mines.	Total.	Factories.	Bakeshops.	Mines.	Total.
1886-90	24,603	.....	.....	24,603	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	10,549	.....	.....	10,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	10,425	.....	.....	10,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	38,112	9,801	38	47,451	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	35,500	10,879	2,812	41	13,732
1897	.....	.....	.....	43,892	15,669	3,452	35	19,156
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,639	3,173	38	21,850
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,192	3,101	36	18,379
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,650	3,075	25	19,750
*1901	24,869	8,897	18	33,784	10,925	2,521	15	13,461

COMPLAINTS.

The summary table shows that 885 complaints were received and investigated by the Bureau between December 1, 1900, and September 30, 1901. The number of communications was about one hundred less, for the reason that some of the complaints touched more than one subject. Nearly seven-eighths of all the communications came from New York City. A detailed statement of the complaints follows in table 4:

* Ten months.

TABLE 4.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF COMPLAINTS ALLEGING VIOLATION OF THE FACTORY LAW (ARTS. V-VIII OF THE LABOR LAW), AND DISPOSITION OF SAME BY THE BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, DECEMBER, 1900, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Nature of Complaint. [With reference to the article or section of the Labor Law of which violation is charged.]		Sus- tained.	Sus- tained in part.	Not sus- tained.	Total.
1. Failure to post law, give notice, etc. (§§ 76-78, 87, 105):					
Failure to post law (§ 105).....		5	.....	.....	5
Failure to post schedule of hours (§ 77).....		1	.....	.....	1
Total		6	.....	.....	6
2. Health and safety:					
a. Lack of light (§ 81).....		12	1	3	16
Insufficient light in workrooms.....		3	.....	.....	3
Insufficient light in hallways.....		9	1	3	13
b. Lack of ventilation, overcrowding (§§ 85, 86)....		9	3	16	28
Insufficient air space for day work.....		1	.....	4	5
Insufficient ventilation.....		8	3	12	23
c. Insufficient time for meals (§ 89) :					
Allowance of less than one hour for noonday meal		7	.....	5	12
d. Uncleanliness, lack of sanitary conveniences (§§ 84, 88).....		106	3	31	140
Walls or ceilings not lime washed (§ 84).....		4	.....	.....	4
Walls or ceilings not painted (§ 81).....		3	.....	.....	3
Lack of separate water-closets (§ 88).		29	.....	14	43
Water-closets not cleaned, not disinfected or not flushed (§ 88).....		37	.....	11	48
Unscreened water-closets (§ 88).....		2	.....	.....	2
Water-closets out of repair (§ 88).....		10	1	1	12
Water-closets insufficiently ventilated (§ 88)....		2	.....	2	4
Dressing room not provided (§ 88).....		2	2	1	5
Failure to provide running water in work- rooms (§ 88).....		17	.....	2	19
e. Dangerous machinery, boilers, etc. (§§ 81, 91)....		19	1	4	24
Protruding set screws (§ 81).....		3	.....	.....	3
Unguarded shafting (§ 81).....		.....	1	.....	1
Unguarded gearing (§ 81).....		.....	.....	1	1
Lack of exhaust fans (§ 81).....		6	.....	2	8
Failure to have boiler inspected (§ 91).....		10	.....	1	11
f. Elevators and hoistways (§ 79).....		5	1	3	9
Elevator doors out of repair.....		2	1	.....	3
Failure to secure elevator doors against opening from outside of elevator.....		1	.....	.....	1
Need of new ropes or cables.....		2	.....	2	4
Lack of safety attachment on elevator doors... ..		.....	.....	1	1
g. Insufficient fire protection (§§ 80, 82, 83).....		9	.....	5	14
Lack of fire escapes (§ 82).....		.....	.....	3	3
Lack of ladders or stairways to roof (§ 82).....		1	.....	.....	1
Doors not unlocked during working hours (§ 80)		4	.....	1	5
Lack of hand-rails on stairways (§ 80).....		4	.....	1	5
h. Unsafe buildings (§§ 62, 90).....		6	1	9	16
Repairs or improvements needed in buildings outside of New York City (§ 90).....		1	.....	2	3
Noncompliance with municipal ordinance (§ 62)		3	1	6	10
Leakage of roof tank (§ 62).....		.....	.....	1	1
Unclean flue of chimney (§ 62).....		2	.....	.....	2
Total.....		173	10	76	259

TABLE 4—Concluded.

Nature of Complaint. [With reference to the article or section of the Labor Law of which violation is charged.]	Sus- tained.	Sus- tained in part.	Not sus- tained.	Total.
3. Illegal employment of children (§§ 70, 73, 79, 81):				
Employment of children under 14 (§ 70)	8	.....	14	22
Employment of illiterate children under 16 (§ 73)	2	.....	.....	2
Employment of children under 16 without filing certificate (§§ 70-73)	19	.....	6	25
Employment of children under 16 on dangerous machinery (§ 81)	1	.....	.....	1
Total	30	.....	20	50
4. Illegal employment of women and minors (§§ 77-79, 81, 92):				
Employment of women or minors more than 60 hours per week (§ 77)	37	2	25	64
Employment of women or minors at night (§ 77)	8	.....	4	12
Employment of women or minors at polishing or buffing (§ 92) .....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	35	2	41	78
5. Laundries (special, § 92).				
6. Tenement work (Art. VII):				
Work carried on without license (§ 100)	108	2	145	314
Work carried on under unsanitary conditions (§ 100)	12	1	6	19
Failure to keep and file register of outside help (§ 101)	2	.....	.....	2
Employment of persons not members of family (§ 101) .....	.....	.....	2	2
Work given out to unlicensed places (§ 100)	2	.....	.....	2
Against revocation of license (§ 100) .....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	182	4	154	340
7. Bakeries (special, Art. VIII):				
Working more than 10 hours per day (§ 110)...	5	.....	6	11
Beds and bedding in bakeroom, sleeping in bakeroom (§ 113) .....	.....	.....	2	2
Defective plumbing or drainage (§ 111)	2	.....	2	4
Defective ventilation, lack of pipe or hood (§ 111)	11	.....	3	14
Unclean bakeshops (§ 112)	3	.....	.....	3
Rubbish or ashes in bakeroom (§ 112)	1	.....	.....	1
Walls or ceilings not whitewashed (§ 112)	11	.....	1	12
Woodwork not painted (§ 112)	2	.....	.....	2
Dogs, chickens or other animals allowed in bake- room (§ 112) .....	.....	.....	3	3
Ceilings less than eight feet high (§ 112)	38	.....	.....	38
Defective floors (§ 112)	2	.....	2	4
General	13	1	9	23
Total	88	1	28	117
4. General violation of factory law	11	8	21	35
Grand total	525	20	340	885

For purposes of comparison, the number of complaints recorded in previous years is reproduced below. The record begins in 1898:

TABLE 5.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY FACTORY INSPECTOR, 1898-1900.			
Year ended November 30—	1898.	1899.	1900.
1. Failure to post law, report accidents, etc.....	.....	5	1
2. Health and safety:			
a. Insufficient light in halls, stairways, etc.....	20	23	11
b. Overcrowding, lack of ventilation:			
Ventilation insufficient.....	17	22	20
Overcrowding.....	11	7	6
c. Insufficient time for noonday meal.....	5	4	10
d. Uncleanliness, lack of sanitary conveniences:			
Water-closets.....	74	94	72
Dressing rooms.....	2	1	1
No water in workroom.....	5	16	12
Unclean premises.....	12	21	12
Broken ceiling.....	1	.....	.....
e. Dangerous machinery, boilers, etc.:			
Machinery unguarded.....	.....	2	5
Exhaust fans lacking.....	10	28	24
Unsafe boiler.....	.....	1	12
f. Elevators or hoistways unprotected.....	7	4	5
g. Insufficient fire protection:			
Lack of fire escapes, means of exit, etc.....	7	10	8
Windows fastened.....	.....	1	1
Doors locked during working hours.....	.....	.....	5
Doors opening inwardly instead of outwardly.....	.....	.....	1
h. Unsafe buildings.....	4	7	4
3. Illegal employment of children:			
Under age.....	60	93	94
Children employed on dangerous machinery.....	.....	1	.....
4. Illegal employment of women and minors:			
Overtime.....	63	.....	.....
Employed on dangerous machinery.....	.....	72	79
Employed on emery wheels.....	.....	1	.....
5. Laundries.....	.....	1	2
6. Illegal tenement work.....	163	287	1,180
7. Bakeshop law violated:			
Sleeping in bakeshops.....	4	5	4
Overtime.....	9	17	8
Plumbing and drainage.....	3	.....	4
Ventilation.....	.....	.....	5
Premises unclean.....	8	6	2
Domestic animals in bakeroom.....	.....	3	.....
Water in cellar.....	.....	3	.....
Stairways defective.....	.....	1	.....
Insufficient height.....	6	10	.....
Hoods and pipes.....	1	.....	.....
General.....	9	23	24
8. General violations.....	52	46	77
Total.....	558	815	1,689

PROSECUTIONS.

The summary table already given shows the nature of the prosecutions undertaken by inspectors to secure the enforcement of the law. Of the total amount of fines imposed, more than 70 per cent were for carrying on work in tenements without a license. Table XVII of the appendix is a detailed statement of the particulars in each case. The following table permits a comparison of 1901 with preceding years:

TABLE 6.
RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF FACTORY LAW, 1887-1901.*

Year ended Nov. 30—	Convicted and fined.	Convicted and sen- tence sus- pended.	Acquitted or discharged.	With- drawn.**	Total.	Amount of fines imposed.
1887.....	17	2	41	2	62	\$615
1888.....	9	.....	.....	6	15	225
1889.....	8	1	6	2	12	60
1890.....	19	.....	11	12	42	510
1891.....	15	.....	2	3	20	390
1892†.....	44	1	2	4	51	980
1893.....	89	4	25		118	\$2,305
1894.....	115	7	19		141	2,430
1895.....	116	11	22		149	2,525
1896.....	26	.....	21	.....	47	640
1897.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	40
1898.....	12	.....	5	.....	17	185
1899.....	83	.....	18	7	53	675
1900.....	119	46	38	6	209	2,503
1901 (10 mos.)....	70	21	15	1	107	2,010

Statistics of Factories and Employees.

Tables I, II and III in the appendix contain the information that was gathered concerning the factories, bakeshops, etc., inspected in the ten-month period of the report. Such information consists of the number of employees (men, women, youths, children) in the factories and the regular weekly hours of labor. The table also reveals the number of violations of law detected by the inspector, with the number of changes ordered to secure observance with the standards prescribed by law and the num-

* Exclusive of prosecutions begun but pending at close of year.

† The increase in 1892 is primarily due to the tenement manufactures act of that year, which imposed a penalty upon tenement workers who employed help from outside their own families.

‡ Exclusive of five cases in which defendant was not apprehended.

§ Including \$400 fines for two violations of weekly payment law.

¶ Exclusive of eight cases in which defendant was not apprehended or bail was forfeited.

** The withdrawal of charges usually signifies compliance with the law by a violator who pleads extenuating circumstances.

ber of compliances with such orders reported by the proprietors of factories or owners of factory buildings. In the first of the tables all data are tabulated according to industries and localities; the second table is a separate tabulation of the New York City schedules also according to industries and boroughs, and the third table gives the totals for each county and each town.

TABLE 7.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY INSPECTION TABLES.

	New York City.	Other places.	New York State.
INSPECTIONS	15,739	9,077	24,816
FACTORIES INSPECTED {	Once	11,660	8,683
	More than once.....	1,954	219
	Total	13,614	8,902
<hr/>			
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS: Total number.....	362,385	284,442	646,827
In factories employing under 20.....	65,309	36,845	102,154
20-49	71,825	32,892	104,717
50-199	110,728	79,170	189,898
200-499	61,834	65,585	126,919
500+	53,189	69,950	123,189
Sex { Male.....	243,931	202,992	446,923
{ Female	118,454	81,450	199,904
Minors and children {	Males under 18 years	8,203	9,667
	Children 14-16 years {	Boys	3,099
		Girls	4,200
		Total... ..	7,299
	Children under 14.....	114	98
{ Children illiterate.....	81	11	92
<hr/>			
WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR:			
Number of employees in factories running			
51 hours or less.....	33,032	7,534	40,566
52-57 hours.....	161,742	43,224	204,966
58-63 hours.....	164,203	224,663	388,866
Over 63 hours.....	3,408	9,021	12,429
<hr/>			
CHANGES ORDERED:			
Total number	25,052	8,714	33,766
In .. factories	8,995	4,451	13,446
<hr/>			
COMPLIANCES WITH ORDERS:			
Total number.....	19,882	7,421	26,803
In .. factories.....	8,519	3,687	12,206

The number of factories and shops inspected once was 20,343, and the number inspected twice or more was 2,173, making a total of 22,516 establishments inspected.*

* On account of such repeated inspections, the total number of inspections was 24,816; while in table 1 the number of inspections of factories is given as 23,028 and of bakeries as 3,149,— a total of 26,177. The apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that the latter figure relates to the number of inspection schedules turned in. Many large establishments are divided into departments, each of which has its separate shop, and these branch shops count as so many inspections. In the one case the unit of reckoning is the entire establishment; in the other, the department or the separate shops of one establishment.

An "establishment" consists of all the shops operated by a given firm in a given town, whether in the same building or not. But if two or more shops, whether located at the same address or not, turn out distinctly different kinds of finished products they are treated as separate establishments. For example, an individual firm or corporation may own and operate 20 branch factories in 20 different towns; each of these branches is counted here as a separate establishment; but if it operates two branches in the same town they count as one establishment. On the other hand, should this corporation make cigar ribbons in one of its cigar factories, the ribbon shop would be counted as a separate establishment in order to credit the employees to the appropriate industry (the silk ribbon rather than the tobacco industry).

The total number of persons regularly employed in the 22,516 factories and workshops at the time of inspection was 646,827, which is an average of 29 per establishment as compared with 26 a year ago.

The difference is due to the fact that small blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' shops in out-of-the-way villages are no longer inspected. These little shops employ no women or children and only one or two men, who work alongside the employer; and they use little, if any, machinery. Hence they hardly require government supervision, which would be very expensive because of the time that would necessarily be spent by an inspector in reaching them.

SIZE OF FACTORIES.

It is of particular interest to study the growth of large establishments in order to ascertain the tendencies of industrial organization. The table shows that 19.2 per cent of the 646,827 employees work in factories having over 500 operatives each. About the same proportion, 19.7 per cent, work in factories wherein between 200 and 500 operatives are employed, while 29.4 per cent are employed in factories having a working force of 50 to 200 persons, 16.3 per cent in factories with a force of 20-50 and 15.4 per cent in the smaller establishments having

fewer than 20 employees. Of the large number of factories not inspected, the greatest proportion are of course the smaller ones; nevertheless, the total number of employees in all these small shops might not greatly exceed the aggregate number of workmen in a few mammoth factories (carpet mills, sugar refineries, soda factories, etc., in Yonkers, Long Island City and Syracuse) which were not reached by the inspectors in the period under consideration. Hence it would appear that something like four-fifths of the employees in New York's manufactories work in establishments having a force of at least 20 workpeople.

An interesting contrast is noticeable between New York City and the other towns and cities of the State, in that the smaller factories predominate in the metropolis and the larger establishments elsewhere. The large factory is, as a rule, more economically located in a small city.

As might be expected a very large proportion of the largest factories (those employing over 500 persons) are in the textile and metal and machine-making industries. There are also large tanneries, paper mills, printing houses, shoe factories and shirt and collar factories in the State. The largest individual establishment appearing in the table is an electrical apparatus factory in Schenectady.

THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE.

As to the industries that give employment to the largest number of workers in the factories of New York, the table shows an almost even balance between the metal working and machine-making industries on the one hand and the manufacture of garments and wearing apparel on the other hand. Despite the incompleteness, it may not be unprofitable to bring together the figures concerning the number of employees in a few leading industries:

TABLE 8.

Group and class number.	Industry.	Number of employees.
IX, 1.....	Clothing (men's and women's).....	73,355
VII, 3, a....	Printing and publishing.....	45,062
X, 4.....	Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....	28,515
IX, 2, a....	Shirts, shirt waists, collars, cuffs.....	26,706
VIII, 4.....	Knit goods.....	24,946
II, 3, u-v...	Foundry and machine shop products.....	19,653
VIII, 2.....	Wool manufactures.....	15,334
IV, 3, d....	Boots and shoes.....	14,298
II, 10.....	Electrical apparatus.....	14,148
II, 3, t.....	Engines and boilers (including locomotives).....	14,041
III, 5.....	Furniture and cabinet work.....	13,512
II, 4.....	Railway construction and repair shops.....	12,100
Total of twelve leading industries.....		301,670
Total of all other industries.....		345,157
Grand total.....		646,827

More factory employees (73,355) work at the manufacture of clothing (men's suits and overcoats, women's cloaks and wrappers) than in any other individual industry. The second place is taken by the printing and publishing business (45,062); the third by cigar manufacture (28,515), etc., while the twelfth in rank is the repair and construction of locomotives and cars in the shops of railway companies. The aggregate number of employees in the twelve leading industries is 301,670 as compared with 345,157 in all other industries included in the inspector's returns.

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF THE STATE.

The distribution of New York factories among the towns and cities of the State, so far as they were inspected in the period of the report, is shown in Table III. Six of the principal items of information in that table are shown on the opposite page for all of the cities of the State and for the villages (Glens Falls, Peekskill, Saratoga Springs) that had a population exceeding 10,000 at the latest census. Of the cities of the first and second classes only Buffalo, Albany and Troy were completely inspected. Hence it would be an error to infer from the table that Syracuse has fewer factories and employees than Albany, Troy or Utica.

TABLE 9.
NUMBER OF FACTORIES INSPECTED AND THEIR EMPLOYEES IN EACH OF THE CITIES
OF THE STATE.

CITIES.	Popu- lation, 1900.	Factories inspected.	EMPLOYEES.					
			Total.	Females.	Males under 18.	CHILDREN.		
						Under 16.	Under 14.	
FIRST CLASS CITIES.								
New York City:								
Manhattan and Bronx.	2,050,600	10,873	273,759	95,621	5,255	4,751	107	
Brooklyn	1,166,582	2,641	82,857	21,812	2,805	2,419	5	
Queens*	152,999	35	1,784	535	111	119	1	
Richmond	67,021	65	4,035	486	32	10	1	
Total	3,437,202	13,614	362,385	118,454	8,203	7,299	114	
Buffalo	352,387	1,496	42,194	6,910	1,814	502	.....
SECOND CLASS CITIES.								
Rochester*	162,608	736	18,982	6,662	823	778	11	
Syracuse*	108,374	485	9,221	2,420	290	245	6	
Albany	94,151	486	12,566	4,103	163	152	2	
Troy.....	73,246	390	18,861	12,135	240	369	4	
THIRD CLASS CITIES.								
Amsterdam.....	20,929	92	6,138	2,756	282	224	.....
Auburn*	30,345	90	6,299	1,560	202	235	8	
Binghamton	39,647	163	5,800	2,240	40	36	.....
Cohoes.....	23,910	122	8,172	4,204	356	393	1	
Corning	11,061	61	2,338	163	65	33	.....
Cortland	9,014	52	1,719	224	61	5	.....
Dunkirk.....	11,616	43	3,009	154	85	33	.....
Elmira*	35,672	149	2,510	896	113	107	.....
Geneva.....	10,433	43	1,293	180	27	14	.....
Glens Falls*†.....	12,613	19	2,590	1,462	51	63	.....
Gloversville*	18,349	132	4,898	1,692	113	67	.....
Hornellsville*	11,918	23	587	107	16	5	2	
Hudson.....	9,528	29	1,389	494	48	67	.....
Ithaca*	13,136	26	126	31	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	22,892	165	5,044	1,410	275	524	1	
Johnstown*	10,130	33	2,010	436	31	5	1	
Kingston	24,535	85	3,266	1,391	395	282	.....
Little Falls*.....	10,381	39	2,265	1,095	57	84	.....
Lockport*	16,581	21	274	140	8	1	.....
Middletown	14,523	45	1,729	489	58	43	.....
Mt. Vernon§.....	20,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh.....	24,943	91	4,080	1,868	122	144	1	
New Rochelle§.....	14,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara Falls*.....	19,457	49	1,617	336	59	29	.....
North Tonawanda*.....	9,069	4	128	14	24	11	.....
Ogdensburg	12,633	66	959	326	13	23	.....
Olean*	9,462	50	1,583	141	128	70	.....
Oswego	22,199	101	3,792	980	216	155	.....
Peeckskill †§.....	10,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	24,029	87	3,982	1,138	144	144	.....
Rensselaer	7,466	18	663	91	18	8	1	
Rome	15,313	81	2,983	672	60	57	3	
Saratoga Springs†.....	12,409	61	796	311	17	1	1	
Schenectady	31,682	109	12,173	1,329	314	99	.....
Utica	56,383	320	9,742	3,992	354	513	3	
Watertown*	21,696	10	45	23	.....	.....	.....
Watervliet	14,321	30	1,075	265	56	17	.....
Yonkers*	47,931	13	587	100	6	6	.....

* Cities so designated were not completely inspected within the ten months. † Villages with population of more than 10,000. § Not inspected within the ten months.

HOURS OF WORK.

A subject of very general interest is the length of the working day required of employees in manufacturing industries, and this subject is also elucidated by the general table. The following summary affords a useful comparison:

TABLE 10.

Number of employees in factories running—	New York City.		Other places.		New York State.		Per cent, 1899.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Not more than 51 hours a week	33,032	9.1	7,534	2.6	40,566	6.3	8.1
52-57 hours a week.....	161,742	44.6	43,224	15.2	204,966	31.7	23.1
58-63 hours a week.....	164,203	45.4	224,668	79.0	388,866	60.1	66.1
Over 63 hours a week....	3,408	.9	9,021	3.2	12,429	1.9	3.7
Total	<u>362,385</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>284,447</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>646,827</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The four classes into which the factory operatives are here divided correspond roughly to those who work 8 hours a day (or less), 9 hours, 10 hours and over 10 hours. It appears that factories employing less than two per cent of the 646,827 operatives require a longer working day than 10 hours; 60 per cent of the working people have the 10 hour day, 32 per cent work 9 or 9½ hours, and 6.3 per cent work less than 9 hours a day. The last column of the table contains percentages yielded by an investigation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics into the working hours of 407,235 factory employees in 1899. While the methods of investigation were not precisely identical in the two cases, they are sufficiently alike to justify the statement that a considerable proportion of the working people have had their hours of labor shortened within the past two years, since in 1899 only 30.2 per cent of the employees worked less than 10 hours a day, while in 1901 38 per cent enjoyed the shorter work-day.*

Another instructive comparison afforded by the table is that between New York City and the interior towns and cities. In the metropolis more than one-half (53.7 per cent) of the employees work less than 10 hours a day, while in other places the proportion is only one-sixth (17.8 per cent). In New York City

* The larger prominence of the 8-hour class of workers in 1899 is due to the large representation of the building trades in that investigation.

only 3,408, or less than one per cent, of the working people labor more than 63 hours a week (or 10 hours a day). The largest number of these in any one business work in sugar refineries (775); 640 are employed in the clothing trades; 470 in gas and electric lighting plants, etc.

The only industries in the State in which a longer workday than 10 hours is generally prevalent are paper mills and gas and electric light works; thus of the 14,429 workers who labor over 63 hours a week, 4,071 are employed in paper mills and 1,447 in gas and electric light works. In both industries plants are operated day and night with two shifts of 12 hours each. Such long hours are not characteristic of any other industry, the remaining workmen employed for more than 63 hours a week being scattered in individual establishments in various industries. The following table shows the prevailing hours in each of the main groups of industries:

TABLE 11.
WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR, 1901, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Groups of industries.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Total
I. Stone and clay products.....	13.9	20.3	63.3	2.5	100
II. Metals, machinery and apparatus.....	3.7	28.3	67.5	.5	100
III. Wood	5.1	17.4	75.5	2.0	100
IV. Leather and rubber goods.....	2.0	18.2	79.7	.1	100
V. Chemicals, oils and explosives	3.9	23.2	55.7	7.2	100
VI. Paper and pulp	2.1	6.0	42.5	49.4	100
VII. Printing and paper goods	13.0	59.6	26.7	.1	100
VIII. Textiles.....	1.0	18.1	80.8	.1	100
IX. Clothing, millinery and laundries.....	3.6	43.0	52.3	.6	100
X. Food, tobacco and liquors.....	13.5	26.7	56.3	3.4	100
XI. Water, gas and electricity.....	3.4	19.0	48.8	28.8	100
XII. Building industry.....	44.0	31.3	24.7	.0	100
XIII. Warehouses.....	5.7	29.9	46.9	17.5	100
All industries.....	6.3	31.7	60.1	1.9	100

This table reveals the distinctively long hours prevalent in the paper making and gas industries and to a lesser degree in warehouses. It also shows the short-hour industries—those in which the eight-hour day has been secured by considerable bodies of wage-earners. The building trades (group XII) of course lead in this respect (44 per cent working less than 51 hours a week) since the competition which they have to meet is of limited circumference. The second place is held by Group

I, stone and clay products—wherein the eight-hour workers all belong to the stone-working trades, which are somewhat analogous to the building trades. Then follow the printing trades (Group VII) and the cigar and tobacco trades in Group X.

The largest percentage of 9 or 9½ hour workers is found in the printing trades (60 per cent).

The 10 hour day (usually 59 hours a week) predominates in all industries but the building, printing and paper trades, but it is especially characteristic of the textile industry (in which 81 per cent of the employees work 10 hours), in the manufacture of leather and rubber goods (80 per cent) and in the lumber and wood working trades (76 per cent). In the textile industry the statutory prohibition of the employment of women in factories more than 60 hours a week virtually prevents the operation of mills for a longer period, as they cannot be run by the male employees without the co-operation of the female employees. The report shows that 78 employees in Cohoes woolen mills were working more than 60 hours a week; but no women were employed in those mills.

The remaining statistics contained in the detailed tables of factories relate to the number, age and sex of employees and will be analyzed in subsequent discussions of female and child labor. A larger question now claims attention—the “sweat-shop” problem.

Tenement Manufactures.

The largest problem with which the Bureau has to deal is that of tenement manufactures as regulated by Article VII of the Labor Law. In the introductory tables it has been shown that almost two-thirds of the inspections, 40 per cent of the complaints and over 60 per cent of the prosecutions are concerned with this feature of New York's industrial activity. Table 2 in particular revealed the enormous increase of this work in recent years, which has thus intensified and complicated the enforcement of the factory and labor laws.

While the concentration of population and industry in cities would ordinarily make the supervision of factory conditions easier than in the days of neighborhood industries scattered through the towns and villages of the State, this advantage has

been more than counterbalanced by the distribution of factory work among innumerable small shops and family workrooms in city tenements.

GROWTH OF THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

The cause of this excessive splitting up of factories in a period when most industries show a tendency toward the opposite extreme of large establishments and combinations is found in the enormous development of the ready-made clothing business. While such industries as the manufacture of flour, lumber, iron and steel are leaving New York to seek location in States nearer the source of supply, the clothing trades are particularly attracted to New York. In our principal cities are to be found large numbers of immigrants whose lack of a skilled trade and ignorance of our language dispose them to accept the terms offered by clothing contractors, terms which however unfavorable constitute an improvement upon their wages abroad. The requirements of good style and the latest fashion in all garments can also be met more successfully in the large cities than elsewhere. It is not therefore a matter for wonder that New York State in 1890 produced 44 per cent of all the ready-made clothing in the country, her product being as large as the combined product of her four principal competitors, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio. The manufacture of clothing was, in 1890, by far the leading industry of this State, and since then it has grown so rapidly (the latest census shows an increase of 65 per cent in the production of ready-made clothing as compared with 27 per cent in all the manufacturing industries of the State) that its present importance is overwhelming.

The main reasons why the clothing manufacture is but partially carried on in large factories are these: As it is a seasonal industry, with long months of inactivity, manufacturers dislike to invest capital in a plant or pay high rents for factories that may be idle much of the time; the principal part of the work (finishing or making the garments after they have been cut out) is a business which requires little capital and can therefore be undertaken by many entrepreneurs; the trade is so specialized that a manufacturer can secure better results by dividing his several lines of goods among different contractors

A undertaken

than by trying to combine them all under one roof. Overalls and workmen's garments are usually made in large factories outside the metropolis, but these are goods of a standard cloth or pattern which can be made "by wholesale;" as a rule, it is only such classes of clothing that are made in large factories owned by the manufacturer. More frequently the manufacturer "gives out" the work to the finisher or to a contractor who hires the finishing done at a stated price per garment. The actual work may be done either in the home of the finisher by members of the family or in a shop or room in a tenement building where outside workers are employed or rent window-space for themselves. Tenement conditions, already sufficiently grave on account of the overcrowding and the lack of sufficient light and air, were made worse by the entrance of this work, which required public regulation not only from consideration of the welfare of the workers themselves, but also for the protection of consumers.

STATUTORY REGULATION.

New York first attempted to deal with the evils of tenement manufactures in 1884, when it forbade tenement cigar making. (Laws of 1884, chapter 272.) This statute was the next year held unconstitutional by the courts as an invasion of personal freedom. In 1892 the Legislature added to the Factory Law a section which (1) prohibited the employment of workers from outside the family in a tenement workroom and (2) allowed work to be carried on in tenement shops only with the permission of the Factory Inspector, who was not to issue such a permit until satisfied of the proper sanitary condition of the shop. In succeeding years this law was strengthened in various ways, especially through the increased responsibility of the wholesale manufacturer and the landlord for its observance; but it never gave entire satisfaction because it failed to control the family workrooms. Accordingly, in 1899, the Legislature, following Massachusetts legislation, enacted that family workrooms as well as shops must be licensed by the Factory Inspector. The requirements to be met before the inspector issues a license are chiefly three, as follows: First, the law requires that the

premises, whether shops located in tenement buildings or in the rear of such buildings or dwellings in the tenements, shall be clean and in a sanitary condition; second, in the room or rooms used for the purpose, there must be at least 250 cubic feet of air space (400 cubic feet in case of night work) for each person at work—in other words, there must be no overcrowding; third, work may not be done where contagious disease exists. These requirements, if enforceable, not only insure the public against the spread of disease in goods so made but also improve the conditions of the workers even though it be against their will. Theoretically, the requirements must be constantly observed, as the inspector is authorized to revoke the license at any time. But to hold every licensee fully up to the standard of the law would require almost constant surveillance, while under the most favorable circumstances the Department cannot with its present force of inspectors make more than two inspections annually of the 30,000 licensed places. At the same time, substantial compliance with the essential requirements, of the law may probably be obtained by the prompt revocation of licenses held by persons who violate the law, and by the equally prompt prosecution of persons who venture to carry on any of the prescribed industries in tenements without licenses. Between December 1, 1900, and September 30, 1901, the Department revoked 793 licenses, all but 4 of which were in New York City; and in 322 instances it was found necessary to attach the tag "tenement made" to goods that were being manufactured under conditions proscribed by the law. One prosecution was undertaken for the illegal removal of such a label; the offender was convicted and released under suspension of sentence. In the same period the Department received 340 complaints alleging violations of the law, etc., as follows: Failure of manufacturer to keep register of outside help, 2; employing persons from outside the family, 2; giving out work to unlicensed places, 2; against revocation of license, 1; working under insanitary conditions, 19; working without license, 314. Of the last mentioned complaints, 166 were sustained upon investigation, 3 sustained in part and 145 found groundless.

Sixty-eight persons were prosecuted for working without licenses, 55 being convicted and fined, 9 being convicted with sentence suspended, 3 being acquitted, while 1 case was withdrawn. The total amount of fines imposed was \$1,450.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

The following table shows for New York City and the remainder of the State separately the operations of the licensing bureau for the period of the present report:

TABLE 12.

LICENSES FOR TENEMENT MANUFACTURE, DECEMBER, 1900-SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	New York City.	Up-State.	Total.
Applications for license received.....	11,545	1,024	12,569
Number of licenses issued.....	9,561	989	10,550
Number of licenses refused	1,163	10	1,173
Number of licenses revoked	789	4	793
Licenses returned upon change of residence.....	4,764	324	5,088
Duplicates returned, etc	21	7	28
Total licenses outstanding November 30, 1900.....	16,059	8,087	24,146
Net increase December, 1900-September, 1901.....	8,987	654	4,641
Outstanding September 30, 1901	<u>20,046</u>	<u>8,741</u>	<u>28,787</u>

Attention is called to the 5,088 licenses which it was necessary to issue during the ten months to those who had previously been licensed but who changed their place of residence and therefore required new licenses, each license being a permit not only for a particular person, but for a specified place as well. This number, constituting nearly one-half of all the licenses issued during the period, and more than one-sixth of the whole number outstanding at the close, indicates an element adding greatly to the amount of work involved in keeping such places under supervision. To the difficulty of discovering in the first instance all the places where work is being carried on is added the necessity of afterwards following up a large proportion of them from one place of abode to another, and the discovery of the new address is frequently quite as difficult as the discovery of the workers in the first instance.

Section 101 of the Labor Law, requiring manufacturers and contractors to keep a register of persons to whom they give out

work and to furnish copies thereof to the Factory Inspector on demand, was designed to meet this difficulty of locating the tenement workers. In 1901 a systematic effort to utilize this provision in New York City was inaugurated. A card index of manufacturers and contractors, as reported by applicants for licenses, was prepared, containing at the end of September 4,309 names, and in September the collection of registers was begun, 313 being filed during that month, while 254 others were returned as removed or not found. In spite of delays in sending in such registers and various inaccuracies in names and addresses where they are returned, they have proved their value both for the information they furnish to the Department and as an advertisement of the license law to manufacturers and contractors.

The number of applications received and investigated, number of licenses granted, refused, etc., for the entire period since the present law went into effect on September 1, 1899, is as follows:

TABLE 13.					
LICENSES FOR TENEMENT MANUFACTURE—SEPTEMBER, 1899—SEPTEMBER, 1901.					
		Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 1899 (3 mos.).	Dec. 1, 1899, to Nov. 30, 1900 (12 mos.).	Dec. 1, 1900, to Sept. 30, 1901 (10 mos.).	Total Sept. 1, 1899, to Sept. 30, 1901.
Applications received.	New York City.....	6,229	19,502	11,545	37,276
	Other places	3,906	4,779	1,024	9,709
	New York State ..	10,135	24,281	12,569	46,985
Applications investigated.	New York City.....	3,130	22,601	11,545	37,276
	Other places	3,230	5,455	1,024	9,709
	New York State ..	6,360	28,056	12,569	46,985
Applications refused.	New York City.....	843	6,082	1,163	8,088
	Other places	75	54	10	139
	New York State ..	918	6,136	1,173	8,227
Licenses granted.	New York City.....	1,894	16,519	9,561	27,974
	Other places	3,048	5,401	989	9,447
	New York State ..	4,942	21,920	10,550	37,412
Licenses re- voked, returned, duplicates.	New York City.....	.....	2,354	5,574	7,928
	Other places .....	.....	362	835	697
	New York State ..	.....	2,716	5,909	8,625
Licenses out- standing at close of period.	New York City.....	1,894	16,059	20,046	.....
	Other places	3,048	8,087	8,741	.....
	New York State ..	4,942	24,146	28,787	.....

Of the 46,985 applications received during the twenty-five months 79.6 per cent have been granted. The proportion granted in New York City was 75 per cent as compared with 97.3 per cent for the rest of the State. The higher percentage

outside of the metropolis is due almost entirely to the larger proportion of tailors and dressmakers, especially the latter, among the applicants in the smaller towns,* in whose case conditions almost invariably conform to the law. The need of licenses for them is for the most part, indeed, merely a technical requirement under the terms of the statute.

The proportion of applications granted in 1901 was larger than in 1900, being 83.9 per cent for the former year as against 78.1 for the latter. This increase was entirely in New York City, the percentage having increased from 73.1 in 1900 to 82.8 in 1901, while that for the remainder of the State declined from 99 in 1900 to 96.6 in 1901. It may not be concluded from this, however, that licenses were more freely granted in 1901 in New York City, for the reason that in that year a very much larger proportion of the applicants was composed of those who had previously held licenses but who required new licenses on account of a change of residence. Such applicants are already familiar with the law's requirements, and investigation usually shows all necessary conditions fulfilled at the time of their application. No record of the number of such applications was kept in 1900, but estimating it at the same ratio as in 1901 and assuming that all such received licenses, it appears that the proportion of applicants in New York City not previously licensed who received licenses in 1901 was almost exactly the same as in 1900, the percentages on the above basis being 70.7 for 1901 and 70.5 for 1900.

NUMBER OF LICENSED PLACES AND PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO WORK THEREIN.

The 28,787 licenses outstanding on September 30, 1901, authorized 72,636 persons to carry on tenement manufactures; that is, the terms of the licenses permitted that many to work. The distribution of places and workers through the State was as follows:

* See the figures in Table VI of the appendix.

TABLE 14.

City.	Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.			Total.
		Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	
New York City	20,016	20,896	28,219	1,266	50,381
Brooklyn and Queens.....	7,678	7,675	11,737	510	19,923
Manhattan, lower East Side	6,944	7,083	8,883	282	16,248
Rest of Manhattan and Bronx....	5,425	6,138	7,594	474	14,206
Richmond.....	4	.....	5	.....	5
Rochester.....	1,854	1,929	4,327	395	6,651
Buffalo.....	1,335	1,287	2,177	71	3,535
Syracuse.....	793	830	1,555	83	2,418
Utica	631	528	973	9	1,510
Albany	629	349	867	43	1,259
Troy	804	219	451	37	707
Other towns.....	8,195	1,876	4,646	153	6,175
Total	28,787	27,414	43,215	2,007	72,636

Nearly seventy per cent (69.6 exactly) of all the licensed places are in New York City. Of the other localities, Rochester naturally comes first on account of its large clothing industry. Within the limits of Greater New York over one-third of the licenses are held in the lower East Side of Manhattan borough, in the district bounded by East Fourteenth street, Broadway and East river. In Brooklyn and Queens there is a similar section of numerous licenses, in what is known as the Brownsville district, over one-half of the total number in Brooklyn and Queens being for places northeast of Broadway and Flushing avenue. In those two thickly populated tenement districts are more than one-half of all the licenses in the metropolis. Of individual streets Mulberry, Mott, Elizabeth and Chrystie streets lead all others in number of licenses, 1,951, or 9.7 per cent of all in the city being held by persons on one of those four comparatively short streets in the heart of the East Side. In the Appendix, in Tables VII and VIII, may be seen the number of licenses on each street in New York City and in each city or town throughout the State.

Of those engaged in tenement house manufacture 61.2 per cent for the entire State were females. The proportion of females in New York City was 57.5 per cent, for the other six cities given above 66.8 per cent, while in the smaller towns the percentage was 77.1. The larger proportion of females employed in such

work up the State as compared with New York City reflects the fact that dressmaking is more and more exclusively the work of women and confined to dwelling houses as the size of the town decreases, which latter is not the case with men's tailoring.

TENEMENT INDUSTRIES.

The distribution of tenement work among the various industries mentioned in the law is indicated in the table below, which shows at once how largely the problems of tenement house manufacture are, as already noted, problems of the clothing trade. Less than one thousand workers are reported for any of the other lines except 5,556 in cigar making and 1,413 making neckwear, while 62,390 work on clothing.

TABLE 15.

NUMBER AND SEX OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TENEMENT HOUSE INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Men's and boys' clothing.....	18,710	23,075	1,101	42,886
Women's and girls' clothing.....	3,020	15,200	289	18,509
Clothing, kind not stated.....	235	720	38	993
Total—Clothing.....	21,965	38,905	1,430	62,390
Artificial flowers.....	99	768	3	870
Cigars.....	4,459	619	478	5,556
Feathers.....	23	99	7	129
Furs and fur goods.....	176	129	61	366
Hats and caps (men's).....	230	147	17	421
Millinery.....	5	431	.....	436
Neckwear.....	126	1,285	2	1,413
Purses.....	92	48	.....	140
Suspenders.....	108	26	3	132
Umbrellas.....	62	42	1	105
White goods.....	44	626	5	675
Total.....	27,414	43,215	2,007	72,636

Tenement work is by no means confined to the ready-made clothing industry. On the contrary, 23,565 persons out of the 62,390 licensed to manufacture clothing in tenements reported that they were to work on custom-made garments, the proportion in New York City alone being somewhat smaller or about one-fourth of the total workers.

TABLE 16.
NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING TRADES IN
LICENSED PLACES IN EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Custom work.	Ready-made clothing.	Total.
New York City.....	12,187	29,457	42,644
Brooklyn and Queens.....	1,675	16,819	18,494
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	2,349	11,421	13,770
Manhattan and Bronx, except lower East Side.....	9,163	1,217	10,380
Rochester.....	1,474	4,738	6,212
Buffalo.....	1,398	1,621	3,019
Syracuse.....	676	1,671	2,347
Utica.....	561	873	1,434
Albany.....	1,064	28	1,092
Troy.....	563	18	583
Other towns.....	4,610	419	5,059
Total.....	22,565	38,825	62,390
Thereof—Males.....	8,308	13,657	21,965
Females.....	14,730	24,265	38,995
Sex not stated.....	527	903	1,430

SHOPS AND DWELLINGS.

By the terms of section 100 of the Labor Law no room in a tenement building may be used for the manufacture of the articles enumerated in the statute without a license, no matter whether such room is connected with living apartments or not. Consequently there may be distinguished two kinds of licensed places, the one composed of shops or stores situated in tenement buildings but not connected with living rooms or in the rear of such tenement buildings, the other including those in or having connection with dwellings. The distribution of licenses and workers, as between these two classes, was as follows on September 30, 1901:

TABLE 17.
NUMBER OF LICENSED SHOPS AND DWELLINGS AND WORKERS AUTHORIZED TO BE EMPLOYED
THEREIN.

City.	Number of licensed places.			Number of workers.		
	In shops.	In dwell- ings.	Total.	In shops.	In dwell- ings.	Total.
New York City.....	3,978	16,068	20,046	23,362	27,019	50,381
Brooklyn and Queens.....	1,214	6,459	7,673	11,133	8,789	19,922
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	1,241	5,703	6,944	7,981	8,267	16,248
Rest of Manhattan and Bronx,....	1,523	3,902	5,425	4,248	9,958	14,206
Richmond.....		4	4		5	5
Rochester.....	361	1,493	1,854	3,981	2,670	6,651
Buffalo.....	288	1,047	1,335	1,754	1,781	3,535
Syracuse.....	100	693	793	1,320	1,098	2,418
Utica.....	91	540	631	696	814	1,510
Albany.....	26	608	629	165	1,094	1,259
Troy.....	40	264	304	167	540	707
Other towns.....	416	2,779	3,195	1,566	4,609	6,175
Total.....	5,300	23,487	28,787	33,011	39,625	72,636
Males.....				20,627	6,787	27,414
Females.....				11,098	32,117	43,215
Sex not stated.....				1,286	721	2,007

It appears from this table that while shops constitute less than one-fifth of the whole number of licensed places, 45.4 per cent of those engaged in tenement house manufacture are working in shops. The proportion of shop workers in New York City is slightly higher than for the State, 46.3 per cent, but the proportion in the six other cities in the above table is considerably higher (54.9 per cent for all six), especially in the three most important ones, Rochester, Buffalo and Syracuse. In the smaller towns home work naturally predominates, the percentage of workers in shops being but 25.4.

In the shops where nearly all of the workers are outside employees, more men than women appear, 65 per cent of those whose sex was given being males. On the other hand the great majority of the home workers, 82.6 per cent, are females, either self-supporting women or wives and daughters, adding by this home employment to the incomes of male members of the family having outside occupation.

It is, of course, in connection with this work done in the home that the chief danger to public health arises through the possibility of the transmission of the germs of infection or contagious diseases in articles made in a dwelling where such diseases may exist. In the case of shops having no connection with living rooms, even though located in a tenement building, there is scarcely more danger from that source than in an ordinary factory. Indeed, the Massachusetts license law, which is very similar to the New York statute, expressly exempts from its provisions all such shops provided they have separate and distinct entrances from the outside. Nearly all the places classed as shops in New York State, it may be added, are located on the first floor of tenement buildings where there is usually an outside entrance.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM VS. INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS.

Though the law concerning tenement house manufactures was aimed primarily at the system previously described, under which goods are given out by manufacturers to be made up or finished, the completed articles being returned, nevertheless its terms require licenses for all those who make any of the specified

articles to sell to their own customers, such as tailors, dress-makers, small cigar makers, etc. In these latter places it must be considered that the need of the protection to consumers intended by the law is far less urgent than in the former class. In the one the consumer has some opportunity to see for himself the conditions under which his goods are made, while in the other there is no possibility of his personal knowledge of conditions. The figures for September 30, 1901, show that more than one-third of all the licenses were held by persons doing work for their own customers, chiefly tailors and dressmakers. (See Table VI in Appendix.) The number of such licenses in New York City was a little less than one-fourth of the total, while in the six largest up-State cities they numbered over one-half of all the licensed places and in the smaller places over two-thirds, thus:

TABLE 18.

Locality.	Total outstand- ing licenses.	Work done for cus- tomers directly.	
		Number of places.	Number of workers.
New York City.....	20,016	4,834	15,914
Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Albany and Troy.....	5,546	2,678	6,409
Other towns.....	3,195	2,552	5,310
Total.....	28,787	10,064	27,663

The large majority of these licensees doing work for their own trade are in shops. Nevertheless a considerable number of them hold dwelling licenses, as shown in the table below, which gives the number of licensed places in dwellings where workers from outside the family are employed, such outside employees being permitted by the rules of the Department only to licensees manufacturing for their own customers, and who have a separate room for work, such separate work-room being required where more than one or two outsiders are employed. The 3,060 such places indicated below do not represent the total number of such in dwellings, for the reason that they do not include those small custom tailors, dressmakers, etc., who have no outside help. It will be seen that, as in the case of shop work, so this less dangerous form of home work constitutes a larger and

larger proportion of the work done in dwellings as one goes from New York City to other cities and to the towns.

TABLE 19.
Number of licensed dwellings.

Locality.	With outside workers.		Without outside workers.	Total.
	Places.	Employees.		
New York City	1,558	6,606	14,510	16,068
Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Albany and Troy	852	2,440	2,788	4,640
Other towns	650	1,516	2,129	2,779
Total	<u>8,060</u>	<u>10,562</u>	<u>20,427</u>	<u>23,487</u>

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Table IX in the Appendix shows for each street in Manhattan borough of New York City the number of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox reported to the New York office of the Department by the city board of health. Lists of all reported cases of contagious disease are mailed by the board each day to the Department, and where comparison with the list of licensees shows the presence of disease in a licensed place, the manufacturer of the goods there made is immediately warned to send no more work to such place. It may be added that where inspectors discover contagious diseases in tenement work rooms which are not known to the board of health, notice thereof is at once given to that board. The proper supervision of places where disease exists and the disposal of goods found therein is, in all cases, left to the board's officials.

There has never been a case where the actual transmission of disease in tenement-made goods could be demonstrated, owing to the impossibility of tracing articles from maker to consumer through the hands of contractor, manufacturer and retail dealer. But a rough indication of the possibilities of such articles being infected may be thus shown:

TABLE 20.
Tenement work in dwellings.

Locality.	Tenement work in dwellings.		Cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox in ten months.
	Places.	Workers.	
Lower East Side	5,703	8,267	4,908
Chrystie street	803	377	105
Elizabeth street	708	975	34
Mott street	512	627	43
Mulberry street	865	487	39
Total—Four streets	<u>1,889</u>	<u>2,468</u>	<u>221</u>

The table shows, however, that contagious diseases are by no means confined to the more humble quarters of the city as might be hastily inferred. The following is a recapitulation of Table IX:

TABLE 21.

EAST SIDE.*	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Total.
Lower (below East 14th street).....	1,724	3,093	81	4,908
Middle (East 14th-East 59th streets).....	615	892	89	1,596
Upper (East 59th street-Harlem river)	1,548	2,434	562	4,544
WEST SIDE.*				
Lower (below 14th street).....	825	440	80	795
Middle (West 14th-West 59th streets).....	918	1,029	97	2,044
Upper (West 59th street-Harlem river)	1,083	1,067	118	2,268
Total.....	6,223	8,955	977	16,155

Employment of Women and Minors.

The origin of factory laws may nearly always be traced to the desire to protect the public health by excluding children of tender years from the hardships of factory life and by preventing the exhaustion of female and youthful workers through unduly long hours of work or work under threatening conditions. Thus the original factory law of this State, enacted in 1886, simply prohibited the employment of women under 21 years and male minors under 18 years of age for a longer period than 60 hours a week, and entirely excluded from the factory children under 13 years of age. Subsequent legislation has vastly extended the safeguards around these two protected classes. Since 1889 children have not been permitted to begin work in factories before they reached the age of 14 years, and their employment between the ages of 14 and 16 is conditioned upon good health and school attendance. Minors and (since 1899) women above as well as below the age of 21 years are now protected from being compelled to work nights, or in fact more than 10 hours in a day. The law also affords special protection to women and minors operating machinery, prohibiting their employment entirely at such dangerous occupations as polishing and buffing (on account of the dust created) or at cleaning machinery while in motion.†

The relative number on the one hand, of women, minors and children (the protected classes) and of adult males on the other is shown in the general table and summarized below:

*Broadway and Fifth avenue are the north and south division lines.

† The last mentioned restriction does not apply to women over 21.

TABLE 22.

NUMBER OF ADULTS, MINORS AND CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1901.

MALES	446,928
Over 18 years of age.....	429,053
Under 18 years of age.....	17,870
16-18 years of age.....	10,627
Under 16.....	7,243
FEMALES	199,904
Over 16 years of age.....	192,250
Under 16 years of age.....	7,654
Males and Females.....	646,827

This shows that boys and girls under 16 years of age constitute only 2.3 per cent of all the workers, male youths between 16 and 18 years, 1.6 per cent, and females over 16 years, 29.7 per cent, making a total of 33.7 per cent for the protected classes as compared with 66.3 per cent for adult males (i. e. those over 18 years of age).

From the general table (I in the Appendix) it appears that the largest employment of women and girls is in the garment-making, textile, cigar making and paper box trades, wherein they outnumber the males; but large numbers are also found in the printing, boot and shoe and chemical industries as is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 23.

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER.				PERCENTAGE.			
	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Children under 16.	Total.	Males over 16.	Females over 16.	Children.	Total.
I. Stone and Clay Products	19,097	825	363	20,285	94.14	4.07	1.79	100.00
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus	148,680	8,544	1,618	158,842	93.60	5.38	1.02	100.00
III. Wood	81,481	1,860	691	86,032	92.92	5.16	1.92	100.00
IV. Leather & Rubber Goods	27,693	12,308	1,331	41,332	67.00	29.78	3.22	100.00
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives.	11,981	4,658	542	17,181	69.73	27.11	3.16	100.00
VI. Paper and Pulp.....	6,568	1,598	72	8,238	79.73	19.40	.87	100.00
VII. Printing & Paper Goods.	42,230	18,476	1,470	62,176	67.92	29.72	2.36	100.00
VIII. Textiles	26,039	86,304	8,981	66,824	39.26	54.74	6.00	100.00
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundries.	62,988	85,004	8,239	151,231	41.65	56.21	2.14	100.00
X. Food, Tobacco & Liquors	49,113	22,599	1,564	73,276	67.03	30.84	2.13	100.00
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity...	5,027	2	.....	5,029	99.96	.04	.....	100.00
XII. Building Industry.	6,384	43	19	6,446	99.04	.67	.29	100.00
XIII. Warehousing, Cold Storage, Etc.....	399	29	7	435	91.72	6.67	1.61	100.00
Total	439,680	192,250	14,897	646,827	67.98	29.72	2.30	100.00

The question whether the employment of women in factories is increasing or decreasing may be answered by comparing the statistics in this report with those of preceding years. In absolute numbers, female operatives are indeed increasing, but their increase is inferior to that of males. Thus, computations based on table 24, on the following page, show that the proportion of female employees has declined from 38.2 per cent in 1887 and 35.6 per cent in 1890 to 30.8 per cent in 1895, since which it has not sensibly changed in either direction, having been 30.9 in the present year. It may be answered, however, that such decrease is restricted to girls under 16 years, whose employment has of course been made increasingly difficult by successive enactments. In order to meet this objection, columns 11 and 12 of the table have been computed. These show that the employment of females over 16 has also decreased in relative figures, having been 34.3 per cent in 1887 and 29.5 per cent in 1895, since when the proportion has remained nearly constant.

Table 24 also shows that since 1889 there has been a constant decrease in the (relative) number of young men between 16 and 18 years (col. 10). On the other hand the proportion of adult males increased from 1887 to 1896. Since then it has remained nearly constant, being almost exactly two-thirds of the total number of workers of all classes as compared with a little more than one-half in 1887 (col. 7).

TABLE 24.
WOMEN AND MINORS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES AND BAKERIES INSPECTED, 1886-1901.

YEAR ENDED NOV. 30—	Estab-lish-ments.	PERSONS AT WORK.			MALES OVER 18 YEARS.			MALES UNDER 18 YEARS.			FEMALES.		
		Males.	Females.	Total number.	Number.	Per cent of all workers.	Total number.	THEREOF OVER 16 YEARS		OVER 16 YEARS.		Under 21 years.	
								Number.	Per cent of all males.	Number.	Per cent of all workers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1886 (5 months)*.....	857	.....	.....	Est. 90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887.....	2,098	104,623	64,824	169,447	92,574	54.6	12,049	4,535	4.3	58,129	34.3	21,661	
1888.....	4,749	172,215	101,187	276,402	153,590	55.6	18,625	9,140	5.3	95,234	34.5	39,200	
1889.....	5,083	177,143	100,064	277,207	156,596	56.5	20,547	12,349	7.0	92,948	33.5	35,841	
1890.....	6,197	211,452	116,426	327,878	191,574	58.4	19,873	12,184	5.8	109,451	33.4	40,118	
1891.....	10,112	281,517	140,553	422,070	259,224	61.4	22,393	12,823	4.6	132,528	31.4	48,774	
1892.....	8,959	243,114	131,252	374,366	223,833	59.8	19,281	11,806	4.9	124,622	30.3	48,468	
1893.....	11,068	277,529	138,708	416,237	257,513	61.9	19,986	12,782	4.6	132,048	31.7	48,954	
1894.....	13,866	315,264	150,664	465,926	295,479	63.4	19,785	13,229	4.3	149,682	32.1	49,240	
1895†.....	21,148	398,182	174,812	567,994	371,115	65.3	22,067	15,226	3.9	167,799	29.5	57,722	
1896.....	22,146	375,154	159,226	534,380	356,252	66.7	18,302	13,293	3.5	152,725	28.6	53,997	
1897.....	25,904	435,821	183,868	619,689	415,338	67.0	20,483	15,086	3.5	178,091	28.7	59,779	
1898.....	32,766	485,576	210,165	695,741	463,443	66.6	22,133	16,105	3.3	203,107	29.2	65,715	
1899.....	39,816	524,184	244,768	748,902	501,101	66.9	23,098	15,878	2.9	216,785	28.9	.....
1900.....	28,518	524,572	224,345	748,917	502,707	67.1	21,835	13,781	2.6	216,007	28.8	.....
1901 (10 months)†.....	22,516	446,928	199,904	646,832	429,053	66.3	17,870	10,637	2.4	192,250	29.7	.....

* From July 5 to November 30. † Bakeshop law enacted. ‡ From December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

Child Labor.

One of the most gratifying results of the factory and educational laws of this State has been the exclusion of young children from factory work. The recently published results of the United States census of manufactures show that despite the growth of factories in the past decade, the average number of children under 16 years has increased very little,—from 12,263 in 1890 to 13,199 in 1900. This increase in the number of child wage-earners is so much smaller than that of adult workers that the proportion of children has declined from 16.3 per 1,000 employees in 1890 to 15.5 per 1,000 in 1900. The statistics of factory inspection, while somewhat less comprehensive than those of the Federal census, exhibit the same tendency; the proportion of children among factory operatives having diminished from 84 per 1,000 in 1887 to 41 in 1891, and 23 in 1896 and 1901, as revealed in the fifth column of the following table:

TABLE 25.
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN NEW YORK FACTORIES, 1886-1901.

Year ended Nov. 30.	CHILDREN UNDER 16.				CHILDREN ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage of all workers.	Under 16 without certificate.	Under 14.	Illiterate.
1886 (5 months)*..	.....	.....	.....	Est. 12.5	.....	2,178	1,098
1887	7,514	6,695	14,209	8.4	.....	
1888	9,485	8,953	18,438	6.7	.....	
1889	8,198	7,116	15,314	5.5	.....	
1890	7,694	6,975	14,669	4.5	.....	
1891	9,470	8,025	17,495	4.1	.....	.....	.....
1892	7,475	6,630	14,105	3.8	.....	.....	.....
1893	7,204	6,660	13,864	3.3	1,872	847	111
1894	6,556	5,980	12,536	2.7	1,574	182	238
1895	6,841	7,012	13,854	2.4	1,508	211	310
1896	5,609	6,501	12,110	2.3	1,244	96	247
1897	5,397	5,777	11,174	1.9	1,999	189	162
1898	6,028	7,058	13,086	1.9	817	200	142
1899	7,655	8,033	15,688	2.1	2,916	266	254
1900	8,081	8,338	16,419	2.2	2,016	153	101
1901 (10 months)†.	7,243	7,654	14,897	2.3	.....	212	92

A concrete case will give an even clearer impression of the beneficial change wrought by the factory laws in the life of children of this State: Fifteen years ago, when the law was enacted, our largest cotton mill employed 1,200 children of all ages below 16 years in a total of 3,200 employees, while to-day the same factory, with a working force of 2,500 persons, employs only 243 children, and not one of these is under 14.

* From July 5 to November 30. † From December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

DEFECTS OF THE LAW.

In spite of the unquestionable benefits accomplished by the law, it cannot be called satisfactory even yet. It is too easily evaded. Thus the foregoing table shows that the inspectors every year find between 300 and 500 illegally employed in factories, either because they are illiterate or under legal age (14 years), and about 3,000 more without the required certificate of age, health and school attendance.* Of the latter, in 1901, 23 were second offences and were prosecuted by the inspectors with the result that 15 offenders were convicted. Of course the violations or evasions of the law that are discovered by the inspectors constitute only a fraction of all such cases. The handing down of certificates no longer needed by the older children, the escape of children through back doorways at the approach of the inspector and various other evasions of the law are too familiar to be dwelt upon. Some children when asked their age will reply: "Do you mean my school age or my real age?" They have been deliberately taught to report themselves to the school teacher older than they really are in order that later on they may begin employment before they reach their 14th year. The greatest trouble thus comes from the misrepresentation of a child's age by his parents. The connivance of parents at this mode of violating the law was fully proved by the Reinhard investigation of female labor in 1895, whose report fills two substantial volumes. As remarked by that committee, "a parent who is willing to permit his child to work in a factory at an age under 14 is ordinarily just as willing to perjure himself as to the age of the child."†

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH.

The only effective remedy for this sort of thing is the requirement of a certificate of birth in place of the parent's affidavit of age. In order to determine the practicability of such a requirement a table has been prepared (Table X in the Appendix) from the reports of the health officers of the various towns and cities concerning the employment certificates which they issued to children in the ten months December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

* And the table of complaints shows that 50 complaints reached the Department of Illegal employment of children, of which 30 were fully sustained upon investigation.

† Report of the special committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the condition of female labor in the city of New York, Assembly Document No. 97, 1896, page 7.

TABLE 26.
CHILDREN'S CERTIFICATES OF EMPLOYMENT ISSUED BY BOARDS OF HEALTH
DECEMBER 1, 1900-SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

	Number and sex of children 16 years old or over.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New York (Bronx Borough).....	242	181	423
New York (Brooklyn Borough).....	1,968	1,668	3,636
New York (Manhattan Borough).....	2,045	2,338	4,383
New York (Queens Borough).....	267	217	484
New York (Richmond Borough).....	103	27	130
Total, New York City.....	4,725	4,431	9,156
Total outside of New York City.....	4,879	2,805	7,684
Grand total.....	9,604	7,236	16,840

TABLE 27.
VACATION CERTIFICATES.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	Under 14 years old.	14 years or older.	Under 14 years old.	14 years or older.	
New York (Bronx Borough).....	.....	60	.....	36	96
New York (Brooklyn Borough)*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York (Manhattan Borough).....	2	276	1	503	882
New York (Queens Borough).....	15	166	6	104	291
New York (Richmond Borough).....	2	5	.....	.....	7
Total, New York City.....	19	607	7	643	1,276
Remainder of State.....	102	810	17	163	592
Total, New York State.....	121	917	24	806	1,868

TABLE 28.
BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN TO WHOM CERTIFICATES WERE GRANTED BY HEALTH AUTHORITIES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

Born in—	Regular employ- ment.	Vacation certifi- cates.
United States.....	6,541	526
In place of residence.....	4,463	373
Elsewhere in New York State.....	1,649	109
New England.....	72	9
New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	225	20
Elsewhere in the United States.....	132	15
Canada.....	192	22
Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America.....	.....	.....
Europe.....	227	44
England.....	71	2
Scotland.....	10	1
Wales.....	1	.....
Ireland.....	35	4
Germany.....	291	9
Austria.....	26	3
Holland, Belgium, Switzerland.....	15	1
Denmark, Norway, Sweden.....	42	4
France.....	5	.....
Italy.....	126	10
Spain and Portugal.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	3	.....
Polish lands.....	217	5
Russia.....	66	5
Other European countries.....	19	.....
Africa, Asia, Australasia.....	.....	.....
Birthplace not reported.....	24	.....
Total outside of New York City.....	7,684	592

* Included in Table 26 above.

As shown in the summary tables on the preceding page, there were issued 16,840 such certificates, including a certain number for employment in mercantile establishments not separately distinguished by the officials reporting. Only the reports from places outside of New York City indicate the child's birthplace, but of the 7,660 children thus reported 6,541, or 85 per cent, were born in the United States, 192 in Canada and 927 in Europe (the leading European countries or places of birth being Germany, 291; Poland, 217; Italy, 126; Great Britain, 82). It also appears that 6,112, or 80 per cent of the entire number were born in New York State, and it may be assumed that most of these were duly registered with the proper local officer, and by him reported to the State Department of Health. Hence the age of most of the children applying for employment certificates could be accurately determined by referring to the records of the State Department of Health. Provision could be made for the recording of the birth of children born outside of the State. The only objection to such an amendment to the law would be the increased expense to the Department of Health on account of additional clerical work. But the great value of such a system should more than counterbalance the small appropriation needed for two or three additional clerks. Connecticut has recently enacted such a law,* and New York should not be less progressive.

* State of Connecticut, Laws of 1901, chap. 110:

EMPLOYERS OF CHILDREN AND CERTIFICATES OF AGE.

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation employing a child under sixteen years of age in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment shall obtain a certificate showing that the child is over fourteen years of age. Such certificate shall be signed by the registrar of births, marriages and deaths, or the town clerk of the town where there is a public record of the birth of the child, or by a teacher of the school which the child last attended, or by the person having custody of the register of said school. If the child was not born in the United States, and has not attended school in this state, one of the parents or the guardian of the child shall have the date of the birth of the child recorded by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or the town clerk where such parent or guardian resides. When applying for a record of the date of birth, the parent or guardian shall state under oath to said registrar or town clerk the date and place of birth of the child, and said registrar or town clerk shall demand of the parent or guardian any family record, passport, or other paper showing the age or date of birth of the child.

* * * * *

SECTION 5. Section 2107 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any parent or other person, having control of a child, who shall make any false statement concerning the age of such child with intent to deceive the town clerk or registrar of births, marriages, and deaths of any town, or the teacher of any school, or shall instruct any child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars.

NEW YORK BEHIND OHIO AND MINNESOTA.

There is another respect in which New York has fallen behind some of her sister commonwealths in dealing with the problem of child labor. When, in 1889, New York raised the limit of age at which children might be employed from 13 to 14 years, it was in advance of all other States or countries. But since then Minnesota has prohibited the employment of children under 16 in occupations "dangerous or injurious to life, limb, health or morals," and Ohio in addition to an act of similar tenor has gone even further and prohibited the employment, during the school term, of boys under 15 and girls under 16 at any occupation except household work. The result of these enactments may be observed in the following table compiled from the twelfth census of manufactures:

TABLE 29.
NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
1890 AND 1900.

States ranked as to value of product in census year.	TOTAL EMPLOYEES.		CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.		NO CHILDREN IN EACH 1,000 EMPLOYEES.	
	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.	1900.
1. New York.....	752,066	849,092	12,263	13,199	16.3	15.5
2. Pennsylvania.....	570,393	733,834	22,419	33,135	39.3	45.2
3. Illinois	280,218	395,110	5,426	10,419	19.4	26.4
4. Massachusetts.....	447,270	497,448	8,667	12,556	19.4	25.2
5. Ohio	292,982	345,869	6,551	4,369	22.4	12.6
6. New Jersey.....	173,778	241,582	5,313	8,042	30.6	33.3
7. Missouri.....	124,203	134,975	3,491	4,510	28.1	33.4
8. Indiana.....	110,590	155,956	3,315	3,681	30.0	23.6
9. Wisconsin.....	120,006	142,076	1,935	5,679	16.1	40.0
10. Michigan	148,674	162,855	2,641	2,636	17.8	16.2
11. Connecticut	140,514	176,694	3,085	3,479	22.0	19.7
12. California.....	72,696	91,047	1,857	2,114	25.5	23.2
13. Minnesota.....	69,790	77,234	760	792	10.9	10.3
14. Maryland.....	97,808	108,325	4,115	5,884	42.1	54.3
15. Rhode Island.....	81,111	98,813	5,825	5,036	71.8	51.0
26. Georgia.....	52,298	83,842	3,521	6,373	67.3	76.0
30. Alabama	31,137	52,902	1,425	3,474	45.8	65.7
32. South Carolina.....	22,743	48,135	2,309	8,500	101.5	177.8

NOTE —As the census does not report the number of wage-earners in the employ of contractors, New York's proportion of child workers is unduly diminished in comparison with States wherein the contract system prevails less generally. This applies particularly to the clothing business, which is New York's leading industry. The returns of the factory inspectors yield a proportion for New York of 23 per 1,000.

The table includes the 15 leading manufacturing States, to which are added three of the Southern States to illustrate conditions sure to occur in the absence of restrictive legislation. Thus in South Carolina, which has no such restriction, 18 out of every 100 factory employees are children under 16 as compared with 1 out of 100 in Minnesota; in the Southern State there were on the average 8,560 children employed in factories; in the Northern State, with 60 per cent more employees, there were only 792 children of the same age.

The ultimate exclusion of all children under 16 from factory work (the hope of philanthropists and trade unionists) is thus nearly attained by the Ohio and Minnesota acts covering dangerous occupations. The need of such a law in New York has frequently been emphasized by the factory inspector, whose reports reveal the frequent occurrence of accidents to young children employed on dangerous machinery.* The crippling or maiming of its workers so early in life is so obviously unnecessary and wasteful, not to say cruel, that the community has at various times enacted laws against the employment of young persons on machinery. Thus, in 1892, the Legislature prohibited the employment of youths under 18 in the operation of swift elevators (over 200 feet a minute) and of children under 15 upon any elevator whatsoever; in 1899, it prohibited the employment of minors under 18 (and women generally) at polishing or buffing, and in the same year entirely prohibited the employment of children under 16 in the operation of dangerous machinery.

The enforcement of this law is naturally attended with considerable difficulty, as it is comparatively easy for an employer to remove a child from a dangerous machine upon the approach of an inspector. Accidents to children under 16 still occur frequently in the machine industries that could not happen if the law were strictly obeyed. An amendment is therefore required which will give the factory inspector similar powers

* In 1887, 25 children under 16 years were reported injured while operating machinery; in 1888, 89; in 1889, 75; in 1890, 92; in 1891, 108.

to those exercised under the Ohio and Minnesota laws. As a matter of fact this State already has upon its statute books a law virtually identical with the Ohio and Minnesota and very likely the original of both. But it is embodied in the Penal Code, and as no responsible official is charged with its enforcement it has always been virtually neglected. It is there (Penal Code, section 292) made a misdemeanor for any person to employ a child under 16 years "in any practice or exhibition or place dangerous or injurious to its life, limb, health or morals." By inserting this provision in its factory law, Ohio has conferred upon the factory inspector the authority to promulgate rules specifying the occupations and trades in which the employment of children under 16 is prescribed. In the regulation of dangerous or injurious trades New York is behind not only Ohio and Minnesota, but most of Europe as well. The beginning already made by this State should be continued in the exclusion of children under 16 from all dangerous and injurious occupations.

CHILD WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Finally, attention should be called to the fact that aside from the employment of children in dangerous occupations in factories the evils of child labor are much greater outside than inside our factories, wherein relatively few children are employed. Thus the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ended July 31, 1900, shows (p. 74) that out of 1,569,653 children of school age (5-18) there were 450,085 who were not attending school. Now the number of children of school age employed in factories cannot greatly exceed 50,000,* which is only one-ninth of the number failing to attend school. So far as the remaining eight-ninths were employed, they must have been working at home, in stores, at household service, or in offices, messenger service, etc. The employment of children in

*Males under 18 numbered 17,870; the number of females under 18 is not definitely known, but it is known that under the age of 16 the boys and girls are approximately equal in number. It is therefore safe to say that 35,000 of the persons employed in factories inspected in 1901 were minors. Allowing an additional 50 per cent for uninspected factories, a liberal estimate would make the total 52,500.

stores in towns and villages having a population of 3,000 or upwards is regulated by the Mercantile Law, which is enforced by the local health officers. The failure of the New York City government to enforce the provisions of the Mercantile Law led Governor Roosevelt in 1899 to recommend that its enforcement be transferred to the State Factory Inspector, but the Legislature did not act upon the recommendation. In greater need of regulation, however, is the employment of children in tenement work, and also as delivery and messenger boys in businesses outside the scope of the Factory and Mercantile Laws. The most practicable method of regulation is doubtless to be found in a stricter enforcement of the compulsory school law, which requires all children between 8 and 12 years of age to attend school during the full period of the session, and makes their employment within that term unlawful (L. 1894, ch. 671, § 5). Moreover, children from 12 to 14 years of age must attend school at least 80 days each year, and before being employed must secure a certificate of such attendance from the school officials. If schoolhouses enough were provided and a serious attempt made by the various municipal governments to compel the attendance of children under this law there would be fewer complaints about the evils of child labor. Germany, with its well executed compulsory school law, has never had much of a child labor problem, notwithstanding the greater need of German families for the financial aid that might be derived from the employment of children.

Protection of Life and Limb.

Under the heading "Health and Safety," the detailed statement of complaints (Table 4) partially shows the operation of the laws which are designed (1) to protect the health of factory workers by requiring well lighted rooms, halls and stairways, adequate air space and ventilation, sufficient time for the noon-day meal, clean walls, ceilings and workrooms, and proper toilet facilities and sanitary conveniences for both sexes, and (2) to safeguard the workers from injury by requiring the erection of

fire-escapes, and handrails on stairways, the provision of automatic doors or gates on elevator shafts, the fencing of machinery, etc. The largest number of complaints received, and also of orders issued by inspectors, pertains to the matter of cleanliness and toilet facilities; but these orders do not ordinarily involve much expense and are as a rule readily complied with. No prosecutions were undertaken. Hence no extended discussion of the statutory provisions for the health of the working people now seems necessary; those requirements having proved adequate for several years.

TABLE
ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

		I.	II.	III.	IV.
		Stone and clay prod- ucts	Metals, hardware, machinery, shipbuild- ing.	Wood.	Leather, rubber, etc.
A. SEX AND AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED:					
Males ...	Under 15 years.....	.....	8	3	3
	15 and under 16.....	.....	12	5	4
	16 and under 18.....	.....	66	32	14
	18 and over.....	26	365	134	54
	Age not stated.....	2	19	7	7
Total		29	970	181	82
Females..	Under 16.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	16 years and over.....	.....	15	.....	4
	Age not stated.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total .....		.....	18	.....	4
Grand total		28	988	181	86
B. CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS:					
1. Machinery:					
Gearing, belts, shafting, pulleys, etc.....		1	40	8	1
Elevators, hoists, cranes		1	27	6	7
Saws, planers, lathes (power).....		1	92	110	3
Presses, stamping machines.....		1	153	7	15
Emery wheels, buffers.....		.....	48	2	1
Cotton and woollen machines.....		.....	.....	1	.....
Other machines and machine tools.....		3	180	13	40
Total—Machinery		7	490	147	67
2. Other causes:					
Hand tools (axes, saws, hammers, etc.).....		2	40	5	4
Explosives of all kinds .....		.....	6	3	.....
Hot liquids, acids, steam, molten metal, etc.....		2	33	3	2
Collapse of buildings, falling objects, etc		3	146	5	.....
Fall of person		3	44	2	5
Loading, unloading by hand.....		3	15	.....	.....
Vehicles, and accidents caused by horses.....		3	4	1	1
All other .....		.....	210	15	7
Grand total.....		28	988	181	86
C. RESULTS OF ACCIDENTS.					
1. Temporary disablement:					
Lacerations		2	194	16	28
Burns, scalds, etc.....		2	50	4	2
Cuts		10	224	56	16
Bruises		11	204	32	5
Sprains and dislocations.....		.....	28	1	1
Fractures.....		1	78	2	4
Other		1	45	.....	7
Total		27	823	111	63
2. Permanent disablement:					
Partial	Loss of one—				
	Eye .....	.....	11	1	.....
	Limb.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Hand or foot.....	.....	5	4	1
Complete	Other .....	.....	139	58	20
	Loss of both—				
	Eyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limbs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hands or feet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Internal injuries	1	1
Total	157	64	21
3. Death		1	8	6	2
4. Not reported.....	
Grand total.....		28	988	181	86

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V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Total.
Chemicals, oils, paints	Paper and pulp.	Printing and paper goods.	Textiles.	Clothing, millinery, laundrying.	Food, tobacco, liquors.	Water, gas, electricity.	Building.	
1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
5	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
6	2	12	33	5	4	.....	.....	174
244	91	50	166	23	31	5	1	1,690
6	.....	1	3	1	1	1	.....	48
263	93	65	228	29	36	6	1	1,981
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
3	1	12	84	6	2	.....	.....	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
3	1	12	85	8	9	.....	.....	133
265	94	77	313	37	38	6	1	2,114
4	17	7	33	2	.....	1	.....	114
6	2	5	11	2	3	.....	.....	70
14	8	6	6	3	2	.....	1	246
1	1	32	5	.....	1	.....	.....	216
4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	59
1	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	167
8	27	20	19	18	10	.....	.....	288
38	55	70	241	25	17	1	1	1,150
19	4	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	82
9	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	27
33	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	84
44	14	2	10	.....	2	1	.....	232
25	11	2	17	7	4	.....	.....	120
.....	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	29
19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	81
78	3	.....	35	.....	2	.....	.....	350
265	94	77	313	37	38	6	1	2,114
3	14	13	60	6	4	1	.....	346
43	6	.....	7	.....	4	1	.....	119
56	22	16	93	4	10	.....	.....	507
113	26	19	81	11	8	3	.....	513
26	5	.....	10	1	1	.....	.....	73
10	6	3	20	7	2	1	.....	139
9	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
260	79	61	235	29	29	6	.....	1,773
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
3	3	13	23	6	5	.....	1	276
.....
.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
3	9	13	26	6	5	.....	1	305
2	6	3	2	2	4	.....	.....	36
.....
265	94	77	313	37	38	6	1	2,114

ACCIDENTS.

But the situation with respect to the security of factory employees from physical injury is somewhat different. The number of such injuries reported to the Bureau is quite large, but in nowise approximates the true number. In fact, a very large proportion of all the accidents reported occur in less than a half-dozen of the larger factories. As there is no reason to believe that accidents are less frequent in proportion to numbers employed in other establishments than in these, it may be readily perceived that the number of accidents reported to the Bureau is far below the actual number.* Nevertheless, from the statistics at hand, certain valuable deductions may be drawn.

In this Report the accident statistics will be found tabulated in detail in Tables XI, XII and XIII of the Appendix and summarized in Table 30 just over the page. It appears that in the ten months 2,114 injuries were reported, of which 36 were fatal. In preceding years the number of accidents in factories and mines and quarries was as follows:

TABLE 31.
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN FACTORIES AND MINES, 1887-1900.

Year ending November 30—	Fatal.	Other.	Total injuries.
1887 (6 months).....	19	145	164
1888	103	527	630
1889	56	591	647
1890	87	708	745
1891	110	790	900
1892	53	917	970
1893	45	727	772
1894	73	857	930
1895†	71	964	1,035
1896	48	662	710
1897	47	1,187	1,234
1898	87	1,077	1,114
1899	48	1,578	1,626
1900	48	2,325	2,373

Sex and Age of Employees Injured.—Of the 2,114 employees reported injured, 133 were females, 2 being under 15 years of age, 5 being 15 but under 16, 25 being 16 but under 18 and 98

* The reports of the State Department of Health show that more than 6,000 residents of the State annually meet death by accident or violence; but the annual number of fatal accidents in factories reported to this Bureau averages about 50.

† Mines first included in 1895.

being 18 years or over; 85 of the injuries were incurred by operatives in the textile industries, carpet mills alone having contributed 68. Knitting mills reported only one woman injured, which is evidently due to non-compliance with the law requiring such reports. The age distribution of the entire number of persons injured of both sexes was as follows: Under 15 years, 30; 15 but under 16 years, 46; 16 but under 18 years, 199; 18 years or over, 1,788; age not reported, 51. Of the 76 children under 16 reported injured, 21 were employed in the various metal working industries (8 thereof in metal stamping); 8 in wood working; 7 in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather goods, (Group IV); 5 in chemical industry; 2 in printing and paper boxes; 41 in textiles, and 1 in laundries. Of the 199 injured children between 16 and 18 years, 69 were employed in the metal working industries, 48 in textiles, 32 in wood working and the others scattered.

Of the 36 fatal accidents reported one had for its victim a child under 16, and three youths under 18 years.

The injuries so serious as to threaten permanent disablement also included many children: 12 (11 boys and 1 girl) under 16 years, and 35 (25 boys and 10 girls) between 16 and 18 years.

Nature and Extent of Injuries.—Of the 2,114 injuries reported 36 were fatal. These were widely distributed among the different industries, but 8 occurred in the metal trades, 6 in the paper making and 6 in wood working.

As nearly as could be judged from the reports, 305 accidents involved permanent disability in some degree. Thus 12 involved the loss of an eye, nearly all of which were in the metal working industries; 11 involved the loss of a hand or foot, and these were principally in the metal and wood working industries. The same remark applies to the 276 other accidents involving permanent disablement; most of which consisted of the loss of one or more fingers.

The bulk of the accidents (1,773) were adjudged to involve only temporary disability, but of course it is always possible that a laceration, burn, cut, etc., may lead to a permanent, if slight, disability. To this class of accidents the textile and chemical industries contribute most largely after the metal working

industries, the number in the respective Groups II, VIII and V having been 823, 285 and 260.

The number of bruises was 513, cuts 507, lacerations 346, fractures 139, burns and scalds 119, sprains and dislocations 73, other wounds 76.

Causes of Accidents.—The table of causes shows that more than half (1,159) of all the accidents (2,114) were caused by power machinery of some kind. Saws, planers, lathes, etc., were the instruments of 246 injuries, power presses and stamping machines of 216, cotton and woolen machinery of 167, gearing, belting, shafting, pulleys, etc., of 114, cranes and hoisting apparatus of 70, emery wheels and buffers of 58 and other machinery of 288. Of other causes, the most frequent was falling or flying objects, collapse of buildings, etc., 232; then fall of person (usually through open elevator shafts or hoistways), 120; steam, acids, hot liquids, etc., 84; hand tools like axes, saws and hammers, 82; vehicles and animals, 31; loading and unloading, 29; explosives, 27; all other causes, 350.

The fatal accidents deserve particular attention and are tabulated separately. Of the 36 deaths, 17 were caused by machinery as follows: Gearing, shafting, etc., 4; cranes and hoisting apparatus, 4; saws, emery wheels, 1 each; other machines, 7. In addition 5 deaths were caused by explosions, 3 by steam, hot liquids, acids, molten metal, etc.; 5 by fall of building or other object, 4 by fall of person, and 2 by other causes.

BENEFITS OF INSPECTION.

At this late day it is unnecessary to lay stress upon the necessity of factory inspection to obtain proper safeguards for the workers in industrial establishments. Every deputy inspector who has seen a year's service can probably cite numerous cases of accident that would have been avoided had the employer promptly complied with the inspector's orders to fence machinery. But a case just settled in Niagara county is so typical an illustration that it deserves adverting to. On November 16, 1899, a deputy inspected a factory in Niagara Falls and found the elevator shaft unguarded. He ordered the proprietors to provide automatic gates or doors; and they, while protesting that it was a needless expense, promised to comply with the order. Before they had done so, however, a workman fell down

the shaft and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. He brought suit against the employers for \$25,000 damages, and his case was so strong that the firm finally made a satisfactory settlement with him rather than allow the case to come to trial.

BOILER INSPECTION.

In New York City and Buffalo the inspection of steam boilers is performed under municipal authority; elsewhere in the State boilers in factories must be inspected twice a year by competent persons, and their certificates of inspection filed with the Bureau of Factory Inspection. The number of factory owners who filed such certificates in the ten months December 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, was 7,029, of which 590 were in Monroe county, 476 in Oneida county, 417 in Albany county, 394 in Rensselaer county, 359 in Onondaga county, etc. (Table XIV). All but one-seventh of the establishments carry insurance on the boilers, which are thus subject to inspection by agents of the insurance companies. Their certificates are invariably accepted by the Bureau of Factory Inspection. The chief danger from explosion is to be apprehended from the uninsured boilers, which are inspected, if at all, by persons whose competency is entirely unknown to the Bureau, although the law provides that they shall be approved by the Bureau. In this respect the operation of the law, as was noted in the report for 1899, is very unsatisfactory. To quote from that report, "if the Department is to be held responsible for a proper enforcement of the provisions of the law, it should be clothed with power to take the necessary steps to determine the fitness of those who are employed by manufacturers to inspect and examine their boilers. The Department should be empowered to issue a certificate or commission to persons aspiring to make boiler inspections in accordance with the law, the certificate or commission to be based upon results of a rigid examination taken by these people to establish clearly their qualifications and fitness to perform such service.

"It is not feasible or practicable for the regular deputy inspectors to be charged with the duty of inspecting boilers in the various factories, etc., visited by them, inasmuch as when they are making an inspection of an establishment it is absolutely

necessary that shafting, machinery, etc., be in operation, and when this is the case the boilers in these places are not in a condition to be inspected."

Bakeshops.

The statistics of bakeshop inspection appear in the main table under Group X, 3, "Bakers' and confectioners' goods." As heretofore, they contain inspections not only of bakeries but also of factories solely devoted to the manufacture of candy, since the first section of the bakeshop law (Labor Law, Art. VIII, § 110) applies to "confectionery establishments" as well as bakeries. The division also contains statistics of a few establishments devoted to the manufacture of macaroni and other food pastes, as the law applies to the manufacture of all flour or meal food products. The results of the inspections may be summarized as follows:

TABLE 32.
INSPECTIONS OF BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS.

	New York City.	Interior towns and cities.	New York State.
Number of inspections.....	2,120	1,175	3,295
Number of establishments inspected once	1,955	979	2,934
Number of establishments inspected more than once	80	97	177
Total number inspected.....	2,035	1,076	3,111
Number of employees—total.....	11,768	5,287	17,055
In establishments with less than 20.....	6,061	3,026	9,087
In establishments with 20-49	1,263	613	1,876
In establishments with 50-199	1,935	898	2,833
In establishments with 200-499.....	2,509	750	3,259
In establishments with 500+.....	.....	.....	.....
Males	8,718	3,842	12,560
Females	3,050	1,445	4,495
Minors and children :			
Males under 18 years	100	55	155
Boys under 16.....	41	56	97
Girls under 16.....	213	39	252
Children under 14	6	6	12
Illiterate children.....	0	0	0
Weekly hours of labor :			
51 or less.....	344	129	473
52-57	1,580	362	1,942
58-61	9,347	4,763	14,110
Over 63	497	83	580
Orders issued to comply with the law.....	7,517	1,380	8,897
Number of establishments.....	1,723	728	2,451
Compliances reported.....	4,564	922	5,486
Number of establishments.....	1,618	520	2,138

It will be observed that 530 persons worked in bakeries more than 63 hours a week, although the law prohibits the employment of workmen in bakery and confectionery establishments for more than 60 hours a week. Some of the 530 persons, however, were proprietors and not employees; such of them as were employees were of course stopped by notice to the employer that he was violating the law. Thus the Bureau issued 101 such orders (reduce hours to 10 a day) to proprietors of bakeries and confectionery establishments.

ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES.

The total number of orders issued in the ten months was 8,897 to 2,521 establishments. As there were only 3,111 establishments inspected, it will be seen how large a proportion of them neglect to live up to all the requirements of the law. A detailed statement of 8,506 orders is given in Table XV of the Appendix, which may be summarized as follows:

TABLE 23.
ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES—BAKESHOPS.

Nature of Order.	New York City and Long Island.		Interior towns and cities.		New York State.	
	Orders.	Com- pliances.	Orders.	Com- pliances.	Orders.	Com- pliances.
I. Post law, schedule of hours, &c.	1,234	1,234	853	853	1,586	1,586
II. Health and safety.....	226	120	87	27	263	147
III. Discharge children.....	12	12	24	24	36	36
IV. Comply with bakeshop law.....	5,759	3,235	862	597	6,621	3,832
Total.....	<u>7,231</u>	<u>4,601</u>	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>8,506</u>	<u>5,601</u>

Of the 6,621 orders to enforce compliance with the bakeshop law, 1,573 were orders to whitewash walls or ceilings; 1,116 were orders to repair, scrape, oil floor or provide new floors; 791 were orders to paint woodwork; 625 to provide pipe or hood or other means of ventilating bakerooms.

COMPLAINTS AND PROSECUTIONS.

Of the 117 complaints to the Bureau alleging violations of the bakeshop law (Table 4) 38 were against low ceilings (less than 8 feet high), 14 against defective ventilation, 12 against unclean walls or ceilings and 11 against working more than 10 hours a day.

As a result of the orders issued after inspection or investigation of complaints, several prosecutions were necessary to enforce compliance with the law. Eight bakers were tried and each convicted, but penalties were imposed in only two cases, sentence having been suspended in the other six cases, thus:

TABLE 34.				
Complaint.	Total number of cases.	Convicted and sentence suspended.	Convicted and fined.	Amount of fines.
Sleeping in storage room.....	1	1	.....	.....
Unclean premises.....	1	.....	1	\$20 00
Failure to provide new floor.....	2	2	.....	.....
Failure to provide handrail on stairs.....	1	1	.....	.....
Failure to provide ventilating hood and pipe.....	1	1	.....	.....
Failure to provide sink and running water.....	1	1	.....	.....
Working over 60 hours a week.....	1	.....	1	50 00
Total.....	8	6	2	\$70 00

Mines and Quarries.

The quarries and mines situated in the various inspection districts of the State are not inspected by the deputy factory inspectors assigned to those districts as they differ so entirely from factories. On the contrary all the mines and quarries are inspected by one of the deputies as a part of his regular work. His report is printed below, while the statistics are contained in Table XVI of the Appendix, a summary of which follows:

TABLE 35.							
INSPECTION OF MINES AND QUARRIES ACCORDING TO PRODUCT.							
Product.	Inspection.	Establishments.	Mines or quarries.		Employees.	Accidents.	
			No.	In operation.		Fatal.	Other.
I. 1. Stone.....	15	15	20	20	453	.....	.....
2. Talc.....	8	8	20	9	201	.....	.....
Garnet.....	1	1	1	1	60	.....	.....
Rock salt...	2	1	2	1	200	.....	.....
Graphite....	1	1	2	2	70	.....	.....
Slenna.....	1	1	3	2	5	.....	.....
3. Cement.....	20	20	58	40	1,830	.....	.....
Gypsum.....	6	6	10	10	169	.....	.....
II. 3. Iron.....	10	7	26	19	945	.....	.....
Total ...	64	57	143	104	3,933	0	0
Total ...1900	.....	71	.....	125	5,595	3	5
1899	.....	.....	.....	137	5,947	3	0
1898	.....	.....	.....	156	4,674	3	1
1897	.....	.....	.....	230	4,008	7	3
1896	.....	.....	.....	177	3,323	8	7
1895	.....	.....	.....	87	340	23	1

There were inspected 57 establishments owning 142 mines or quarries and operating 104 with a force of 3,933 employees. All worked 10 hours a day. In these inspected establishments were found 159 boilers with 12,742 horse power, and 130 engines with 12,350 horse power. The inspector issued 18 different orders to 15 firms; compliances therewith were reported by 7 establishments. No accidents were reported in the mines and quarries, and there were no complaints or prosecutions.

Comparison with earlier years can be made only with respect to the number of mines or quarries in operation and visited by the inspector. Heretofore each separate shaft or quarry has been counted as an inspection. In many cases the number of employees stated includes workmen engaged in the shops wherein the stone or cement is worked up into a finished product and hence duplicates the number of employees reported by the regular deputy factory inspector.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINE INSPECTOR.

To Hon. JOHN McMACKIN, *Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.*:

Sir—It is with a feeling of pardonable pride that I address you upon the work done by the Department in the mines of this State. It is indeed a banner year for the Department in the history of mine inspection; in the year 1901 there is neither fatal nor other serious accident reported. It is a fitting time to review the work done since the mines were placed under the supervision and control of the Factory Department.

The original mining law was passed May 21, 1890, but a mining inspector was not appointed until March 16, 1893, who issued a report upon the inspection of the mines for that year. But this report was incomplete. No systematic or practical inspection was recorded or shown. Only part of the mines were inspected and localities were not specified. In 1895 an act was passed placing the mines under the supervision of the Factory Department and an inspector was appointed November 15, 1895, when the work of mine inspection under the control of the Factory Department commenced. The inspector was obliged to work in the dark, as the names and location of nearly one-half of the mines were not known, and could be found only by in-

quiry, correspondence and consultation of the geological reports. As the work of inspection advanced it was found that many of the mines were in a very bad and dangerous condition, and the inspector was looked upon as a meddler, agitator and a nuisance. The owners and operators were oftentimes not practical miners, and the work was intrusted to the contractors, who worked for their own convenience, without regard to system or safety. Explosives were not stored, handled or used according to the law or any prescribed rules. Magazines were not provided. Dynamite was stored in boiler houses, blacksmith shops, etc. High explosives were tamped with iron or steel bars. Boilers were not inspected or tested, and were in many cases run by boys and incompetent persons. No rules were provided for the employees, who worked in ignorance of the law, driven into danger by the contractor. For the year 1895 there were 28 fatal accidents; 26 from falling roof and two from boiler explosions. There is no record of non-fatal accidents for that year.

In the year 1896 there was a thorough inspection of all the mines in the State twice or oftener, and many orders were given and suggestions offered. As the work of inspection advanced in the early part of the year, it was found that severe and drastic measures could not be used, since mine inspection was virtually a new departure in their business; also a great many of the mines were run at a very small profit. Rather than close the mines, throw hundreds of people out of employment and antagonize the owners and operators, it was deemed advisable, where conditions would allow, to keep the mines running and work toward a condition of safety. But in cases where the conditions would not allow the Department was obliged to condemn and close six mines, a number against the wishes and opinions of the operators and contractors. In some cases the owners procured the services of other miners and experts, who pronounced the mines in a fair condition and fit to be operated, against the judgment of the inspector. But in every case where the Department condemned a mine the mine caved in in a short time. The closing of the mines saved the lives of a number of miners who were working in fancied security. In

one case the mine owners (relying on the judgment of their superintendent or contractor) were very earnest in their request that the Department should meet their representatives and make an inspection together. This request was granted, and the result was that the entire party came very near losing their lives, as a part of the mine caved in while they were making the inspection, and in a short time the whole mine caved in. In the latter part of the year 1896, while the inspector was making a second inspection of the mines, a great change was found. The inspector was cordially greeted, inspection was invited, his opinion and suggestions sought. The owners were beginning to find that State inspection instead of being a nuisance was of great benefit both to themselves and the employees. The owners and operators were shifting the responsibility of the safety of the mine to the inspector. Litigation was lessened. If the companies complied with the provisions of the mining law the plaintiff in a damage suit could not recover. In all directions great improvement was shown. Boilers were being inspected and tested, magazines were being built for explosives, wooden tamping bars were substituted for iron ones, apparatus was provided for thawing dynamite; oils and waste, etc., were stored separately; the operators and employees were complying with the rules furnished by the Department (see report of 1896, page 33, for rules). In the year 1896 eight fatal and seven serious non-fatal accidents were recorded, none from falling roof, nearly all from carelessness. Persons found employed, 3,322.

For the year of 1897 more cheerful co-operation between operators and the inspector; less carelessness; and cases of intoxication among the miners were rare, as it stops promotion. The miners were more careful in complying with the several rules for their guidance, as it makes them alike responsible for their own as well as the safety of the mine. Two mines were condemned and closed during this year. Each mining locality had its own old systems and methods of mining which had been handed down from father to son, keeping always in the old rut. If conditions were met where the ore could not be mined by that method it was left in the earth. Many valuable mines

were abandoned on this account. These same mines were afterward reopened, on advice of the Department, under more modern methods prescribed by the inspector, and proved to be the most valuable mines in the locality. Now that the mining companies and the Department were working in co-operation different systems and methods of mining were discussed, advice was given and suggestions offered, and it was decided by a number of companies to make a change. The result was that many of the mines which were working at a very small profit, and sometimes at a loss, to keep the mine pumped out, their men together and the product on the market, are now working under more modern and proper methods on full time and at a good profit. In fact, one company advised the Department that it cost them \$20,000 to make the change; but that in eighteen months it had paid the \$20,000 and made a net profit of \$7,000 by the change. The accidents for the year 1897 numbered seven fatal and three non-fatal. Persons found employed, 4,008.

- In the year of 1898 the law was working very smoothly. All orders and suggestions given by the Department were promptly and cheerfully complied with. While the number of persons found employed had increased, the accidents decreased by more than 50 per cent. Persons found employed this year were 4,674 in number. Fatal accidents, 3; non-fatal, 1.

The year of 1899 was noticeable for its great activity and prosperity in the mining business. New mines were opened and old ones resumed business; representing an increase of 584 employees. Eight mines were condemned during the year—all old workings which had formerly been worked by contract. The workings of a mine are constantly changing and conditions are daily met with which require study and experience to overcome. While a number of new mines were opened and old ones put in condition, which is one of the most dangerous parts of mining, and the number of employees increased, the accidents were lessened. Persons found employed, 5,947. Fatal accidents, 3; non-fatal, 0.

As the work progressed during the year of 1900 every thing was found to be working very smoothly. Operators and employees knew and understood the law, accidents were rare, no

complaints were made against the companies and no dissatisfaction seemed to exist. All mines were found to be in a good and safe condition. The number of men employed was 5,595. The fatal accidents during the year were 3 and non-fatal 5.

The banner year in the history of mine inspection in this State has just passed, the year of 1901. While nearly 6,000 persons are employed in the mines of the State, yet not one fatal or serious accident has been reported. It is indeed a wonderful record. While mining is considered an extra hazardous occupation, and the ordinary man will shudder to think of going down into the bowels of the earth to earn a livelihood, yet where can this record be equalled? Truly the Department has done its duty toward the mining interests in the State. Not a complaint has been made against the Department or its inspectors, not a breath of scandal, either public or private, and the condition of the mines can only be traced to system, competency, discipline and sobriety among the operators and employees.

Now in conclusion let us draw a comparison between the mines as they were and the condition which exists at the present time under the supervision and control of the Factory Department. In the year 1895 a majority of the mines were found to be in a bad and dangerous condition, were run by contractors without regard to system or safety and with no direct supervision of the mining companies. Very few magazines were found for the storage of explosives, which were kept in engine houses, shaft houses and blacksmith shops. Dynamite was tamped with iron and steel bars. No rules were in existence for the use of explosives. Employees worked in ignorance of the law. Boilers were run, without inspection or test, by boys and incompetent persons. Ladder ways insecure; exits not provided; drunkenness was the curse in nearly all mining localities, and State inspection was considered an imposition and a nuisance. The number of persons who lost their lives in this manner of mining during the year (1895) with only about 3,000 men employed was 28; and when we think of the suffering caused, the wives made widows and the children made orphans, we can only consider it as criminal.

We can now draw a comparison with the year just closed (1901) with the mines under the supervision of the Factory Department. All mines are in a good condition and safe; safety and health of its employees being the first principle considered. All explosives are stored, moved and used according to rules prescribed by the Department. Boilers are inspected and tested by a person designated for that purpose only, as required by law, and are run by competent persons. Openings, outlets and ladderways are safe and secure. Drunkenness is nearly eliminated; in many cases the saloons in or near the mining centers were obliged to suspend business and close their doors. Numerous strikes, with attendant suffering, have been avoided by the Department acting as mediator, bringing the owners and operators to an understanding and a mutual agreement. No mine is operated by contract unless inspected daily by a competent man employed by the mining companies, and the Department has made no mistake or blunder in closing a mine or issuing an order whereby it was obliged to retract or withdraw an order. The results obtained by these methods are: Fatal accidents during the year, none; non-fatal, none. For the year before the Department took control of the mines, fatal accidents, 28. For the years in which the Department had control, the fatal accidents were:

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
8	7	3	3	3	0

Thanking you for great kindness and leniency shown me in my work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. R. KING.

'APPENDIX.

GENERAL TABLES.

RECAPITULATION
Inspections of Factories, with Number of Employees

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Total no.	More than once.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
					Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
I. Stone and Clay Products	536	492	43	20,285	1,620	4,447	8,588	5,105	525
II. Metals, Machinery, Apparatus	8,950	8,533	414	158,842	15,856	17,638	42,409	31,519	51,420
III. Wood Manufactures	1,685	1,581	107	36,032	7,139	9,491	14,000	4,759	640
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods....	1,374	1,248	118	41,332	5,599	7,308	14,337	3,023	6,015
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives	632	565	64	17,181	2,859	2,468	5,418	3,729	2,677
VI. Paper and Pulp	210	203	6	8,288	1,020	1,482	2,746	1,122	1,868
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.....	2,422	2,149	274	62,176	10,125	11,170	20,615	12,964	7,262
VIII. Textiles	810	695	106	66,324	2,617	3,978	17,339	20,341	22,049
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundries	7,003	6,216	699	151,231	34,199	35,949	41,752	22,416	16,915
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors....	5,426	5,098	311	73,276	17,603	8,872	18,772	15,491	12,533
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity....	316	308	8	5,029	1,195	527	2,077	.....	1,230
XII. Building Industry	430	407	22	6,446	2,193	1,362	1,411	1,450	.....
XIII. Warehousing, Cold Storage...	22	21	1	435	119	22	294	.....	.....
Grand Total	24,816	22,516	2,178	646,827	102,154	104,717	189,898	126,919	123,129

OF TABLE I.
in Each Class, Weekly Hours of Labor, Etc.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
BY SEX.		M. under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN—		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACORIES WORKING—				No.	No. estab- lish- ments.	No.	No. estab- lish- ments.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hours.				
19,439	846	905	342	21	4	.....	2,822	4,118	12,838	507	453	232	379	206
149,934	8,908	4,379	1,254	264	9	2	5,814	44,979	107,191	858	8,543	1,763	2,951	1,592
34,095	1,937	1,632	614	77	14	5	1,853	6,262	27,198	719	2,033	869	1,583	776
28,496	12,636	1,731	803	528	15	3	848	7,508	32,986	40	1,482	692	1,230	625
12,350	4,831	753	369	173	20	.....	1,532	4,848	9,573	1,228	612	267	549	291
6,604	1,634	101	36	36	.....	.....	173	492	3,503	4,071	368	127	296	117
43,019	19,157	2,207	789	681	11	5	8,448	37,057	16,624	47	2,339	1,129	2,053	1,032
27,758	33,566	3,140	1,719	2,262	7	1	676	12,006	53,564	78	883	379	703	345
63,651	87,590	1,512	663	2,576	51	66	5,467	65,006	79,917	841	10,639	4,124	9,524	3,862
49,747	23,529	1,394	624	980	71	10	9,905	19,585	41,269	2,517	10,762	3,459	7,020	2,995
5,027	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	957	2,456	1,447	257	157	201	133
6,403	43	99	19	.....	.....	.....	2,834	2,018	1,594	.....	374	202	295	186
400	35	1	1	6	.....	.....	25	130	204	76	21	16	19	16
446,923	199,904	17,870	7,243	7,654	212	92	40,566	204,966	388,866	12,429	33,766	13,446	26,803	12,206

SUMMARY OF

Inspections of Factories, with Number of Employees in

INDUSTRIES.	Inspections.	Factories inspected.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
				Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.
I. Stone and Clay Products.								
1. Stone	158	147	3,877	509	1,212	936	1,220	.....
2. Abrasives	15	13	260	72	25	163	.....	.....
3. Lime, cement and plaster	43	43	2,167	171	170	1,176	650	.....
4. Brick, tile and pottery	170	164	8,514	285	2,271	5,018	940	.....
5. Glass	150	125	5,467	583	769	1,295	2,295	525
Total	536	492	20,285	1,620	4,447	8,588	5,105	525
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.								
1. Gold, silver and precious stones	502	446	8,855	2,190	1,871	2,023	1,971	800
2. Copper, zinc, lead, etc.	321	274	10,244	1,272	1,291	2,536	2,773	1,873
3. Ironwork and machinery	1,979	1,772	76,728	7,897	9,325	25,064	18,705	20,737
4. Railway construction and repair shops	52	48	12,100	90	288	1,320	3,697	6,705
5. Vehicles	444	426	10,739	2,066	1,527	2,546	3,376	1,224
6. Ship and boat building	57	53	6,360	178	501	470	719	4,492
7. Agricultural implements	56	56	4,881	201	268	1,158	800	2,454
8. Musical instruments	196	150	7,306	546	1,001	3,018	2,221	520
9. Other instruments and appliances ..	212	195	7,481	897	879	2,028	1,263	2,419
10. Electrical apparatus	181	118	14,148	519	667	1,251	995	10,698
Total	3,950	3,533	158,842	15,856	17,638	42,409	31,519	51,420
III. Wood.								
1. Lumber and house trimmings	519	498	10,386	2,402	2,953	3,831	1,200	.....
2. Cooperage	223	206	5,665	907	1,522	1,908	688	640
3. Baskets and other woven work	28	27	458	101	49	308	.....	.....
4. Brooms	41	36	552	188	224	140	.....	.....
5. Furniture and cabinet work	489	453	13,512	1,950	2,932	6,045	2,585	.....
6. Wood, cork and amber working	292	270	4,292	1,235	1,330	1,441	286	.....
7. Picture frames and moldings	93	91	1,167	356	484	327	.....	.....
Total	1,685	1,581	36,032	7,189	9,494	14,000	4,759	640
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
1. Manufacture of leather	125	123	5,849	420	1,087	2,681	1,211	500
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc. ..	393	350	5,421	1,727	1,718	1,776	200	.....
3. Leather goods	692	640	24,883	2,845	3,680	8,251	5,181	4,926
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods	71	62	2,216	282	369	335	641	589
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.	93	73	2,963	325	504	1,344	790	.....
Total	1,374	1,248	41,382	5,599	7,308	14,387	8,023	6,015
V. Chemicals, Oils & Explosives.								
1. Chemicals and drugs	209	188	4,794	1,013	749	1,963	1,069	.....
2. Paints and colors	200	177	5,482	785	936	1,838	878	1,050
3. Vegetable oils, perfumery, etc.	75	66	1,483	419	250	389	425	.....
4. Soap, candles, wax	99	89	3,326	401	416	903	782	824
5. Mineral oils and by-products	33	32	1,539	182	94	160	300	803
6. Fertilizer and miscellaneous products	7	7	149	89	.....	110	.....	.....
7. Matches and explosives	4	3	306	8	23	.....	275	.....
8. Plastics (celluloid, etc.)	3	3	102	13	.....	90	.....	.....
Total	632	565	17,181	2,859	2,468	5,448	3,729	2,677
VI. Paper and Pulp.								
1. Rags and paper stock	93	93	1,424	542	513	369	.....	.....
2. Pulp and paper	117	110	6,814	478	969	2,377	1,122	1,868
Total	210	203	8,238	1,020	1,482	2,746	1,122	1,868

TABLE I.

Each Class, Weekly Hours of Labor, Etc.—By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
BY SEX.		M. under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN—		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACORIES WORKING—				No.	No. estab- lish- ments.	No.	No. estab- lish- ments.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	14t- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hours.				
3,884	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,068	364	1,418	32	77	52	66	46
170	90	9	7	5	.....	.....	.....	121	139	.....	10	6	10	6
2,163	4	29	11	.....	.....	.....	9	44	1,064	450	61	25	58	25
8,151	363	387	90	8	2	.....	524	1,126	6,839	25	140	76	99	58
5,091	376	462	234	8	2	.....	221	2,463	2,783	.....	165	73	146	71
19,439	846	905	342	21	4	.....	2,822	4,118	12,838	507	453	232	379	206
7,610	1,245	426	160	45	.....	1	353	3,100	5,402	.....	440	223	402	211
9,501	740	262	71	104	1	.....	72	1,619	8,553	.....	206	144	261	127
72,672	4,056	2,077	502	168	7	1	1,769	21,570	52,693	696	1,825	902	1,495	206
12,098	2	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,673	5,267	160	54	23	32	17
10,491	245	195	46	8	.....	.....	147	2,784	7,858	.....	311	179	250	163
6,360	.....	68	3	.....	.....	.....	43	5,664	653	.....	59	34	53	30
4,779	102	40	10	4	.....	.....	3	235	4,643	.....	69	80	41	24
7,242	64	315	172	.....	.....	.....	60	847	6,399	.....	153	75	133	69
6,488	99	454	100	35	1	.....	137	1,139	6,205	.....	164	87	148	84
12,687	1,461	403	100	5	.....	.....	3,230	1,398	9,518	2	162	66	136	61
149,934	8,908	4,379	1,254	364	9	2	5,814	44,979	107,191	838	3,543	1,763	2,951	1,592
10,295	91	313	84	4	5	1	671	1,630	7,366	719	771	300	531	250
5,089	576	454	229	29	3	1	29	684	4,952	.....	371	121	214	111
303	155	24	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	336	.....	27	13	19	12
531	21	43	15	3	2	.....	11	164	377	.....	47	22	38	21
12,240	672	519	160	28	3	2	882	2,306	10,324	.....	570	242	474	223
8,898	394	220	91	13	1	1	246	939	3,118	.....	275	129	230	118
1,139	28	60	20	.....	.....	.....	20	417	730	.....	72	42	67	41
34,095	1,937	1,632	614	77	14	5	1,853	6,262	27,198	719	2,033	869	1,583	776
5,515	334	134	43	15	.....	.....	5	335	5,509	.....	153	73	113	57
3,528	1,893	131	41	50	1	.....	479	2,780	2,147	15	449	200	367	186
16,457	8,426	1,149	567	283	14	2	313	3,510	21,005	25	702	336	606	318
1,260	956	103	61	60	.....	.....	25	340	1,811	.....	69	33	64	33
1,736	1,227	174	91	120	.....	1	26	478	2,464	.....	109	50	81	41
28,496	12,836	1,731	803	523	15	3	848	7,508	32,936	40	1,432	692	1,230	635
2,388	1,906	25	13	11	.....	.....	846	1,569	2,166	213	194	86	157	82
4,107	1,375	187	116	111	25	.....	289	753	4,215	225	209	97	200	97
1,053	430	9	1	11	.....	.....	318	346	119	700	77	38	66	37
2,425	901	330	124	20	5	.....	73	1,095	2,158	.....	82	50	77	50
1,524	15	120	68	.....	.....	.....	6	967	456	90	33	18	32	17
148	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	5	3	5	3
169	137	68	46	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	.....	7	3	7	3
36	66	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	96	4	.....	5	2	5	2
12,350	4,831	753	369	173	30	.....	1,532	4,848	9,573	1,228	612	297	549	291
555	869	2	2	9	.....	.....	133	354	937	.....	116	51	99	50
6,049	765	99	34	27	.....	.....	40	188	2,565	4,071	252	76	197	67
6,604	1,634	101	36	36	.....	.....	173	492	2,502	4,071	363	127	296	117

SUMMARY OF

Inspections of Factories, with Number of Employees in

INDUSTRIES.	Inspection.	Factories inspected.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
				Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.
VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
1. Type and printers' material.....	20	16	360	67	93	270	.....	.....
2. Paper goods.....	298	250	10,149	999	2,526	4,685	1,168	771
3. Printing and publishing.....	2,084	1,866	49,884	9,049	8,442	14,627	11,275	6,491
4. Wall paper.....	20	17	1,783	20	109	1,183	521	.....
Total	2,422	2,149	62,176	10,135	11,170	20,645	12,964	7,262
VIII. Textiles.								
1. Silk goods.....	94	78	6,860	250	388	3,019	2,675	500
2. Woolen goods.....	122	107	15,334	397	712	1,842	4,029	8,354
3. Cotton goods.....	43	36	6,538	125	226	687	275	5,225
4. Hosiery and knit goods.....	208	186	24,946	282	867	9,433	9,917	4,447
5. Trimmings and upholstery.....	286	238	8,700	1,327	1,567	1,990	1,591	2,223
6. Textiles of flax, hemp, jute, etc.....	28	22	3,367	86	101	288	1,592	1,300
7. Oil cloth, window shades, etc.....	29	28	579	150	119	50	260	.....
Total	810	695	66,324	2,617	3,978	17,839	20,341	22,049
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.								
1. Men's and women's clothing.....	4,206	3,772	73,355	22,604	21,871	18,448	7,802	3,130
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.....	737	696	87,335	2,364	5,895	9,607	7,958	11,511
3. Men's hats and caps.....	187	160	7,420	867	831	1,975	2,497	1,250
4. Millinery, art embroideries, lace goods, etc.....	736	652	13,239	3,299	3,363	4,749	1,308	520
5. Miscellaneous	885	816	8,113	1,502	2,111	3,261	735	504
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.....	752	720	11,769	3,563	2,378	3,712	2,116	.....
Total	7,003	6,216	151,231	34,199	35,949	41,752	22,416	16,915
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.								
1. Cereals, fruit, vegetables, etc.....	572	539	11,931	2,299	1,472	3,516	2,851	1,794
2. Meats, milk, etc.....	260	252	5,805	981	572	2,124	805	1,323
3. Bakers and confectioners' goods	3,295	3,111	17,051	9,087	1,876	2,833	3,259	.....
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	781	715	28,511	2,940	1,978	7,180	7,546	8,871
5. Liquors (including ice)	518	481	9,964	2,296	2,974	3,119	1,030	550
Total	5,426	5,096	73,271	17,603	8,872	18,772	15,491	12,538
XI. Distribution of Water, Gas and Electricity.								
1. Water.....	37	37	201	93	112	.....	.....	.....
2. Gas	46	43	2,144	172	40	706	.....	1,230
3. Gas and electricity.....	6	6	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Electric light and power	170	168	2,291	736	335	1,201	.....	.....
5. Heat and power (steam, etc.).....	57	54	351	169	20	170	.....	.....
Total	316	308	5,029	1,195	527	2,077	.....	1,230
XII. Building Industry.								
1. General contracting and building...	5	4	425	15	.....	60	350	.....
2. Masonry, bricklaying, etc.....	3	3	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Carpentry.....	91	89	701	460	86	155	.....	.....
4. Stair building, interior woodwork...	64	57	1,294	307	356	631	.....	.....
5. Mantels, tiling, grates, etc.....	2	2	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Painting and decorating.....	50	46	950	209	226	75	440	.....
7. Roofing and sheet iron working.....	86	83	902	451	251	200	.....	.....
8. Plumbing, gas and steam fitting	106	105	1,273	642	371	.....	260	.....
9. Paving and sidewalks.....	11	8	700	8	27	270	400	.....
10. Miscellaneous	12	10	160	65	45	60	.....	.....
Total.....	430	407	6,446	2,193	1,362	1,411	1,450	.....
XIII. Warehousing, Etc.								
Storehouses.....	22	21	435	119	22	294	.....	.....

TABLE I—Concluded.
Each Class, Weekly Hours of Labor, Etc.—By Industries.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
BY SEX.		M. under 18.	UNDER 18.		CHILDREN—		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No.	No. estab- lish- ments.	No.	No. estab- lish- ments.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hrs. or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hours.				
281	79	10	8	.....	.....	.....	84	223	53	.....	17	7	15	7
4,151	5,998	450	169	358	.....	1	90	3,750	6,264	45	348	147	290	135
87,069	12,815	1,499	473	320	10	8	8,274	33,046	8,562	2	1,950	963	1,728	898
1,518	265	248	144	8	1	1	.....	88	1,745	.....	24	12	20	12
43,019	19,157	2,207	789	681	11	5	8,448	37,057	16,624	47	2,339	1,129	2,053	1,062
2,474	4,896	226	129	362	2	.....	85	2,497	4,278	.....	91	86	83	33
7,611	7,723	1,098	649	738	3	.....	105	3,352	11,799	78	145	61	106	55
2,051	3,487	500	315	248	1	.....	18	844	5,676	.....	39	17	35	17
8,275	16,671	790	359	687	10	.....	95	1,844	23,007	.....	270	112	204	97
4,440	4,260	369	187	317	.....	1	322	3,225	5,153	.....	265	133	241	126
1,431	1,936	145	80	110	1	.....	24	142	3,201	.....	29	9	16	7
476	103	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	102	450	.....	24	11	18	10
27,768	33,566	3,140	1,719	2,362	17	1	676	12,006	53,864	78	883	379	708	345
41,526	31,829	749	310	901	34	32	1,233	20,643	40,854	625	6,936	2,600	6,427	2,436
7,529	29,806	274	98	867	4	7	1,137	13,879	22,292	27	1,185	392	912	363
4,862	2,558	128	33	87	2	1	47	3,003	4,370	.....	284	104	224	96
2,899	10,340	53	66	413	7	5	1,547	9,638	2,051	2	919	397	811	385
2,825	5,288	230	113	152	1	1	1,069	5,081	1,963	.....	443	192	417	184
4,010	7,759	87	43	201	3	.....	434	2,762	3,387	186	872	439	733	398
63,651	87,580	1,512	663	2,576	51	66	5,467	65,006	79,917	841	10,639	4,124	9,524	3,862
3,608	3,324	230	107	173	37	4	555	2,492	7,468	1,417	622	231	504	250
4,773	1,032	71	17	42	1	1	456	1,090	3,955	304	412	180	305	166
12,580	4,493	155	97	252	12	.....	473	1,942	14,110	520	8,897	2,521	5,486	2,138
13,924	14,593	398	403	463	20	5	3,278	13,002	7,235	.....	528	283	461	264
9,884	85	40	10	.....	1	.....	143	1,059	8,501	266	303	194	264	177
49,747	23,529	1,394	634	930	71	10	9,905	19,585	41,269	2,517	10,762	3,459	7,030	2,995
305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	54	25	70	31	21	23	13
2,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1,671	467	24	18	20	15
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	9	5	8	5
2,290	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	806	507	878	144	84	109	67
359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	88	243	17	49	29	41	28
5,037	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	957	2,456	1,447	257	157	201	133
425	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	15	350	.....	6	4	5	4
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
697	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	463	107	129	.....	120	56	87	51
1,294	.....	37	4	.....	.....	.....	365	374	555	.....	75	32	53	27
19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	4	1	4	1
911	39	5	3	.....	.....	.....	595	178	177	.....	47	22	41	20
902	.....	25	4	.....	.....	.....	541	275	86	.....	42	30	39	29
1,373	.....	17	4	.....	.....	.....	630	392	251	.....	64	49	57	47
700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	008	.....	.....	8	4	4	3
160	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	70	52	38	.....	8	4	5	4
6,403	43	99	19	.....	.....	.....	2,334	2,018	1,594	.....	374	202	295	186
400	35	1	1	6	.....	.....	25	130	204	76	21	16	19	16

TABLE I.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WITH NUMBER OF ETC.—By Industries

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES						
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—					
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.	
I. STONE AND												
1. Stone.*												
a. Crushed Stone.												
1	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Rockland Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	230	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....
3	Stoneco.....	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
4	Tompkins Cove.....	1	1	.....	1	205	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
Total		4	4	.....	4	691	6	.....	.....	685	.....	.....
b. Cut Stone.												
5	Albany	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Amsterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Baldwinsville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Carthage	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Elmira.....	4	4	.....	4	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Homer.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Horseheads.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Hudson.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kingston	3	3	.....	3	61	5	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Lowville.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Manlius	1	1	.....	1	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Newburgh.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	New York City.....	98	77	10	87	2,745	366	908	936	535	.....	.....
23	Olean.....	1	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Owego.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Oxford.....	1	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Penn Yan.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Poughkeepsie	2	2	.....	2	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Schenectady.....	3	3	.....	3	28	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Sherburne.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Troy	5	5	.....	5	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Utica	8	8	.....	8	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Watkins.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		154	133	10	143	3,186	509	1,212	936	515	.....	.....
2. Abrasives and Sharpening Stones.												
36	Albany	2	2	.....	2	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Catakill.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Cortland.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	New Hartford	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	New York City.....	6	2	2	4	81	21	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
42	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	103	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
Total		15	11	2	13	260	72	25	163	.....	.....	.....

* For inspections of quarries,

EMPLOYEES IN EACH CLASS, WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR, and Localities.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCE.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-tories.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

CLAY PRODUCTS.

6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
205	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
691	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	691	.....	1	1	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	8	1	1	1	8
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	9
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	10
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	1	1	14
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	16
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	19
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	1	1	1	1	20
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2,732	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,982	199	564	.....	57	34	51	31	22
31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	23
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	1	1	1	1	26
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	29
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	30
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	8	5	.....	4	4	4	4	32
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	20	.....	1	1	1	1	33
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
3,173	18	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,068	364	723	82	76	51	66	46	
19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	2	1	38
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	2	3	2	39
9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
31	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	63	.....	5	3	5	3	41
31	72	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
170	90	9	7	5	.....	.....	.....	121	139	.....	10	6	10	6	

see Table XVI below.

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

I. STONE AND CLAY

2. Lime, Cement and Plaster.*											
a. Lime.											
43	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	New York City.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Cement and Asphalt.*											
46	Binnewater.....	2	2	.....	2	275	.....	.....	275	.....	.....
47	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	206	6	.....	.....	200	.....
48	Canandaigua.....	1	1	.....	1	33	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
49	Fayetteville.....	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Glens Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	450	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
51	Kingston.....	2	2	.....	2	168	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
52	Lefever Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	102	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
53	Manlius.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Rosendale.....	3	3	.....	3	330	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
55	Whiteport.....	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
	Total	16	16	.....	16	1,651	38	83	930	650	.....
c. Plaster (including Gypsum).*											
56	Auburn.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
59	New York City.....	5	5	.....	5	58	28	30	.....	.....	.....
60	Port Washington.....	4	4	.....	4	115	4	65	46	.....	.....
61	Roslyn.....	4	4	.....	4	138	16	42	80	.....	.....
62	Sea Cliff.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Syracuse.....	3	3	.....	3	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	24	24	.....	24	606	123	137	246	.....	.....
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery.											
a. Common Brick.											
65	Albany.....	3	3	.....	3	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
66	Alfred.....	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
67	Athens.....	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
68	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
69	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	337	.....	74	313	.....	.....
70	Canandaigua.....	2	2	.....	2	137	4	.....	133	.....	.....
71	Catskill.....	3	3	.....	3	355	.....	.....	355	.....	.....
72	Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
73	Corning.....	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
74	Cornwall Landing.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
75	Coxsackie.....	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
76	East Kingston.....	3	3	.....	3	650	.....	45	605	.....	.....
77	East Williston.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
78	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
79	Farmingdale.....	2	2	.....	2	102	.....	42	60	.....	.....
80	Flatbush.....	3	3	.....	3	125	.....	40	85	.....	.....
81	Glasco.....	6	6	.....	6	410	18	112	280	.....	.....
82	Grassy Point.....	4	4	.....	4	180	.....	100	80	.....	.....
83	Greenport.....	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
84	Haverstraw.....	28	28	.....	28	1,518	.....	538	980	.....	.....
85	Hornellsville.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Horseheads.....	1	1	.....	1	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
87	Hudson.....	1	1	.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....

* For inspection of quarries,

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

PRODUCTS—Continued.

3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	1	1	1	1	46
206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	2	1	1	1	47
33	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	4	1	4	1	48
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	4	2	4	2	49
450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	3	1	3	1	50
168	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
102	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	4	1	4	1	53
330	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	1	1	1	1	54
55	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
1,651	.....	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,201	450	19	8	18	8	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	1	56
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	2	1	2	1	57
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	2	1	2	1	58
54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	44	5	.....	7	3	7	3	59
115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	13	4	13	4	60
138	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	9	4	9	4	61
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	1	62
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	4	2	2	2	63
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
502	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	44	453	.....	42	17	40	17	
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	2	2	2	2	65
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	5	1	1	1	66
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	1	1	.....	.....	67
27	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	3	1	3	1	68
387	.....	37	14	.....	.....	.....	228	150	.....	.....	7	5	5	4	69
137	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	133	.....	3	2	3	2	70
353	.....	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	.....	2	2	2	2	71
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	3	1	3	1	73
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
45	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	1	1	.....	.....	75
649	1	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	5	4	5	4	76
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	1	1	1	77
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
102	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	3	2	1	1	79
125	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	5	1	5	1	80
410	.....	44	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	3	3	3	3	81
180	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	2	1	2	1	83
1,518	.....	69	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,518	.....	3	3	2	2	84
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	2	1	85
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	1	1	.....	.....	86
120	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87

see Table XVI below.

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	55-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

I. STONE AND CLAY

4. Brick, Tile and Pottery—Con.											
a. Common Brick—Con.											
88	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
89	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Kingston Point.....	2	2	.....	2	240	.....	.....	120	220	.....
91	Lancaster.....	1	1	.....	1	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
92	Levant	2	2	.....	2	47	12	85	.....	.....	.....
93	Massena.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
94	Maynard	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
95	Mechanicville.....	3	3	.....	3	221	.....	75	146	.....	.....
96	Newfield	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
97	New York City.....	5	1	2	3	114	9	25	80	.....	.....
98	New Windsor.....	6	6	.....	6	223	.....	161	62	.....	.....
99	Port Ewen.....	1	1	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
100	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
101	Roseton.....	3	3	.....	3	460	.....	45	115	800	.....
102	Sangerfield	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Southold.....	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
104	Stony Point.....	2	2	.....	2	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
105	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
106	Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Troy.....	3	3	.....	3	68	16	52	.....	.....	.....
Total		116	112	2	114	6,631	100	1,932	4,079	520	.....
b. Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products.											
108	Albany	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
109	Alfred	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
110	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
111	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	New York City.....	27	21	3	24	315	141	144	110	420	.....
113	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	80	.....	30	50	.....	.....
Total		33	27	3	30	1,060	146	214	280	420	.....
c. Pottery Products.											
114	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
115	New York City.....	15	13	1	14	517	30	105	382	.....	.....
116	Oxford	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Rotterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
119	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
120	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
Total		21	19	1	20	823	39	125	659	.....	.....
5. Glass.											
a. Building Glass.											
121	Albany	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	New York City.....	39	27	6	33	629	181	158	85	205	.....
Total		46	34	6	40	676	228	158	85	205	.....
b. Mirrors.											
124	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	New York City.....	33	15	9	24	1,088	92	247	525	224	.....
Total		35	17	9	26	1,117	121	247	525	224	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

PRODUCTS—Continued.

60	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	89
310	.....	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	8	2	3	2	90
28	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	8	1	3	1	91
47	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	93
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
221	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	25	.....	8	2	2	1	95
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	96
114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	34	.....	12	3	6	2	97
223	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	.....	8	3	3	3	98
42	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
460	.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	101
9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	8	1	2	1	102
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
120	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	104
35	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
6,630	1	333	74	.....	2	.....	371	512	5,723	25	98	58	64	41	
00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
60	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	109
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
710	105	23	5	.....	.....	.....	115	549	151	.....	25	10	18	9	112
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
955	105	26	5	.....	.....	.....	115	549	896	.....	29	11	22	10	
100	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
239	178	7	3	4	.....	.....	85	45	487	.....	11	5	11	5	115
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
60	25	16	5	4	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	118
20	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	120
45	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
566	257	28	11	8	.....	.....	38	65	720	.....	13	7	13	7	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	121
42	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	11	10	.....	4	4	4	4	122
542	87	24	6	1	1	.....	20	446	163	.....	46	21	38	20	123
589	87	26	6	1	1	.....	46	457	173	.....	53	26	45	25	
29	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	15	.....	3	1	3	1	124
1,034	54	33	14	1	1	.....	6	572	510	.....	29	16	27	16	125
1,063	54	35	15	1	1	.....	6	586	525	.....	32	17	30	17	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

I. STONE AND CLAY

5. Glass—Continued.											
c. Pressed, Blown and Out Glass.											
126	Corning	6	6	.....	6	1,855	.....	76	120	634	523
127	Goshen	1	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	New York City	43	81	6	37	1,028	163	235	355	275	.....
129	Olean	4	.....	2	2	334	.....	.....	130	204	.....
130	Port Jervis	2	2	.....	2	96	16	.....	80	.....	.....
Total		56	40	8	48	2,832	198	311	685	1,113	523
d. Bottles and Jars.											
131	New York City	11	7	2	9	499	33	53	.....	413	.....
132	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	340	.....	.....	.....	340	.....
133	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		13	9	2	11	847	36	53	.....	753	.....

II. METALS, MACHINERY

1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.											
a. Silver and Silver Plated Ware.											
1	Albany	4	4	.....	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Buffalo	7	7	.....	7	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	New York City	99	52	23	75	2,327	344	490	787	706	.....
4	Niagara Falls	2	2	.....	2	468	.....	.....	.....	468	.....
5	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
7	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
8	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	31	11	20	.....	.....	.....
9	Utica	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		120	73	23	96	3,065	411	510	972	1,172	.....
b. Gold and Silver Leaf.											
10	Hicksville	13	13	.....	13	111	66	45	.....	.....	.....
11	New York City	14	11	1	12	262	69	26	167	.....	.....
12	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	123	.....	.....	123	.....	.....
Total		28	25	1	26	496	135	71	290	.....	.....
c. Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.											
13	New York City	21	12	4	16	268	51	227	.....	.....	.....
d. Gold and Silver Watch Cases.											
14	New York City	13	9	2	11	470	79	.....	104	287	.....
15	Sag Harbor	1	1	.....	1	800	.....	.....	.....	800	.....
Total		14	10	2	12	1,270	79	.....	104	287	800
e. Jewelry.											
16	Albany	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Buffalo	14	10	2	13	212	67	.....	145	.....	.....
18	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	New York City	273	225	30	255	3,061	1,280	972	297	512	.....
20	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Utica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		292	240	32	272	3,288	1,362	972	442	512	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fao- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

PRODUCTS—Concluded.

1,251	104	60	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355	.....	24	6	24	6	126
16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	5	1	5	1	127
925	108	78	45	6	.....	.....	39	407	582	.....	32	16	29	16	128
334	.....	119	78	.....	.....	.....	130	204	.....	.....	6	2	3	2	129
95	1	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
2,621	211	271	158	6	.....	.....	169	611	2,052	.....	67	25	61	25	
490	9	90	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	30	.....	12	4	9	3	131
3.5	15	40	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	133
812	24	130	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	33	.....	13	5	10	4	

AND APPARATUS.

12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
22	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	9	.....	4	3	1	1	2
2,037	290	102	36	2	.....	.....	.....	552	1,771	.....	92	40	80	36	3
350	116	29	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	.....	6	2	6	2	4
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
60	20	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	3	1	1	1	6
90	15	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
31	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	2	1	2	1	8
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2,622	443	144	49	9	.....	.....	3	568	2,491	.....	107	47	90	41	
40	71	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	16	8	16	8	10
191	71	4	2	.....	.....	.....	97	45	120	.....	8	4	8	4	11
123	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	2	1	.....	.....	12
354	142	9	3	7	.....	.....	97	45	354	.....	26	13	24	12	
244	34	21	4	3	.....	.....	32	32	164	.....	15	7	15	7	13
446	24	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	46	422	.....	11	6	10	6	14
640	120	32	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	1	1	1	1	15
1,126	144	41	16	4	.....	.....	2	46	1,222	.....	12	7	11	7	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
192	20	24	11	.....	.....	.....	1	20	191	.....	16	8	13	7	17
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2,606	455	187	77	22	.....	1	192	2,151	718	.....	246	128	231	124	19
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	20
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2,813	475	211	88	22	.....	1	193	2,173	922	.....	263	137	245	132	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

1. Gold, Silver, Etc.—Continued.											
1. Diamond Cutting and Polishing.											
23	New York City.....	27	21	3	24	458	152	91	215	.....	.....
2. Copper, Zinc, Lead, Etc.											
a. Smelting and Refining.											
23	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
24	New York City.....	20	16	2	18	245	69	101	75	.....	.....
	Total.....	21	17	2	19	275	69	131	75	.....	.....
b. Copper-smiths.											
25	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Buffalo.....	3	3	.....	3	292	.....	38	254	.....	.....
27	New York City.....	13	11	1	12	327	87	40	250	.....	.....
28	Rome.....	3	3	.....	3	219	18	.....	201	.....	.....
29	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
30	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	23	21	1	22	918	65	78	775	.....	.....
c. Brass Foundries.											
31	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Buffalo.....	5	5	.....	5	21	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Depew.....	1	1	.....	1	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
34	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
35	Middletown.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	New York city.....	32	20	6	26	741	121	195	225	200	.....
38	Niagara Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Rochester.....	2	2	.....	2	70	10	.....	60	.....	.....
40	Syracuse.....	4	4	.....	4	59	29	30	.....	.....	.....
41	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Watervliet.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	54	42	6	48	1,043	249	257	337	210	.....
d. Valves, Hydrants, Soda Water Apparatus, Etc.											
44	Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
46	Coxsackie.....	2	2	.....	2	296	9	.....	.....	287	.....
47	Manlius.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	New York City.....	12	4	4	8	122	15	45	62	.....	.....
49	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	369	19	.....	.....	350	.....
52	Waterford.....	1	1	.....	1	135	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
	Total.....	22	14	4	18	1,107	78	45	347	617	.....
e. Gas and Electric Fixtures.											
53	New York City.....	73	40	16	56	2,154	207	349	888	710	.....
54	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Utica.....	5	3	1	4	50	24	26	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	80	45	17	62	2,221	248	375	888	710	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 14.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facio- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

451	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	188	246	.....	17	12	17	12	22
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1	1	1	1	23
237	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	208	.....	15	8	15	8	24
267	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	238	.....	16	9	16	9	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	1	1	1	1	26
327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48	276	.....	9	5	9	5	27
190	29	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	2	2	2	2	28
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	1	1	1	1	29
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
889	29	6	2	2	.....	.....	6	48	864	.....	13	9	13	9	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	31
20	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	12	.....	1	1	1	1	32
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	33
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	1	1	1	34
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
733	8	23	8	1	.....	.....	11	265	465	.....	26	12	21	11	37
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	38
70	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	2	2	1	1	39
59	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	4	2	3	1	40
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1,035	8	28	9	1	.....	.....	15	328	700	.....	38	21	30	17	
14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
150	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
280	7	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	1	1	1	1	46
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	1	2	1	47
122	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	95	.....	10	4	10	4	48
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	49
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
135	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	1	1	1	1	52
1,100	7	15	6	1	.....	.....	.....	27	1,080	.....	15	8	14	7	
2,047	107	71	12	9	1	.....	21	476	1,657	.....	90	37	69	23	53
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	54
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1	1	1	55
49	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	44	.....	2	1	2	1	56
2,112	109	73	12	9	1	.....	21	482	1,718	.....	95	40	74	26	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

2. Copper, Zinc, Etc.—Continued.											
f. Plumbers' Supplies.											
57	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	New York City	27	15	6	21	678	99	187	202	240	.....
59	Seneca Falls	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
	Total	30	18	6	24	735	106	187	252	240	.....
g. Other Brass and Bronze Goods.											
60	Albany	3	3	.....	3	41	18	23	.....	.....	.....
61	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
62	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	85	35	.....	50	.....	.....
63	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
64	New York City	58	44	7	51	2,094	339	82	477	690	508
65	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Rome	1	1	.....	1	867	.....	.....	.....	.....	867
68	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	71	57	7	64	3,205	418	144	580	690	1,373
h. Lead, Zinc and Aluminum Goods.											
69	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Kingston	2	2	.....	2	92	.....	82	60	.....	.....
71	New York City	12	6	3	9	565	8	92	170	295	.....
72	Owego	1	1	.....	1	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
73	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Utica	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	20	14	3	17	740	39	124	282	295	.....
3. Iron and Steel.											
b. Blast Furnaces.											
75	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	230	.....	.....	.....	230	.....
76	New York City	3	3	.....	3	83	13	.....	70	.....	.....
77	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
	Total	5	5	.....	5	463	13	.....	230	230	.....
c. Architectural and Structural Iron.											
78	Albany	5	5	.....	5	336	7	.....	329	.....	.....
79	Buffalo	13	11	1	12	537	52	93	392	.....	.....
80	Cold Spring	2	2	.....	2	775	.....	25	.....	750	.....
81	Colonie	1	1	.....	1	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
82	Deposit	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
83	Elmira Heights	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
84	Horseheads	1	1	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
85	Hudson	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Montour Falls	1	1	.....	1	53	.....	.....	53	.....	.....
88	New York City	126	76	24	100	2,753	429	796	1,133	1,395	.....
89	Owego	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
90	Patented Post	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Rochester	3	3	.....	3	26	14	22	.....	.....	.....
93	St. Johnsville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	Syracuse	6	6	.....	6	83	33	.....	50	.....	.....
95	Troy	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
96	Utica	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Yonkers	3	3	.....	3	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	172	120	25	145	6,229	603	999	2,332	1,645	750

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- tu- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					
AND APPARATUS—Continued.															
7								2	5						57
677	1	2					10	260	408		12	10	10	8	58
50		5						50			2	1	2	1	59
731	1	7					10	212	413		14	11	12	9	
41									41		2	1	2	1	60
50	3	5	1						53		2	1	2	1	61
35									85		1	1			62
39									39						63
1,819	245	72	24	81			18	118	1,958		85	83	78	29	64
5									5		1	1			65
12	4	4	2						16		3	1	1	1	66
818	19	10		1					867						67
5									5						68
2,931	271	91	27	82			18	118	3,069		94	88	83	82	
6									6		1	1	1	1	69
52	40	6	2	3					92		1	1	1	1	70
308	262	16	1	56				217	342		19	6	17	6	71
47	5	20	12					52							72
14									14						73
11									11						74
433	307	42	15	69				269	471		21	8	19	8	
230		2	1							230	4	1	1	1	75
83		2	1					13	70		5	1	4	1	76
150										150					77
463		4	2					13	70	380	9	2	5	2	
836								179	157		4	3	4	3	78
537		12	7				4	134	399		11	7	7	5	79
775									775						80
140		4							140						81
21									21						82
250								250							83
42								42							84
6									6		1	1	1	1	85
7									7						86
53									53		1	1	1	1	87
3,704	49	87	26	2			158	2,592	1,003		114	60	101	58	88
51									55		5	1	5	1	89
15									15		3	1	2	1	90
7									7						91
36							9		27		4	3	3	3	92
3								3							93
83								5	78		4	2	4	2	94
80									80		1	1	1	1	95
8									8						96
27							5	10	12						97
6,180	49	103	33	2			176	3,215	2,838		148	80	129	76	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Continued.											
d. Car Wheels and Rail-way Equipment.											
98	Albany	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
99	Buffalo	8	8	.....	8	992	16	40	331	555	.....
100	Depew	2	2	.....	2	704	.....	34	.....	.....	670
101	Green Island.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Hiliburn.....	1	1	.....	1	325	.....	.....	.....	325	.....
103	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	New York City.....	14	7	3	10	170	31	149	.....	.....	.....
105	Oawego	1	1	.....	1	137	.....	.....	137	.....	.....
106	Ramapo	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
107	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		31	24	3	27	2,420	53	249	568	880	670
e. Rolling Mills, Steel and Tin Plate Works.											
108	Amsterdam	2	.....	1	1	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
109	Auburn	3	3	.....	3	225	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
110	Ausable Chasm.....	2	2	.....	2	91	.....	35	56	.....	.....
111	Baldwinsville	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
112	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
113	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	201	11	.....	190	.....	.....
114	Cohoes	2	2	.....	2	425	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
115	Cortland.....	2	2	.....	2	166	4	.....	162	.....	.....
116	Dunkirk	2	2	.....	2	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
117	Keeseville.....	1	1	.....	1	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
118	New York City.....	30	7	11	18	1,600	28	130	692	220	530
119	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	325	.....	.....	.....	325	.....
120	Rome	2	2	.....	2	155	5	.....	150	.....	.....
121	Staatsburg	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	219	.....	.....	.....	219	.....
123	Troy	3	3	.....	3	88	6	22	60	.....	.....
Total		57	32	12	41	4,010	58	318	1,640	1,464	530
f. Locks, Bolts, Screws, Etc.											
124	Amsterdam	2	.....	1	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Bath on Hudson.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	52	20	32	.....	.....	.....
128	New York City.....	20	14	3	17	369	62	152	165	.....	.....
129	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
130	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	54	5	49	.....	.....	.....
131	Troy	2	2	.....	2	53	8	45	.....	.....	.....
Total		35	27	4	31	612	118	278	216	.....	.....
g. Hardware Not Else-where Specified.											
132	Albany	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Anburn	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	172	7	.....	165	.....	.....
135	Buffalo	6	4	1	3	94	12	26	54	.....	.....
136	Cortland.....	3	3	.....	3	175	.....	68	107	.....	.....
137	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Fort Plain.....	2	2	.....	2	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Herkimer.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
140	Horseheads.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
141	Lynbrook	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	New York City.....	56	44	6	50	918	276	182	460	.....	.....
143	Phoenix	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	1	1	1	1	98
992	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	852	.....	7	3	6	8	99
704	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	670	24	2	1	2	1	100
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	103
170	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	43	123	.....	10	2	10	2	104
137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1	1	1	1	106
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
2,420	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	183	2,199	34	22	9	20	8	
275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	2	1	2	1	108
225	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	3	2	3	2	109
55	36	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	4	1	4	1	110
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	1	1	1	1	112
201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
425	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
164	2	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	.....	2	1	2	1	115
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	2	2	2	2	116
75	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	1	1	1	1	117
1,588	12	28	3	2	.....	.....	70	158	1,872	.....	25	8	22	8	118
325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	2	2	2	2	120
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
219	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	.....	2	1	.....	.....	122
88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	1	1	1	1	123
3,929	81	54	7	4	.....	.....	70	158	3,557	225	45	21	40	20	
14	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	125
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
52	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127
349	20	14	4	1	.....	.....	42	212	115	.....	17	8	16	8	128
61	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	2	1	2	1	129
50	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
588	24	31	8	1	.....	.....	42	274	296	.....	20	10	19	10	
5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	132
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	4	1	2	1	133
172	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	5	2	1	1	134
82	10	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	38	.....	4	2	4	2	135
157	18	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	5	3	5	3	136
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	137
23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1	138
68	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	2	1	1	1	140
18	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3	1	2	1	141
375	43	34	34	2	.....	.....	75	173	670	.....	70	26	61	25	142
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	143

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

g. Iron and Steel—Continued.											
g. Hardware Not Specified—Continued.											
144	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
145	Rochester	3	3	.....	3	61	21	40	.....	.....	.....
146	Rome	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Syracuse	3	3	.....	3	515	10	.....	135	370	.....
148	Troy	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Union	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
150	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Total		89	75	7	82	2,317	415	386	1,146	370	.....
h. Cutlery.											
151	Albany	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	173	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
154	Fulton	2	2	.....	2	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
156	Little Valley	3	3	.....	3	240	.....	40	200	.....	.....
157	Montour Falls	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
158	Napanoch	2	2	.....	2	35	7	28	.....	.....	.....
159	New York City	15	15	.....	15	228	34	20	124	.....	.....
160	Perry	1	1	.....	1	190	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
161	Spring Valley	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Walden	2	2	.....	2	397	.....	.....	397	500	.....
Total		33	33	.....	33	1,923	137	121	767	397	500
i. Tools.											
164	Albany	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	Athens	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	Buffalo	11	9	1	10	137	41	26	70	.....	.....
168	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Croton Falls	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
170	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Little Falls	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
172	Middletown	2	2	.....	2	192	.....	36	156	.....	.....
173	Manlius	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	New York City	57	33	8	46	535	225	155	155	.....	.....
175	Norwich	1	1	.....	1	115	.....	.....	115	.....	.....
176	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
177	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	54	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
178	Rochester	13	13	.....	13	168	61	47	60	.....	.....
179	Staatsburg	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
181	Troy	2	2	.....	2	46	16	30	.....	.....	.....
Total		99	78	9	87	1,462	407	394	661	.....	.....
j. Patterns, Dies, Stencils, Etc.											
182	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	Gloversville	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
184	Manlius	1	1	.....	1	233	.....	.....	233	.....	.....
185	New York City	28	26	1	27	226	123	54	50	.....	.....
186	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	Troy	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
189	Waterford	2	2	.....	2	32	.....	30	52	.....	.....
Total		41	39	1	40	649	185	129	102	233	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

75									75						144
23	38	8	1	7					61		1	1	1	1	145
7									7						146
485	80	51	27	5					515		6	8	2	2	147
12		1							12						148
35									35		1	1	1	1	149
80		23	10						80						150
2,172	145	205	79	14	1		85	229	2,003		106	45	84	42	
6								2	4						151
2								2							152
160	18	20	12						173		1	1	1	1	153
25									25		1	1			154
30	4								34		2	1	2	1	155
213	27	14	8						240		8	3	8	8	156
80									80						157
32	3	4	1						35		7	2	7	2	158
216	12	13	8					24	204		23	8	18	7	159
170	20	8	3						190						160
10	1								11						161
2									2						162
800	97	55	30	16					897		2	1	2	1	163
1,746	177	114	57	16				28	1,895		44	17	38	15	
12									12						164
14									14						165
8		3							8		1	1			166
723	8	16	8					11	126		11	4	7	3	167
12									12		1	1	1	1	168
30									30						169
7									7						170
30									30						171
180	12	8	4						192						172
8									8		1	1	1	1	173
502	33	24	18				33	217	285		48	25	54	25	174
115		1							115		2	1	2	1	175
40									40						176
50	4								54						177
168		1	1				63	105	105		10	8	8	7	178
8									8						179
49	2	2	2						51						180
46									46						181
1,406	56	55	23				33	291	1,138		74	41	73	38	
17	10	8	3						27		2	2	2	2	182
15									15		1	1			183
233		8	2						233		4	1	4	1	184
226		7	1				7	14	78		27	18	27	13	185
17								15	2						186
2	2								4						187
45									45						188
82		9	6						82		1	1	1	1	189
637	12	22	11				7	156	486		35	18	34	17	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

2. Iron and Steel—Continued.											
k. Firearms.											
190	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	281	.....	.....	.....	281	.....
191	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
192	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	110	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
	Total.....	3	3	.....	3	466	.....	.....	185	281	.....
l. Typewriting, Registering and Sewing Machines.											
193	Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
194	Ilion.....	1	1	.....	1	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	982
195	New York City.....	32	26	.....3	29	662	244	85	833	.....	.....
196	Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	Rochester.....	4	4	.....	4	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
198	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	540
199	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	41	35	.....3	38	2,244	304	85	833	.....	1,522
m. Metal Beds, Wire Springs and Mattresses, Etc.											
200	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Buffalo.....	7	5	.....1	6	398	39	.....	359	.....	.....
202	Castorland.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	Fultonville.....	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
205	Jamestown.....	2	2	.....	2	37	3	84	.....	.....	.....
206	New York City.....	19	9	.....5	14	324	53	152	119	.....	.....
207	Rome.....	1	1	.....	1	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
208	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
209	Waverly.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	35	23	.....6	29	1,235	126	231	603	275	.....
n. Other Wire Goods.											
210	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	Buffalo.....	4	4	.....	4	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
212	Corland.....	1	1	.....	1	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	596
213	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
214	Falconer.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	Hornellsville.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	Horseheads.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	New York City.....	58	38	.....9	47	785	244	284	257	.....	.....
219	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	Rockville Center.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	Rossmann.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
223	Unadilla.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	72	54	.....9	63	1,490	318	319	257	.....	596
o. Tinware, Sheet Metal Work, Metal Stamp-ing, Etc.											
224	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
225	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	Buffalo.....	25	25	.....	25	1,044	114	103	327	.....	509
227	Canandaigua.....	1	1	.....	1	278	.....	.....	.....	278	.....
228	Clifton Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
229	Corning.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCKM.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No factories.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	11th- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

275	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	.....	3	1	3	1	190
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
110	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	2	1	1	1	192
460	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	.....	6	2	4	2	
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193
921	61	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	982	.....	1	1	1	1	194
639	23	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	335	259	.....	27	14	25	14	195
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	24	2	.....	6	3	8	2	197
640	.....	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198
2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199
2,150	94	38	6	.....	.....	.....	71	375	1,798	.....	33	18	29	17	
15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
306	92	20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	300	.....	9	5	4	4	201
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	202
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	8	1	3	1	204
87	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205
286	38	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	231	.....	28	8	20	7	206
275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
120	5	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	209
1,094	141	41	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	1,047	.....	43	16	30	14	
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	210
13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	211
554	42	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	.....	2	1	.....	.....	212
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	1	215
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	1	216
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
639	146	38	18	6	.....	.....	20	362	403	.....	47	25	39	23	218
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8	1	.....	.....	219
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	221
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
30	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	3	1	8	1	223
1,297	193	60	20	8	.....	.....	20	362	1,108	.....	62	33	48	28	
35	25	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	3	1	3	1	224
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
955	89	156	52	3	.....	.....	23	225	796	.....	16	10	14	10	226
266	12	9	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	278	.....	3	1	8	1	227
45	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	2	1	2	1	228
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	1	229

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Continued.											
<i>c. Tinware, Sheet Metal Work, Etc.—Con.</i>											
230	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
231	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
232	Jamestown	7	5	1	6	447	13	34	.....	400	.....
233	Lockwood	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	New York City	111	93	9	102	7,037	493	419	1,736	2,287	2,102
235	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	Rochester	4	4	.....	4	428	18	37	.....	373	.....
238	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
239	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	46	4	42	.....	.....	.....
240	Troy	2	2	.....	2	34	5	29	.....	.....	.....
241	Watkins	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Total		166	147	10	157	9,583	697	751	2,195	3,338	2,602
<i>p. Toys, Buttons and Fancy Metal Goods.</i>											
243	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
244	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	78	5	20	53	.....	.....
245	Cohoes	3	3	.....	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
246	Elmira	2	2	.....	3	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	New York City	90	52	19	71	2,134	328	529	1,027	250	.....
251	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
252	Philmont	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
253	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
254	Rome	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
255	Seneca Falls	2	2	.....	2	31	6	25	.....	.....	.....
256	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		111	73	19	92	2,382	454	598	1,080	250	.....
<i>q. Plating, Enameling, Galvanizing, Etc.</i>											
257	Albany	2	2	.....	2	104	19	.....	85	.....	.....
258	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
259	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	New York City	57	43	7	50	636	267	79	290	.....	.....
262	Rochester	6	6	.....	6	94	18	20	56	.....	.....
263	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
264	Troy	3	3	.....	3	45	11	34	.....	.....	.....
265	Utica	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		78	64	7	71	921	357	133	431	.....	.....
<i>r. Cooking and Heating Apparatus.</i>											
266	Albany	6	6	.....	6	590	1	64	200	325	.....
267	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
268	Buffalo	11	11	.....	11	1,013	48	36	215	.....	714
269	Corning	3	3	.....	3	63	23	40	.....	.....	.....
270	Dunkirk	1	1	.....	1	155	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
271	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
272	Geneva	2	2	.....	2	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
273	Manlius	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	175	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
275	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
58	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	8	1	8	1	231
447	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	1	5	1	233
5,493	1,544	404	108	63	9	1	270	727	6,440	.....	135	61	111	65	234
4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	235
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
384	44	19	7	8	.....	.....	87	.....	391	.....	8	3	2	2	237
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	2	1	238
34	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	42	.....	1	1	1	1	239
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	1	1	241
40	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2	1	.....	.....	242
7,841	1,742	612	182	69	4	1	830	982	8,271	.....	180	85	151	77	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
48	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	75	.....	8	8	2	2	244
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	1	1	1	1	245
19	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	.....	1	1	1	1	246
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249
1,418	716	120	49	43	1	.....	145	562	1,427	.....	103	42	98	41	250
7	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	8	1	2	1	251
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	8	.....	2	2	1	1	253
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	254
18	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6	.....	2	1	2	1	255
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	256
1,589	793	123	50	43	1	.....	159	610	1,613	.....	117	53	109	50	
104	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258
28	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	24	.....	2	2	.....	.....	259
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
594	42	85	10	.....	.....	.....	15	140	481	.....	70	32	51	25	261
94	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	15	5	10	5	262
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263
45	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	36	.....	5	2	8	2	264
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
879	42	62	21	.....	.....	.....	24	144	753	.....	92	41	64	82	
590	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590	.....	5	4	3	3	266
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	1	.....	.....	267
1,012	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	78	928	.....	9	4	8	4	268
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	7	3	4	3	269
153	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	1	271
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	4	2	.....	.....	272
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING--				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

s. Iron and Steel-- Continued.											
r. Cooking and Heating Apparatus--Con.											
276	New York City.....	34	20	7	27	1,436	85	308	758	225	.....
277	Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
278	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
279	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	260	.....	.....	60	200	.....
281	Utica.....	5	5	.....	5	480	15	40	150	275	.....
282	Waverly.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
283	Wolcott.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		74	60	7	67	4,628	228	518	2,088	1,035	714
t. Steam Engines, Boil- ers, Pumps, Etc.											
284	Albany.....	2	2	.....	2	45	5	40	.....	.....	520
285	Amsterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
286	Auburn.....	3	3	.....	3	550	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
287	Baldwinsville.....	1	1	.....	1	180	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
288	Binghamton.....	2	2	.....	2	66	16	.....	50	.....	.....
289	Buffalo.....	21	15	3	18	1,551	58	193	325	975	.....
290	Dunkirk*.....	1	1	.....	1	2,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,308
291	East Randolph.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	Fishkill Landing.....	2	2	.....	2	130	.....	30	100	.....	.....
294	Geneva.....	3	3	.....	3	251	18	.....	2'3	.....	.....
295	Green Island.....	2	2	.....	2	95	.....	20	75	.....	.....
296	Horsesheds.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	Jamestown.....	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	Kingston.....	1	1	.....	1	108	.....	.....	108	.....	.....
299	Lockport.....	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	Mexico.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
301	Newburgh.....	2	2	.....	2	165	.....	.....	165	.....	.....
302	New York City.....	57	33	12	45	2,994	208	321	753	867	1,345
303	Nyack.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	Ogdensburg.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	Orangeburg.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	Oswego.....	8	8	.....	8	794	15	20	399	360	.....
307	Painted Post.....	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
308	Pulaski.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
309	Rochester.....	5	5	.....	5	138	38	.....	100	.....	.....
310	Rome.....	1	1	.....	1	170	.....	.....	170	.....	.....
311	Schenectady*.....	1	1	.....	1	3,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 78
312	Seneca Falls.....	4	4	.....	4	791	.....	46	193	.....	552
313	Syracuse.....	5	5	.....	5	54	34	20	.....	.....	.....
314	Tonawanda.....	2	2	.....	2	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	Utica.....	6	6	.....	6	88	28	.....	6	.....	.....
317	Walden.....	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
318	Waterford.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	Wellsville.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Total.....		146	116	15	131	14,041	590	710	3,136	1,702	7,903
u. Machinery.											
320	Adams.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
321	Albany.....	6	6	.....	6	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
322	Alfred.....	2	2	.....	2	42	2	4	.....	.....	.....
323	Amsterdam.....	6	6	.....	6	49	19	3	.....	.....	.....
324	Andover.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
325	Attica.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
326	Buffalo.....	21	21	.....	21	1,217	64	196	515	440	.....

* Locomotive

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.		Fac- tories.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

1,420	9	28	12	.....	1	.....	264	596	686	.....	34	18	32	18	276
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277
125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	1	1	.....	.....	278
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	1	1	.....	.....	280
480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1	2	1	282
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	283
4,621	7	48	15	.....	1	.....	271	989	3,368	.....	69	37	52	31	
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1	1	1	285
550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	6	2	6	2	286
180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287
66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16	.....	3	2	.....	.....	288
1,551	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	663	888	.....	14	7	10	6	289
2,900	8	50	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,808	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	290
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	1	1	1	292
130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
243	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	186	.....	9	8	4	2	294
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	1	1	1	1	295
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4	1	1	1	296
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297
108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	1	300
165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301
2,994	.....	31	2	.....	.....	.....	134	1,852	952	56	57	29	50	28	302
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305
794	.....	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	.....	25	8	22	8	306
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	4	1	4	1	307
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
188	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	107	.....	2	2	2	2	309
170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	2	1	.....	.....	310
2,178	.....	41	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,178	.....	2	1	2	1	311
777	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791	.....	.....	6	3	5	3	312
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	1	1	1	1	313
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	19	.....	2	2	2	2	314
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	318
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	3	1	3	1	319
14,011	20	187	37	.....	.....	.....	134	5,777	8,074	56	152	70	117	63	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	22	.....	2	1	1	1	321
41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	2	1	2	1	322
49	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	19	.....	4	2	2	1	323
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	1	1	324
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325
1,196	21	35	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	978	.....	22	13	17	11	326

works.

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISSEMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel--Continued.											
u. Machinery--Con.											
327	Camden	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
328	Catskill	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
329	Cohoes	4	4	.....	4	54	9	45	.....	.....	.....
330	Cortland	2	2	.....	2	33	12	21	.....	.....	.....
331	East Randolph	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Fishkill Landing	1	1	.....	1	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
335	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	Fulton	2	2	.....	2	49	14	35	.....	.....	.....
337	Grassy Point	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
338	Green Island	2	2	.....	2	25	4	21	.....	.....	.....
339	Greenport	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
340	Homer	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
341	Hoosick Falls	1	1	.....	1	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
342	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
343	Kingston	2	2	.....	2	58	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
344	Lestershire	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	Little Falls	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
346	Lockport	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
347	Mattenawan	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
348	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
349	New York City	250	185	31	216	7,818	1,066	963	1,589	300	3,900
350	Niagara Falls	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	Ogdensburg	2	2	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
352	Olean	2	2	.....	2	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
353	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
354	Pearl River	1	1	.....	1	225	.....	.....	.....	225	.....
355	Philmont	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	Poughkeepsie	2	2	.....	2	27	7	20	.....	.....	.....
357	Rochester	18	18	.....	18	359	90	76	393	.....	.....
358	Rome	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
359	Saratoga	1	1	.....	1	77	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
360	Saugerties	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
361	Schenectady	3	3	.....	3	127	11	116	.....	.....	.....
362	Sodus	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
363	Syracuse	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
364	Troy	4	4	.....	4	55	20	35	.....	.....	.....
365	Unadilla	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
366	Utica	4	4	.....	4	52	15	37	.....	.....	.....
367	Waterville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
368	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		370	305	31	336	10,991	1,563	1,823	2,740	965	3,900
v. Foundries and Machine Shops.											
369	Albany	7	7	.....	7	236	23	30	123	.....	.....
370	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	66	19	47	.....	.....	.....
371	Athens	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
372	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
373	Bailston	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
374	Binghamton	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
375	Bombay	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
376	Boonville	1	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
377	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
378	Buffalo	20	18	1	19	1,546	66	121	609	250	500
379	Castorland	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
380	Central Bridge	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
381	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	101	.....	104	.....	.....	.....
382	Cobleskill	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
383	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	10	.....	80	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

15									15						827
15									15						828
54		2	1					25	29						829
83									83	1	1	1	1		830
10									10						831
4									4						832
6									6	3	1	3	1		833
88									88						834
2									2						835
48	1								49						836
35									35						837
25									25	1	1	1	1		838
11								11		2	2	2	2		839
8									8	2	1	2	1		840
84									84						841
25									25						842
58									58	1	1	1	1		843
16									16	2	1				844
80								80							845
14									14						846
4								4							847
8								8							848
7,533	285	126	5	4			802	4,898	2,618		204	100	176	95	849
14								4	10		1	1	1	1	850
13									13						851
78									78	3	2				852
50		6	1						50						853
225								225							854
6									6						855
27									27						856
559		2						544	15	12	6	3	2		857
12									12	1	1	1	1		858
77									77	1	1	1	1		859
8									8	1	1	1	1		860
127		1						116	11	2	2	2	2		861
4								2	2	3	2	3	2		862
14								5	9						863
55									55	2	2	2	2		864
4									4						865
40	12							37	15	5	2	3	1		866
5									5	3	1				867
4									4						868
10,671	320	175	13	4			802	6,177	4,512		283	147	226	130	
238		3						12	224	3	3	2	2		869
66									66	3	1	3	1		870
4									4	1	1	1	1		871
6									6	1	1				872
6									6						873
7									7	5	3	2	2		874
1									1	3	1	1	1		875
2								2		4	1	4	1		876
15									15	1	1	1	1		877
1,512	34	29	6						1,516	6	7	6	6		878
1										3	1	1	1		879
4									4						880
104		5							104	4	1	2	1		881
3									3	1	1				882
80									80						883

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel— Continued.											
v. Foundries and Ma- chine Shops—Con.											
384	Colonia	1	1	.....	1	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	550
385	Corning	2	2	.....	2	157	15	.....	142	.....	.....
386	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
387	Croghan	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
388	Delhi	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
389	Duane	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
390	Dunkirk	3	3	.....	3	65	2	.....	63	.....	.....
391	Edmeston	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
392	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
393	Elmira Heights	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
394	Fredonia	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
395	Fulton	3	3	.....	3	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
396	Glens Falls	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
397	Gloversville	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
398	Goshen	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
399	Green Island	2	2	.....	2	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
400	Hancock	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
401	Haverstraw	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	Hempstead	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
403	Berkimer	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
404	Horseheads	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
405	Hudson	1	1	.....	1	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
406	Jamestown	7	7	.....	7	102	42	.....	60	.....	.....
407	Keeseville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
408	Kingston	2	2	.....	2	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
409	Lancaster	1	1	.....	1	83	.....	.....	83	.....	.....
410	Little Falls	2	2	.....	2	116	16	.....	100	.....	.....
411	Livingston Manor	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
413	Lowville	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
414	Malone	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
415	Marathon	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
416	Massena	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
417	Massena Springs	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
418	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
419	Middleburg	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
420	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
421	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
422	New Hamburg	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
423	New Windsor	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
424	New York City	133	77	27	104	2,660	481	584	1,651	.....	.....
425	Niagara Falls	8	8	.....	8	167	11	25	131	.....	.....
426	Norwood	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
427	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
428	Olean	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
429	Oleana	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
430	Oswego	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
431	Owego	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	Oyster Bay	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
433	Penn Yan	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
434	Phoenix	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
436	Port Jefferson	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	Poughkeepsie	3	3	.....	3	89	23	.....	66	.....	.....
438	Rochester	18	18	.....	18	596	49	126	411	.....	.....
439	Rome	2	2	.....	2	28	8	20	.....	.....	.....
440	Salamanca	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
441	Sandy Hill	2	2	.....	2	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
442	Sodus	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	Syracuse	10	10	.....	10	519	35	.....	144	340	.....
444	Troy	15	15	.....	15	291	73	108	110	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING —				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

550		20	2							550	1	1			384
155	2									157	7	2	7	2	385
5										5					386
2								2		3	4	1	1	1	387
3										2	1	1	1	1	388
2										65	1	1			389
65		2	1							4	2	2	2	2	390
4										7	1	1			391
7										15					392
15										8	1	1			393
8										27	2	1	1	1	394
27										20	1	1	1	1	395
20										15					396
15										80	1	1	1	1	397
80										140					398
140										2	2	2	2	2	399
2										10	1	1	1	1	400
10										3					401
3										5	3	1	3	1	402
5										8	2	1			403
8										58	2	1			404
58		1								102	2	1	1	1	405
102		1								4	1	1	1	1	406
4										80	1	1	1	1	407
80										83	2	1	1	1	408
83		4								116	4	1			409
116		1	1					16		8	2	2	2	2	410
8		1								26					411
26		2								11	3	1			412
11										30	5	2	4	2	413
30										2	1	1	1	1	414
2										6	2	1	1	1	415
6										1	1	1	1	1	416
1										55	3	1	3	1	417
55								55		8	2	1	2	1	418
8										18	2	1	2	1	419
18										85					420
13										80	1	1	1	1	421
13										83	1	1	1	1	422
85										2,005	1	1	1	1	423
80										167	8	8	7	2	424
2,005	55	28	2				87	783	1,840	5	5	1	2	1	425
167		4						167		20					426
5										7	1	1	1	1	427
4										11	2	1	2	1	428
20										15	3	2	2	2	429
7										11	2	1	2	1	430
11										15	2	1	2	1	431
15										11	2	2	2	2	432
10										11	1	1	1	1	433
11										18					434
11										8					435
18										89					436
8										527	11	7	8	5	437
89	49	7	1	7			204	382		28					438
527										16					439
28										200	1	1	1	1	440
16										3	2	1	1	1	441
200										519	3	2	3	2	442
3										200	7	6	4	3	443
519		10						32	437						444
200	1						60	231							

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECIFIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Continued.											
<i>v. Foundries and Machine Shops—Con.</i>											
445	Utica	2	2	.....	2	24	4	20	.....	.....	.....
446	Walton	2	2	.....	2	29	4	25	.....	.....	.....
447	Waterford	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
448	Watervliet	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
449	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
450	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
451	Webster	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
452	West Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
453	Wolcott	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
454	Yonkers	2	2	.....	2	32	12	20	.....	.....	.....
Total		321	263	28	291	8,662	1,271	1,287	4,464	590	1,050
4. Railway Construction and Repair Shops.											
455	Albany	3	3	.....	3	2,253	.....	.....	125	.....	2,128
456	Buffalo	5	5	.....	5	2,835	.....	.....	164	730	1,941
457	Cooperstown	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
458	Corning	1	1	.....	1	371	.....	.....	.....	371	.....
459	Cortland	2	2	.....	2	33	3	30	.....	.....	.....
460	Depew	1	1	.....	1	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	965
461	Dutchess Junction	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
462	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	128	.....	.....	128	.....	.....
463	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
464	Green Island	1	1	.....	1	391	.....	.....	.....	391	.....
465	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
466	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
467	Malone	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
468	Mechanicville	2	2	.....	2	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
469	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	350	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
470	New York City	13	6	3	9	1,782	22	46	811	432	971
471	Norwich	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	225	.....
472	Olean	1	1	.....	1	370	.....	.....	.....	370	.....
473	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
474	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	257	.....	.....	.....	257	.....
475	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
476	Rensselaer	2	2	.....	2	396	.....	.....	75	321	.....
477	Santa Clara	1	1	.....	1	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
478	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	109	.....	34	75	.....	.....
479	Troy	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
480	Utica	3	3	.....	3	147	8	43	96	.....	.....
481	Warwick	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
482	Waterford	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Total		52	45	3	48	12,100	90	288	1,320	3,697	6,705
5. Vehicles.											
<i>a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs.</i>											
483	Albany	11	11	.....	11	123	78	45	.....	.....	.....
484	Auburn	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
485	Babylon	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
486	Baldwinsville	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
487	Binghamton	5	5	.....	5	198	39	.....	159	.....	.....
488	Boonville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
489	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
490	Buffalo	50	50	.....	50	343	244	146	240	213	.....
491	Camden	2	2	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
492	Cohoes	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING.				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS-Continued.

21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	2	2	2	2	446
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1	3	1	449
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	450
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	3	1	451
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	452
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	453
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454
8,516	144	118	18	7	.....	.....	41	1,419	7,201	1	286	157	223	134	
2,251	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,128	125	.....	5	2	1	1	455
2,835	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,408	427	.....	2	2	.....	.....	456
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457
871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	871	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	458
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	1	1	1	1	459
965	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	460
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	461
128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	1	1	1	1	462
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	1	1	1	1	463
391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	467
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468
350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469
1,782	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,622	160	18	7	14	6	470
225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	2	1	2	1	471
370	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472
700	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	473
257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	5	1	4	1	474
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475
396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476
56	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	5	1	3	1	477
109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	1	1	1	479
147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	126	.....	1	1	.....	.....	480
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	482
12,096	2	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,673	5,267	160	54	23	32	17	
123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	92	.....	2	2	2	2	483
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	1	1	1	1	484
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	485
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486
189	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	186	.....	2	2	1	1	487
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489
747	96	28	9	3	.....	.....	3	33	807	.....	23	15	21	14	490
11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	4	2	2	2	491
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	1	1	1	492

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

5. Vehicles—Con.											
a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs—Continued.											
493	Cortland.....	7	7	.....	7	313	23	20	52	218	.....
494	Delhi.....	2	2	.....	2	35	10	25	.....	.....	.....
495	Earlville.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
496	East Williston.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
497	Elmira.....	4	4	.....	4	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
498	Elmira Heights.....	1	1	.....	1	350	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
499	Forestport.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	Fort Plain.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
501	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
502	Geneva.....	1	1	.....	1	77	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
503	Glens Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	42	12	30	.....	.....	.....
504	Goshen.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
505	Herkimer.....	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
506	Homer.....	2	2	.....	2	204	.....	27	177	.....	.....
507	Jamestown.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
508	Kingston.....	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
509	Little Falls.....	3	3	.....	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
510	Lockport.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
511	Lowville.....	1	1	.....	1	86	.....	.....	86	.....	.....
512	Malone.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
513	Monticello.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
514	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
515	New Hyde Park.....	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
516	New York City.....	144	118	13	131	2,420	702	741	495	482	.....
517	Olean.....	2	2	.....	2	51	10	41	.....	.....	.....
518	Oswego.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
519	Owego.....	3	3	.....	3	132	13	.....	123	.....	.....
520	Penn Yan.....	2	2	.....	2	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
521	Pittsford.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
522	Poughkeepsie.....	4	4	.....	4	49	29	20	.....	.....	.....
523	Pulaski.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
524	Rochester.....	4	4	.....	4	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
525	Rome.....	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
526	Sag Harbor.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
527	St. Johnsville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
528	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
529	Seneca Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
530	Shortsville.....	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
531	Sidney.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
532	Sodus.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
533	Syracuse.....	8	8	.....	8	155	60	.....	95	.....	.....
534	Troy.....	9	9	.....	9	63	43	20	.....	.....	.....
535	Tupper Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
536	Unadilla.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
537	Utica.....	7	7	.....	7	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
538	Walkill.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
539	Waterloo.....	1	1	.....	1	134	.....	.....	134	.....	.....
540	Watervliet.....	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
541	Wellsville.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
542	West Winfield.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
543	Whitney Point.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
544	Williamson.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		322	296	13	309	5,931	1,663	1,195	1,810	1,563	.....
b. Cycles and Parts.											
545	Auburn.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
546	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	Buffalo.....	45	41	2	43	909	95	60	140	674	.....
548	Corning.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
549	Dunkirk.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
550	Elmira.....	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto-ries.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

299	14	8								313	11	4	6	3	493
35										25	2	2	2	2	494
20										20	5	1			495
4								4			1	1	1	1	496
21	2							6		17	2	2	2	2	497
350		21								250	2	1	2	1	498
3										8					499
9										9					500
16		1	1							16					501
77										77	1	1			502
42										42					503
6										6					504
50	5	1	1							55	2	1	2	1	505
202	2	12								204	3	2	3	2	506
6							4			2					507
14										14					508
12										12					509
7										7	2	1	2	1	510
86		8	2							86	5	1	2	1	511
2										2	3	1	1	1	512
6										6					513
15										15					514
18		2	1							18	4	1	4	1	515
2,417	8	18	8				60	1,037	1,523	51	104	58	86	54	516
51										6	4	1			517
6										6					518
138								8	130	27	2	2	2	2	519
27										27					520
5										5					521
49								8	41						522
2									2						523
40									40		2	1	2	1	524
10									10		2	2	2	2	525
4									4						526
8									8						527
4									4						528
2	8								5		1	1	1	1	529
65									65						530
50							50			2	4	1	4	1	531
2										2	5	1	5	1	532
145	10								155		1	1	1	1	533
63									63		5	5	5	5	534
3									3		2	1	1	1	535
25									25		1	1			536
56									56						537
12									12						538
120	4								124		1	1	1	1	539
18		1							18						540
4									4		2	1	2	1	541
2									2		1	1	1	1	542
35								25			2	1			543
2								2			2	1	2	1	544
5,781	150	92	23	3			117	1,193	4,621		217	122	170	110	
9								9			1	1	1	1	545
4								4							546
931	38	62	11				7	44	918		28	14	25	13	547
12		1							12		2	1	2	1	548
3									3		1	1	1	1	549
11									11		2	2	1	1	550

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

5. Vehicles—Con.											
b. Cycles and Parts—Con.											
551	Elmira Heights.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
552	Homer.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
553	Jamestown.....	4	4	.....	4	58	8	.....	50	.....	.....
554	Lockport.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
555	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
556	New York City.....	12	9	2	10	485	36	.....	60	389	.....
557	Olean.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
558	Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
559	Rochester.....	4	4	.....	4	121	11	.....	110	.....	.....
560	Rome.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
561	Syracuse.....	5	5	.....	5	177	12	25	140	.....	.....
562	Utica.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
563	Watkins.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
564	West Winfield.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		90	82	4	86	1,910	262	85	500	1,063	.....
c. Vehicle Wheels.											
565	Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
566	Hudson.....	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
567	New Hartford.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
568	New York City.....	4	4	.....	4	73	50	23	.....	.....	.....
569	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
570	Watloo.....	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		9	9	.....	9	292	50	112	130	.....	.....
d. Motor Vehicles.											
571	Buffalo.....	5	5	.....	5	154	15	83	56	.....	.....
572	New York City.....	10	8	1	9	108	58	.....	50	.....	.....
573	Piermont.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
574	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		17	15	1	16	290	79	105	106	.....	.....
e. Cars (Except Railway Car Shops).											
575	Buffalo.....	2	2	.....	2	1,574	.....	.....	.....	350	1,224
576	New York City.....	3	3	.....	3	492	12	30	.....	450	.....
577	Watervliet.....	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Total.....		6	6	.....	6	2,316	12	30	.....	1,050	1,224
6. Ship and Boat Building.											
578	Athens.....	1	1	.....	1	13	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
579	Buffalo.....	2	2	.....	2	857	7	.....	.....	850	.....
580	Greenport.....	3	3	.....	3	35	10	25	.....	.....	.....
581	Jamestown.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
582	Newburgh.....	2	.....	1	1	305	.....	.....	.....	305	.....
583	New York City.....	36	30	3	33	4,905	122	322	405	414	3,642
584	Nyack.....	2	2	.....	2	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
585	Ogdensburg.....	1	1	.....	1	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
586	Old Forge.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
587	Oswego.....	2	2	.....	2	29	2	27	.....	.....	.....
588	Port Jefferson.....	2	2	.....	2	42	2	40	.....	.....	.....
589	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
590	Tompkins Cove.....	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
591	Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		57	49	4	53	6,360	178	501	470	719	4,492

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				COMPLI- ANCES.		CHANGES ORDERED.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	14t- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	551
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	552
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	553
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	554
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555
480	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	399	.....	7	6	7	6	556
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	1	1	1	557
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558
121	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	6	3	4	3	559
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	2	2	2	560
177	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	6	4	5	4	561
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	1	.....	.....	562
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	563
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	564
1,867	43	80	15	.....	.....	.....	7	149	1,754	.....	61	39	52	36	
25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	566
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2	1	2	1	567
35	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	35	15	.....	6	4	6	4	568
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569
29	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	4	1	3	1	570
254	38	7	4	.....	.....	.....	23	35	234	.....	12	6	11	6	
153	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	189	.....	5	3	3	3	571
107	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	12	.....	13	7	12	7	572
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	573
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574
288	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	157	.....	18	10	15	10	
1,562	12	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,224	350	.....	3	2	2	1	575
492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577
2,304	12	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,224	1,042	.....	3	2	2	1	
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	578
857	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	7	.....	5	1	5	1	579
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	580
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581
305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582
4,905	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	4,727	185	.....	40	23	30	21	583
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	584
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	1	1	586
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	5	2	5	2	587
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	3	2	3	2	588
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	589
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	591
6,360	.....	68	3	.....	.....	.....	43	5,664	653	.....	59	34	53	30	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-100.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

7. Agricultural Im- plements.											
592	Albany	3	3	.....	3	119	19	.....	100	.....	.....
593	Auburn	4	4	.....	4	1,818	.....	.....	826	.....	1,492
594	Bainbridge	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
595	Blughamton	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
596	Brasher Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
597	Buffalo	8	8	.....	8	423	3	20	.....	400	.....
598	Canandaigua.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
599	Cattaraugus	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
601	Chaumont	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
602	Cobleskill	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
603	Corning	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
604	Cortland.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
605	Deer River.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
606	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
607	Elmira Heights.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
608	Greene	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
609	Green Island.....	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
610	Homer.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
611	Hoosick Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	962	.....	.....	.....	.....	962
612	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
613	Lancaster	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
614	Little Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
615	Marathon	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
616	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
617	New York City.....	8	8	.....	8	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
618	Olean.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
619	Phelps.....	3	3	.....	3	61	9	.....	52	.....	.....
620	Pierrepont Manor.....	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
621	Poughkeepsie	3	3	.....	3	575	.....	25	150	400	.....
622	Rensselaer	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
623	Riverhead	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
624	Rome.....	3	3	.....	3	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
625	St. Johnsville.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
626	Shortsville	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
627	Union	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
628	Utica	4	4	.....	4	167	12	20	135	.....	.....
629	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		56	56	.....	56	4,881	201	268	1,158	800	2,454
8. Musical Instru- ments.											
a. Pianos.											
630	Albany	2	2	.....	2	103	.....	28	75	.....	.....
631	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
632	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	154	19	.....	135	.....	.....
633	Castleton	1	1	.....	1	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
634	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
635	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
636	New York City.....	180	54	38	92	5,844	326	613	2,398	1,987	520
637	Owego.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
638	Rochester	4	2	1	3	227	12	45	170	.....	.....
639	St. Johnsville	1	1	.....	1	234	.....	.....	.....	234	.....
640	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Total		149	71	89	110	6,771	372	754	2,904	2,221	520

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 18.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

119		1							119		1	1			592
1,793	25	12	3						1,818		7	2	5	2	593
18									18		1	1	1	1	594
40									40						595
1									1						596
424		4					8		420		7	3	6	2	597
5									5		1	1			598
16									16		1	1	1	1	599
1									1		6	1	1	1	600
10	40	2		4					50						601
20							20				1	1	1	1	602
21									21		3	1	2	1	603
4									4		1	1	1	1	604
4							4				3	1	3	1	605
6									6						606
50									50		3	1	1	1	607
45									45		3	1	3	1	608
30									30		1	1	1	1	609
3									3		1	1	1	1	610
962		17	6						962		4	1	4	1	611
6									6						612
24		3	1						24		1	1	1	1	613
15									15						614
85							85				6	1	1	1	615
60									60						616
23									23		4	2	4	2	617
5									5		1	1	1	1	618
61		1					61				1	1			619
3	20								23						620
575									575						621
7									7						622
3									3						623
17	2								19		1	1	1	1	624
15							15								625
150									150		7	1			626
4									4		1	1	1	1	627
152	15						50		117		2	1			628
3									3		1	1	1	1	629
4,779	102	40	10	4			3	235	4,643		69	30	41	24	
103									103		2	1	2	1	630
70									70		1	1			631
150	4	9					7		147		4	3	3	3	632
28	28	8	3						56		3	1	3	1	633
8									8						634
20									20		1	1			635
5,841		260	154				46	633	5,165		89	42	80	39	636
7							7				2	1	2	1	637
227		18	4						227		5	2	4	2	638
228	6	4	4						234						639
48									48						640
6,783	38	294	165				60	633	6,078		107	52	94	47	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-100.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

8. Musical Instruments—Con.											
b. Organs and Other Instruments.											
641	Albany	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
642	Bath on Hudson	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
643	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
644	New York City	40	28	6	84	459	152	247	60	.....	.....
645	North Tonawanda.....	2	.....	1	1	54	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
646	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
647	Utica	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		47	38	7	40	535	174	247	114	.....	.....
9. Other Instruments and Appliances.											
a. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.											
648	Albany	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
649	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	54	14	40	.....	.....	.....
650	New York City.....	39	33	3	36	437	257	129	51	.....	.....
651	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
652	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
653	Troy	1	1	.....	1	182	.....	.....	132	.....	.....
Total		47	41	3	44	652	300	169	183	.....	.....
b. Optical and Photographic Apparatus.											
654	Buffalo	9	9	.....	9	84	21	63	.....	.....	.....
655	Geneva.....	2	2	.....	2	195	15	.....	180	.....	.....
656	New York City.....	39	33	3	36	297	193	104	.....	.....	.....
657	Rochester	5	5	.....	5	1,494	3	44	.....	273	1,174
658	Yonkers	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		56	50	3	53	2,078	240	211	180	273	1,174
c. Scales.											
659	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....
660	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	150	10	.....	140	.....	.....
661	New York City.....	13	9	2	11	174	29	77	68	.....	.....
662	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
663	Troy	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		20	16	2	18	603	53	77	473	.....	.....
d. Clocks and Time Recording Apparatus.											
664	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	139	.....	.....	139	.....	.....
665	New York City.....	8	4	2	6	1,308	18	45	.....	.....	1,245
666	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	40	4	36	.....	.....	.....
Total		11	7	2	9	1,487	22	81	139	.....	1,245
e. Thermometers, Meters, Steam Gauges, Etc.											
667	Albany	2	2	.....	2	208	8	.....	.....	200	.....
668	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	112	19	30	63	.....	.....
669	New York City.....	21	15	3	18	577	61	25	141	850	.....
670	Oswego.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
671	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
672	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	234	.....	.....	234	.....	.....
673	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Total		32	26	3	29	1,197	104	55	488	550	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES WORKING--				Total No.	No. factories	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	643
447	12	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	250	.....	43	22	38	21	644
40	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	3	1	1	1	645
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647
509	26	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	321	.....	46	23	39	22	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	648
51	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	40	.....	2	1	2	1	649
402	35	19	4	.....	.....	.....	81	119	287	.....	46	20	41	20	650
15	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651
3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	1	2	1	652
132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653
607	45	22	6	.....	.....	.....	31	140	481	.....	50	22	45	22	
30	4	15	5	.....	.....	.....	1	5	78	.....	3	3	3	3	654
152	43	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	2	2	2	2	655
272	25	17	3	.....	.....	.....	54	135	108	.....	20	12	19	11	656
1,254	240	128	37	21	.....	.....	.....	3	1,491	.....	3	2	3	2	657
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658
1,766	312	169	52	23	.....	.....	55	151	1,872	.....	28	19	27	18	
265	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	4	2	1	1	659
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660
174	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	8	41	125	.....	15	6	12	6	661
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	662
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	2	2	2	663
603	.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....	8	41	554	.....	23	10	15	9	
133	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	3	1	3	1	664
838	420	106	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,292	.....	1	1	1	1	665
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666
1,061	426	108	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,467	.....	4	2	4	2	
208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667
102	10	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668
571	6	21	2	.....	.....	.....	22	549	6	.....	13	9	12	9	669
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	670
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671
122	112	13	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	5	2	5	2	672
34	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673
1,053	144	46	9	9	.....	.....	22	592	583	.....	19	12	17	11	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

9. Other Instruments & Appliances— Con.											
f. Lamps, Lantern Re-flectors, Stereopticons, Etc.											
674	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	110	15	20	75	.....	.....
675	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
676	Green Island.....	1	1	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
677	New York City.....	31	23	4	27	753	123	196	434	.....	.....
678	Rochester	4	4	.....	4	317	7	70	.....	240	.....
Total		41	33	4	37	1,386	151	286	509	440	.....
g. Phonographs.											
679	New York City.....	5	5	.....	5	78	27	.....	51	.....	.....
10. Electrical Appa-ratus.											
a. Telephone, Telegraph, Fire Alarm Apparatus.											
680	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
681	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	83	6	27	.....	.....	.....
682	Ithaca	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
683	New York City.....	20	12	5	17	3,728	60	121	397	.....	3,150
684	Rensselaer	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
685	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	91	6	.....	85	.....	.....
686	Utica	2	2	.....	2	76	.....	21	65	.....	.....
Total		30	22	5	27	3,938	87	214	537	.....	3,150
b. Electric Lamps.											
687	New York City.....	5	5	.....	5	157	50	.....	107	.....	.....
c. Dynamos, Motors and Electrical Supplies.											
688	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
689	Buffalo	11	9	1	10	182	44	46	90	.....	.....
690	Cobleskill	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
691	Coboes	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
692	Depew.....	1	1	.....	1	54	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
693	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	Janestown	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
695	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	230	.....	.....	.....	230	.....
696	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
697	New York City.....	63	36	13	49	1,709	252	299	393	765	.....
698	Rochester	4	4	.....	4	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
699	Rome	1	1	.....	1	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
700	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	7,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,546
701	Syracuse	3	3	.....	3	47	12	35	.....	.....	.....
702	Troy	2	2	.....	2	32	4	28	.....	.....	.....
703	Utica	2	2	.....	2	92	.....	22	70	.....	.....
Total		96	67	14	81	10,003	382	473	607	995	7,546

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimings (Saw and Planing Mills).											
1	Adams	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Aiton	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Albany	7	7	.....	7	147	24	55	68	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto-ries.	No.		Fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Concluded.

108	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	5	3	5	3	674
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	675
200	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	676
702	51	23	12	3	.....	.....	.....	140	613	.....	24	12	20	12	677
817	.....	51	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	817	.....	6	3	6	3	678
1,333	53	94	22	3	1	.....	6	140	1,240	.....	37	19	38	19	
65	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	55	8	.....	3	3	7	3	679
15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680
33	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	6	.....	2	2	2	2	681
6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	5	1	5	1	682
3,182	546	52	7	.....	.....	.....	3,150	350	228	.....	18	11	17	10	683
22	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1	684
91	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	85	.....	2	1	2	1	685
71	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	2	1	2	1	686
3,420	558	59	9	1	.....	.....	3,150	404	434	.....	30	17	29	16	
74	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	25	.....	8	3	8	3	687
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	688
182	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	22	140	.....	8	5	5	3	689
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	690
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	691
54	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	1	1	.....	.....	692
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	1	1	693
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694
230	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	696
1,608	101	100	24	2	.....	.....	56	777	876	.....	59	29	53	28	697
24	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	4	14	6	.....	9	3	9	3	698
3	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699
6,875	671	231	64	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,546	.....	34	1	22	1	700
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1	1	1	1	702
92	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	5	2	5	2	703
9,193	810	346	91	4	.....	.....	80	862	9,059	2	124	46	99	42	

FACTURES.

4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	1	2	1	2	
147	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	6	82	109	.....	5	4	4	4	3

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.											
4	Alfred	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Almond	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	24	4	20	.....	.....	.....
7	Andover	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Arcade	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Armenia	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Athens	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Attica	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
13	Babylon	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Baldwinsville	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Ballston	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bangor	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Bellport	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Binghamton	4	4	.....	4	299	24	.....	75	200	.....
19	Blake Mills	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Boonville	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Brasher Falls	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Bridgeton	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Brookton	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Brushton	3	3	.....	3	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Buffalo	21	21	.....	21	1,289	48	812	529	400	.....
26	Camden	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Canandaigua	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Cape Vincent	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Carrollton	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
30	Cassadaga	2	2	.....	2	23	2	21	.....	.....	.....
31	Castorland	2	2	.....	2	132	.....	40	92	.....	.....
32	Catskill	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Cattaraugus	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Cazenovia	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
35	Champlain	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Charlotte Center	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Chateaugay	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Cherry Valley	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Cobleskill	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Cohoes	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Cold Spring	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Colonie	2	2	.....	2	132	6	.....	126	.....	.....
43	Constableville	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Cooperstown	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Corning	3	3	.....	3	83	8	25	.....	.....	.....
46	Cornwall	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Cornwall Landing	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
48	Cortland	2	2	.....	2	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
49	Croghan	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Deposit	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Derrick	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
52	Dickinson Center	1	1	.....	1	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
53	Dundee	2	2	.....	2	37	13	24	.....	.....	.....
54	Dunkirk	3	3	.....	3	128	3	80	95	.....	.....
55	East Branch	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	East Randolph	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Edmeston	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Elmira	5	5	.....	5	248	33	.....	215	.....	.....
60	Falconer	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
61	Forestport	4	4	.....	4	109	33	76	.....	.....	.....
62	Forestville	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Fort Jackson	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Fredonia	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEKS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Continued.

3										3	1	1	1	1	4
4										4	1	1	1	1	5
24										24	1	1	1	1	6
9										9	1	1	1	1	7
10										10	2	2	2	2	8
10										10	2	1	2	1	9
9										9					10
10										10					11
35										35					12
5										5					13
16										16					14
15										15					15
2										2	3	1	1	1	16
4										4					17
296		1						75	224		6	3	1	1	18
10									10		9	2	1	1	19
8									8		6	2	3	1	20
3		1						1	2		9	1	9	1	21
7									7						22
3									3		2	1	2	1	23
24		1							24		10	3	6	3	24
1,289		178	18				78	124	1,087		22	12	15	10	25
10									10						26
16									16		1	1			27
5									5						28
48	12	3	3						60		4	1	4	1	29
15	8	2							23		2	2	1	1	30
117	15	7		2					27	105	7	1	2	1	31
8									8		1	1	1	1	32
7									7		3	1			33
60		1	1						60		3	1	3	1	34
6									6		3	2			35
6									6		5	1	5	1	36
6									6		15	2	9	2	37
3									3		2	1	2	1	38
18									18		2	2	1	1	39
11									11		1	1	1	1	40
12								12							41
132		14	5						132		1	1			42
6									6		4	1	4	1	43
14									14		5	2	1	1	44
33								28	5		4	2	3	1	45
16								16							46
75								75			1	1	1	1	47
23									23		3	2	3	2	48
14									14		15	2	9	2	49
14									14						50
50		9	3							50	3	1	4	1	51
36									36		6	1	6	1	52
21	16								37		2	2	2	2	53
128		18	7						128		3	2	2	2	54
16									16		5	2	5	2	55
6									6						56
6									6		4	2	4	2	57
9									9						58
248		17	2					23	215		2	2	2	2	59
50		1							50						60
109									109		3	3	3	3	61
10									10		1	1	1	1	62
5									5		4	1	1	1	63
12									12						64
9									9		5	2	1	1	65

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TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.											
66	Frewsburg	2	2		2	7	7				
67	Fulton	2	2		2	10	10				
68	Fulton Chain	3	3		3	45	11	34			
69	Fultonville	2		1	1	23		33			
70	Geneva	1	1		1	18	18				
71	Gerry	2	2		2	32	7	25			
72	Glens Falls	3	3		3	164	19	46	100		
73	Gloversville	3	3		3	57	5	52			
74	Greenport	2	2		2	7	7				
75	Greig	1	1		1	2	2				
76	Hadley	1	1		1	5	5				
77	Hancock	1	1		1	8	8				
78	Herkimer	2	2		2	25	5	20			
79	Hicksville	1	1		1	5	5				
80	Homer	1	1		1	3	3				
81	Hornellsville	2	2		2	206	6			200	
82	Horseheads	1	1		1	12	12				
83	Hudson	1	1		1	23		23			
84	Huntington	1	1		1	6	6				
85	Islip	1	1		1	18	18				
86	Jamestown	4	4		4	89	9	80			
87	Johnstown	2	2		2	30	8	22			
88	Keseeville	3	2		2	33	3	30			
89	Kennedy	1	1		1	6	6				
90	Kingston	7	7		7	94	40		54		
91	Lakewood	1	1		1	2	2				
92	Lancaster	1	1		1	11	11				
93	Laona	1	1		1	2	2				
94	Lawrence	3	3		3	32	32				
95	Lawrenceville	2	2		2	7	7				
96	Liberty	1	1		1	4	4				
97	Little Falls	2	2		2	18	18				
98	Little Valley	1	1		1	4	4				
99	Livingston Manor	1	1		1	5	5				
100	Lockwood	1	1		1	4	4				
101	Lowville	1	1		1	40		40			
102	Malone	4	4		4	21	21				
103	Marathon	1	1		1	5	5				
104	Massena	2	2		2	5	5				
105	McKeever	2	2		2	78	8		70		
106	McLean	1	1		1	1	1				
107	Mechanicville	1	1		1	100			100		
108	Mexico	1	1		1	8	8				
109	Middleburgh	2	2		2	13	13				
110	Middletown	3	3		3	56	6	50			
111	Milbrook	1	1		1	6	6				
112	Milford	1	1		1	16	16				
113	Moir	1	1		1	16	16				
114	Monticello	1	1		1	3	3				
115	Montour Falls	1	1		1	3	3				
116	Moore's Forks	2	2		2	5	5				
117	New Bremen	1	1		1	6	6				
118	Newburgh	5	5		5	62	22	40			
119	Newfield	1	1		1	4	4				
120	New York City	134	95	19	114	2,003	496	871	1,036	200	
121	Niagara Falls	3	3		3	54	28	26			
122	Nichols	2	2		2	5	5				
123	Nicholville	3	3		3	10	10				
124	North Collins	2	2		2	4	4				
125	North Lawrence	1	1		1	2	2				
126	Northville	1	1		1	15	15				
127	Norwich	1	1		1	25		25			

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Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac- to ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

FACTURES—Continued.

7									7		4	2	4	2	66
10									10		1	1			67
45		1	1						11	84	6	8	6	8	68
33									83		1	1	1	1	69
18								18							70
82		2							82		2	2	2	2	71
164		8	1						67	97	2	2	2	2	72
57									57		6	8	4	8	73
7								5	2		8	2	2	2	74
2									2		4	1	1	1	75
5									5		1	1	1	1	76
8									8		1	1	1	1	77
25									25		3	2			78
5								5			1	1	1	1	79
8									8		2	1			80
206		12							206		5	2	2	2	81
12		1							12		1	1			82
28									28		1	1	1	1	83
6								6			1	1	1	1	84
18									18						85
89								40	49						86
30									30						87
33		4							33		9	2	9	2	88
6									6						89
94								4	90		5	8	5	8	90
2									2						91
11								11							92
2									2		2	1			93
82									82		11	8	11	8	94
7									6	1	7	2	1	1	95
4									4						96
18									18						97
4									4		2	1			98
5									5		1	1	1	1	99
4									4		3	1	8	1	100
40		1							40		3	1			101
21									21		9	8	1	1	102
5									5		8	1			103
5									5		18	2	4	1	104
78		2	1							78	4	2	4	2	105
1							1								106
100									100						107
8									8						108
18									18		6	2	8	1	109
56							56				1	1			110
6									6						111
16									16		1	1	1	1	112
16									16		7	1	7	1	113
8									8		1	1	1	1	114
8									8		1	1			115
5									5		10	2	10	2	116
6									6		9	1	1	1	117
62							40	22			8	8	8	8	118
4								4			8	1	8	1	119
2,569	84	49	17		1		495	831	1,277		121	58	90	50	120
54		3					28		28		6	2			121
5									5		8	2	4	2	122
10									10		11	2	7	1	123
4							4				2	1	2	1	124
2									2		5	1	5	1	125
15									15		1	1	1	1	126
25		1	1						25		6	1	6	1	127

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.											
128	Norwood	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Nyack	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Ogdenaburg	3	3	.....	3	53	23	30	.....	.....	.....
131	Old Forge	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Olean	5	5	.....	5	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Oneonta	2	2	.....	2	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Oswego	3	3	.....	3	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Orto	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Owego	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Oxford	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Oyster Bay	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Painted Post	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
140	Parish	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Patchogue	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
142	Patterson	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Penn Yan	2	2	.....	2	20	5	25	.....	.....	.....
144	Perry	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Perry's Mills	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	Phoenix	2	2	.....	2	25	8	27	.....	.....	.....
147	Pittsford	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Port Jefferson	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Port Leyden	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Poughkeepsie	4	4	.....	4	75	20	45	.....	.....	.....
152	Pulaski	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Randolph	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Ravena	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Redfield	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Riverhead	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	Rochester	18	18	.....	18	245	28	106	201	.....	.....
158	Rockville Center	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Rome	2	2	.....	2	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Roscoe	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Rwilyn	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	St. Johnsville	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	St. Regis Falls	3	3	.....	3	67	2	65	.....	.....	.....
164	Sandy Hill	2	2	.....	2	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
165	Santa Clara	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
166	Saranac Inn	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	Saranac Lake	3	3	.....	3	229	7	22	.....	200	.....
168	Saratoga	2	2	.....	2	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Saville	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
171	Sidney	2	2	.....	2	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
172	Sinclairville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
173	Skerry	3	3	.....	3	48	8	45	.....	.....	.....
174	Sodus	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	South Columbia	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	Spencer	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	Stamford	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	Stony Brook	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	Syracuse	11	11	.....	11	235	61	20	154	.....	.....
180	Tebo	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	Tonawanda	2	2	.....	2	59	4	.....	55	.....	.....
182	Troy	4	4	.....	4	78	7	71	.....	.....	.....
183	Tupper Lake	5	5	.....	5	359	18	45	296	.....	.....
184	Utica	2	2	.....	2	130	10	.....	120	.....	.....
185	Vail Mills	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Van Etten	1	1	1	11	11
187	Walton	1	1	1	6	6
188	Waterford	1	1	1	47	47
189	Watervliet	3	3	3	65	22	43

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Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Continued.

16											16	6	1	6	1	128
13											13					129
53							25				18					130
6											6	1	1	1	1	131
51		4	1								51	11	5	6	4	132
27											27	4	1	1	1	133
17							12				5	3	3	2	2	134
9											3	2	1	2	1	135
9											9	4	2	4	2	136
5											5	3	1	3	1	137
2											2	6	1	6	1	138
21								21			2	2	1	2	1	139
8											8					140
150		4									150					141
15											15					142
30											30					143
4											4					144
13	2	4	3	2	4	1					15	17	2	17	2	145
25											25					146
5											5					147
7											7	1	1			148
5								5			2					149
2											2	6	1	1	1	150
75		1	1								75					151
7											7					152
8											8					153
2											2	3	1	1	1	154
14											14					155
2											2	1	1	1	1	156
245		7	2				4	120			321	14	8	6	5	157
5											5	4	2	4	2	158
19		1	1								19	1	1	1	1	159
14											14					160
14											14	3	2	3	2	161
6											6					162
67		5	4								67	15	3	13	3	163
80											80					164
40		1									40	7	1	7	1	165
7											7	4	1	4	1	166
229		1									229	16	3	15	3	167
24											24					168
9								9			24					169
55											55	1	1	1	1	170
27											27	2	1	2	1	171
2											2	1	1			172
48											48	3	3	3	3	173
9											9	9	2	9	2	174
15											15	7	1	7	1	175
10											10	5	1	5	1	176
5											5	1	1	1	1	177
2											2	1	1			178
231	4	7	1				12				223	11	5	8	4	179
15		2									15	9	1	2	1	180
59		13	5				4				55	1	1	1	1	181
78		1	1								78	4	3	4	3	182
359		9	3								5	254	12	4	5	183
130											130					184
12											12					185
11											11	3	1	3	1	186
6											6	2	1	2	1	187
47											47					188
65		4									65	3	2	1	1	189

TABLE I.—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings, Etc.—Con.											
190	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	Webster.....	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	West Bangor.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	West Belmont.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
194	West Leyden	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	Westons Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	West Winfield.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
197	Whippleville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
198	White Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
199	Whitesboro.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
200	Williamson.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Willsboro.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
202	Wolcott	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	Worcester.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	Yonkers.....	3	3	.....	3	44	21	23	.....	.....	.....
Total		519	478	20	498	10,386	2,402	2,953	3,831	1,200	.....
2. Cooperage.											
a. Packing Boxes, Barrels, Shooks, Etc. (Inc. Grape Baskets).											
205	Albany	3	3	.....	3	41	21	20	.....	.....	.....
206	Altay	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	Andover.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	Boonville.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	Buffalo	24	24	.....	24	493	80	143	270	.....	.....
211	Camden	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
212	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
213	Copenhagen	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
214	Croghan	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	Deer River.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	Dickinson Center.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	Dundee.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
219	Fort Jackson.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	Fredonia	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	Frewsburg	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Fulton.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
223	Fultonville.....	2	.....	1	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	Gerry.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	Glen Cove.....	1	1	.....	1	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
226	Glenora.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
227	Italy Hill.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
228	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	Lestershire.....	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
231	Little Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	Long Eddy.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	Madalin	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
235	Marathon.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	Marlboro	1	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
237	Mexico	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
238	Milton.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
239	Moore's Forks.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
240	New York City.....	72	50	11	61	2,030	288	469	633	.....	649
241	North Lawrence.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	North Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
243	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

3. Cooperage--Con.											
a. Packing Boxes, Barrels, Etc.--Con.											
244	Olean	2	.....	1	1	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
245	Olean (North).....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
246	Ontario.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	Onwego.....	2	2	.....	2	280	.....	40	.....	240	.....
248	Oxford.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
249	Penn Yan	8	8	.....	8	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	Perry.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	Pittsford	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
252	Poughkeepsie	2	2	.....	2	52	12	40	.....	.....	.....
253	Rochester	8	8	.....	8	104	.....	50	54	.....	.....
254	Rome	2	2	.....	2	210	.....	40	170	.....	.....
255	Rouses Point	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
256	Saratoga.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
257	Sodus	1	1	.....	1	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
258	Syracuse	6	6	.....	6	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
259	Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
260	Troy	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
261	Tupper Lake	1	1	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
262	Wappingers Falls	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
263	Waterford.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
264	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
265	Webster.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
266	Williamson.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
267	Worcester.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		183	157	13	170	4,800	790	1,082	1,458	440	640
b. Cigar Boxes, Fancy Wood Boxes.											
268	Albany	2	2	.....	2	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
269	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
270	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
271	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
272	New York City.....	23	15	4	19	1,061	8	355	450	248	.....
273	Norwich.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	Phoenix.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
276	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
277	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
278	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	Utica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Total		40	32	4	36	1,805	117	490	450	248	.....
3. Baskets and Other Woven Work.											
281	Frewsburg	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
282	Liverpool.....	13	13	.....	13	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
283	New York City.....	7	5	1	6	155	23	27	105	.....	.....
284	Oxford	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
285	Penn Yan	8	8	.....	8	96	1	23	78	.....	.....
286	Stockton	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
287	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
288	Weston.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		28	26	1	27	458	101	49	308	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Continued.

30	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	246
280	.....	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	247
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	249
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	250
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
104	.....	19	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	2	253
210	.....	31	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	12	2	254
80	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	255
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	256
14	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	257
48	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	258
35	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	259
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	261
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
11	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	6	2	265
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	266
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
4,291	69	381	200	.....	8	1	29	614	3,717	.....	224	99	187	90	
7	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	1	1	1	268
33	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	4	2	2	2	269
15	16	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	3	2	3	2	270
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	1	1	1	271
674	387	62	24	24	.....	.....	.....	70	991	.....	29	11	24	11	272
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	273
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	274
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	275
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277
10	9	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1	1	1	1	278
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
18	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3	1	3	1	280
798	507	73	29	29	.....	.....	.....	70	1,235	.....	47	22	37	21	
9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	3	1	3	1	281
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282
129	26	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	33	.....	11	6	11	6	283
40	40	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	3	1	1	1	284
43	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	3	3	3	2	285
33	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	4	1	1	1	286
4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	1	1	1	288
363	155	24	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	336	.....	27	13	19	12	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

4. Brooms.											
289	Amsterdam.....	7	1	3	4	194	6	48	140	.....	.....
290	Buff.lo	7	7	.....	7	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	Congers	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	Deerfield	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	Fonda	2	.....	1	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
294	Fort Hunter.....	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
295	Greene	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
296	Malone	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	New York City.....	10	8	1	9	112	51	61	.....	.....	.....
298	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
299	Oswego.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
301	Schenectady.....	3	3	.....	3	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	Sootia	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
303	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	54	19	35	.....	.....	.....
Total		41	31	5	36	552	188	224	140	.....	.....
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work.											
a. Furniture and Upholstery.											
304	Albany	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
305	Bainbridge	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
306	Binghamton	3	3	.....	3	439	.....	.....	239	200	.....
307	Boonville	3	3	.....	3	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
308	Buffalo	33	31	1	32	990	106	169	262	453	.....
309	Camden	4	4	.....	4	207	32	.....	176	.....	.....
310	Carthage	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
311	Castorland.	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
312	Cherry Valley.....	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
313	Chichester.....	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
314	Cortland.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
315	Croghan	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	Deer River.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
317	Earlville.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
318	East Branch.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
320	Elmira Heights.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
321	Falconer.....	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
322	Fort Plain.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
323	Fulton.....	2	2	.....	2	35	10	25	.....	.....	.....
324	Greene	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
325	Herkimer.....	2	2	.....	2	372	.....	.....	140	432	.....
326	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
327	Hudson.. ..	1	1	.....	1	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
328	Jamestown	20	20	.....	20	1,226	48	187	549	442	.....
329	Kingston	3	3	.....	3	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
330	Lesterhire.....	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	Little Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Livingston Manor.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Morris.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	New Bremen	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	Newburgh.....	4	4	.....	4	48	18	30	.....	.....	.....
337	New York City.....	172	133	18	151	4,215	625	1,035	2,134	421	.....
338	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	Oswego.....	2	2	.....	2	35	5	30	.....	.....	.....
340	Oxford	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
341	Phoenix	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	Poughkeepsie	2	2	.....	2	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
343	Pulaski	2	2	.....	2	106	6	.....	100	.....	.....
344	Randolph.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
345	Rochester	12	8	1	10	649	15	138	146	350	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Continued.

193	1	11	8	1	.....	.....	75	119	.....	13	4	10	4	289
26	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16	.....	5	8	5	8	290
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	8	1	8	1	291
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292
25	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	293
45	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	8	1	8	1	294
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
107	5	10	5	.....	1	.....	52	60	.....	7	5	7	5	297
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	8	2	8	2	299
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
23	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	8	8	2	2	301
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302
50	4	12	5	1	1	.....	.....	54	.....	8	2	8	2	303
531	21	42	15	8	2	.....	11	164	377	47	22	33	21	
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	2	1	1	1	305
420	19	8	5	.....	.....	.....	61	378	.....	8	2	4	1	306
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	13	8	8	1	307
969	21	116	14	.....	.....	.....	4	957	.....	24	12	22	11	308
207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	310
18	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	4	1	1	1	311
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
100	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	314
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	315
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	1	316
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	2	1	317
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	319
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
75	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	1	1	1	1	321
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	8	1	.....	.....	322
35	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	1	1	1	323
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324
571	1	26	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	572	.....	2	2	2	2	325
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	1	1	1	1	326
60	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	1	1	1	1	327
1,221	5	35	14	.....	1	.....	.....	1226	.....	8	5	4	8	328
15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	1	2	1	329
16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	5	1	2	1	330
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	331
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	8	1	8	1	332
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	333
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	334
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	1	1	1	335
48	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	48	.....	2	2	2	2	336
2,902	313	116	29	24	1	.....	212	1,333	2,670	242	100	216	97	337
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
25	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	2	4	2	339
16	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	8	1	8	1	340
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	8	1	8	1	342
46	60	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344
639	19	42	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	.....	9	7	6	6	345

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

5. Furniture & Cabinet Work—Con.											
a. Furniture and Upholstery—Con.											
846	Rome	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
847	Salamanca	1	1	.....	1	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
848	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
849	Syracuse	8	8	.....	8	107	32	.....	75	.....	.....
850	Union	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
851	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	102	.....	.....	102	.....	.....
852	Whitesboro	1	1	.....	1	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Total		309	265	20	285	9,739	1,094	1,849	4,498	2,298	.....
b. Caskets.											
853	Albany	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
854	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	45	4	41	.....	.....	.....
855	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
856	Lowville	1	1	.....	1	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
857	New York City	11	7	1	8	524	28	.....	496	.....	.....
858	Otsego	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
859	Sodus	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
860	Utica	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Total		19	15	1	16	716	48	112	556	.....	.....
c. Store and Office Fixtures.											
861	Albany	2	2	.....	2	25	2	23	.....	.....	.....
862	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	102	7	30	65	.....	.....
864	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
865	New York City	41	27	7	34	737	161	428	148	.....	.....
866	Roscoe	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
867	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	59	2	.....	57	.....	.....
Total		52	38	7	45	937	182	505	270	.....	.....
d. Screens, Sliding Blinds, Etc.											
868	Albany	2	2	.....	2	41	19	22	.....	.....	.....
869	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
870	Olean (North)	2	.....	1	1	95	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
Total		5	3	1	4	201	19	22	160	.....	.....
e. Other Cabinet Work.											
871	Albany	5	5	.....	5	63	43	20	.....	.....	.....
872	Binghamton	4	4	.....	4	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
873	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	243	.....	83	160	.....	.....
874	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
875	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	132	.....	.....	132	.....	.....
876	Falconer	1	1	.....	1	87	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
877	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	41	12	29	.....	.....	.....
878	Livingston Manor	1	1	.....	1	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
879	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
880	New York City	80	58	11	69	1,232	484	279	162	287	.....
881	Onwego	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
882	Owego	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
883	Troy	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
884	Utica	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		104	92	11	108	1,899	607	444	561	287	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—					Total No.	No. factories.	No.		Fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	11nt-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

FACTURES—Continued.

8									8		1	1	1	1	846
43		2	1						48		1	1			847
7									7						848
107		8						2	105		2	1	2	1	849
11	4								15		1	1			850
102		7	2						102		2	1			851
110		2	2						110		1	1	1	1	852
9,300	439	883	124	25	8		241	1,427	8,071		368	163	296	148	
4									4						853
43	2	2							45						854
4									4						855
36	5								41		2	1	1	1	856
401	123						50	7	467		27	4	24	4	857
28	2								30		1	1	1	1	858
8		1	1						6		4	1	3	1	859
47	13								60		1	1	1	1	860
571	145	3	1				50	7	659		85	8	30	8	
25									25						861
2									2						862
102		7	2					8	99		3	3	3	3	863
24									24						864
720	17	18	4	1			93	429	215		53	20	48	20	865
8									8		8	1	8	1	866
47	12	5	3						59						867
928	29	25	9	1			93	432	432		59	24	54	24	
33	6	2	2						41						868
40	25	8							65						869
95		29	16						95		2	1	2	1	870
168	33	39	18						201		2	1	2	1	
63		1	1				8	17	38		2	1	2	1	871
34								13	21		7	4	5	3	872
243		12	1				48		105		5	2	5	2	873
2									2		2	1	1	1	874
132		12							182		1	1	1	1	875
87		1							87						876
41		2	1						41						877
33		3	1						33		2	1	2	1	878
12									12						879
1,206	26	18	4	2		2	442	400	390		71	34	64	32	880
2									2		2	1	2	1	881
3									3		4	1			882
10								10							883
5									5						884
1,873	26	69	8	2		2	498	440	961		106	46	92	42	

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECIFIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working.											
a. Articles of Cork.											
383	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
386	New York City.....	22	20	1	21	263	121	71	71	.....	.....
387	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
388	Oswego Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	25	23	1	24	359	137	71	151	.....	.....
b. Pipes and Smokers' Articles.											
389	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
390	New York City.....	27	23	2	25	542	121	168	253	.....	.....
391	Spring Valley	2	2	.....	2	38	5	33	.....	.....	.....
	Total	30	26	2	28	587	133	201	253	.....	.....
c. Wooden Toys and Novelties.											
392	Albany	1	1	.....	1	51	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
393	Amitville	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
394	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
395	Marathon	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
396	New York City.....	39	27	6	33	513	188	322	53	.....	.....
397	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	43	3	40	.....	.....	.....
398	Rome	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
399	Sidney.....	1	1	.....	1	152	.....	.....	152	.....	.....
400	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
401	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	Utica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
403	Walton	2	2	.....	2	51	11	40	.....	.....	.....
404	Yonkers	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	53	41	6	47	887	199	432	256	.....	.....
d. Refrigerators and Domestic Appliances.											
405	Amsterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
406	Anburn	1	1	.....	1	96	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
407	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
408	Buffalo	5	5	.....	5	167	27	.....	140	.....	.....
409	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
410	Dunkirk.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
411	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	Falconer.....	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
413	New York City.....	21	15	3	18	487	70	102	315	.....	.....
414	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
415	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	23	3	20	.....	.....	.....
416	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	38	32	3	35	977	141	185	651	.....	.....
e. Other Articles and Appliances of Wood.											
417	Albany	3	3	.....	3	44	6	38	.....	.....	.....
418	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
419	Berlin	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
420	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	54	7	47	.....	.....	.....
421	Brusher Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
422	Buffalo	14	12	1	13	363	77	.....	286	.....	.....
423	Cadosia.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
424	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
425	Couklingville	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
426	Elmira Heights.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No facto- ries.	No.	* Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Continued.

80	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	3	1	2	1	385
161	102	3	2	8	.....	.....	22	59	182	.....	25	10	25	10	386
10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1	3	1	387
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	388
257	102	7	3	8	.....	.....	22	59	278	.....	33	13	30	12	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	1	2	1	389
466	76	26	9	3	.....	.....	81	112	399	.....	37	16	35	16	390
28	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391
501	86	26	9	3	.....	.....	31	112	444	.....	39	17	37	17	
40	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	2	1	393
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	394
6	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	5	1	1	1	395
437	76	29	7	1	.....	1	76	301	136	.....	43	16	39	16	396
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	2	2	1	1	397
11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	1	1	1	398
145	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	2	1	2	1	399
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	401
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	402
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	2	1	2	1	403
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404
782	105	36	11	1	.....	1	76	310	501	.....	62	26	63	25	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
95	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	1	1	1	1	406
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	1	.....	.....	407
167	.....	46	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	2	1	2	1	408
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	409
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	411
85	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412
487	.....	42	17	.....	.....	.....	4	198	285	.....	8	5	8	5	413
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	.....	1	1	1	1	415
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	416
961	16	96	52	1	.....	.....	4	218	755	.....	15	9	12	8	
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	1	1	1	1	417
34	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	1	1	1	1	418
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419
52	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	7	2	5	1	420
4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	2	1	421
305	58	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	358	.....	8	4	5	3	422
15	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	2	1	423
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424
70	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	8	1	8	1	425
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	426

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

6. Wood, Cork, Etc. —Continued.											
c. Other Articles and Ap- pliances of Wood—Con.											
427	Florence.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
428	Forestville.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
429	Frewsburg.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
430	Geneva.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
431	Gloversville.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	Hadley.....	1	1	.....	1	81	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
433	Little Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
434	Morris.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	New York City.....	78	60	9	69	576	299	217	60	.....	.....
436	Ogdensburg.....	3	3	.....	3	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	Oswego.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	Oyster Bay.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
439	Penn Yan.....	3	3	.....	3	35	15	20	.....	.....	.....
440	Rochester.....	15	15	.....	15	92	60	32	.....	.....	.....
441	Salamanca.....	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
442	Seneca Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	Stony Brook.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
444	Syracuse.....	4	4	.....	4	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
445	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
446	Waterloo.....	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		146	126	10	136	1,482	625	441	130	286	.....
7. Picture Frames and Moldings.											
447	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
448	Buffalo.....	11	11	.....	11	81	29	.....	52	.....	.....
449	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
450	Farmingdale.....	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
451	New York City.....	68	64	2	66	882	288	319	275	.....	.....
452	Rochester.....	4	4	.....	4	95	11	84	.....	.....	.....
453	Saratoga.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
454	Stamford.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
455	Syracuse.....	4	4	.....	4	50	9	41	.....	.....	.....
456	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		93	89	2	91	1,167	356	484	327	.....	.....

IV. LEATHER AND

1. Manufacture of Leather.											
1	Ballston.....	1	1	.....	1	430	.....	.....	.....	430	.....
2	Buffalo.....	3	3	.....	3	498	17	.....	.....	481	.....
3	Cattaraugus.....	1	1	.....	1	184	.....	.....	184	.....	.....
4	Chateaugay.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	East Randolph.....	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
6	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Fort Plain.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Gloversville.....	20	20	.....	20	912	53	274	585	.....	.....
9	Hornellsville.....	2	2	.....	2	85	.....	80	55	.....	.....
10	Johnstown.....	21	21	.....	21	876	90	136	650	.....	.....
11	Laona.....	2	2	.....	2	80	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Little Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
13	Luzerne.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
14	Malone.....	2	2	.....	2	51	8	48	.....	.....	.....
15	Marathon.....	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
16	Mechanicstown.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Middletown.....	1	1	.....	1	183	.....	.....	183	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING —				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Concluded.

7	1	1	1							8	8	1	2	1	427
4										4					428
8										8					429
18		1								18	1	1			430
5										5	1	1	1	1	431
30	1									31	5	1	5	1	432
6										6					433
5										5	1	1			434
558	18	13	6				102	222	252		61	34	47	81	435
20									20		1	1	1	1	436
5									5		2	1	2	1	437
2								2			2	1	2	1	438
25									25		6	2	8	2	439
91	1	1	1					10	82		4	4	4	4	440
22		3							22						441
2	4							6			1	1	1	1	442
4		1							4						443
16		3	3						16		5	2	3	1	444
7									7						445
11									11		2	1	2	1	446
1,397	85	55	16		1		107	240	1,185		126	64	98	56	
8									8						447
67	14	4	3					6	75		7	3	7	3	448
3								3			1	1	1	1	449
40		5							40		3	1	3	1	450
875	7	43	13				20	406	456		51	30	49	30	451
95		5	2						95		2	2	2	2	452
4									4		2	1			453
1	1								2		2	1	2	1	454
44	6	3	2					2	48		3	2	2	2	455
2									2		1	1	1	1	456
1,139	28	60	20				20	417	739		72	42	67	41	

RUBBER GOODS.

430		6							436						1
464	24	17	3					11	487		7	2	6	2	2
184		18	2						184		6	1	6	1	3
1									1		2	1	2	1	4
30		2							30						5
2									2						6
2								2							7
912		3							912		22	12	13	8	8
85									85		4	2	3	2	9
876		6						65	811		26	16	13	9	10
30									30		3	2	1	1	11
70									70		2	1	2	1	12
20									20		1	1	1	1	13
51									51		6	2	3	2	14
40		1	1						40		3	1	3	1	15
4									4						16
123									123		1	1	1	1	17

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

IV. LEATHER AND											
1. Manufacture of Leather—Con.											
18	Monticello	1	1	.....	1	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
19	New Berlin	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	New York City	48	39	2	41	1,550	155	306	289	300	500
21	Nicholville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Northville	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
24	Olean	4	4	.....	4	465	.....	80	435	.....	.....
25	Oswego Falls	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Rensselaer	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	St. Regis Falls	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
29	Nalamanca	1	1	.....	1	130	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
30	Sherburne	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	South Otsego	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Troy	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Walton	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Wellsville	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
36	West Winfield	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Total		125	121	2	123	5,849	420	1,037	2,681	1,211	500
2. Furs, Brushes, Articles of Hair, Etc.											
b. Furs and Fur Goods.											
37	Albany	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
38	Buffalo	7	7	.....	7	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Gloversville	3	3	.....	3	123	7	46	70	.....	.....
40	Johnstown	2	2	.....	2	73	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
41	New York City	240	176	32	208	2,676	1,066	1,122	488	.....	.....
42	Rochester	3	3	.....	3	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Troy	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Utica	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		260	196	32	228	3,032	1,158	1,241	638	.....	.....
c. Brushes.											
46	Albany	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Amsterdam	2	.....	1	1	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
48	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
51	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
52	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	New York City	38	25	6	31	757	166	131	460	.....	.....
54	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Troy	11	11	.....	11	317	22	155	140	.....	.....
57	Utica ..	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		62	47	7	54	1,451	234	317	700	200	.....
d. Articles of Hair, Feathers, Etc.											
58	Albany	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Buffalo	9	9	.....	9	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Little Falls	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCKS.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					
44									44						18
4									4		1	1	1	1	19
1,254	296	65	29	15			5	215	1,330		43	20	43	20	20
1									1		1	1			21
12		2	2						12		4	1			22
34									34						23
465		12						42	423		2	1			24
10									10		1	1	1	1	25
11									11		2	1	2	1	26
1	8								4		2	1	2	1	27
45									45		3	1	3	1	28
130		1							130						29
2									2						30
6	1								7		2	1	2	1	31
3									3						32
4									4						33
5									5						34
85									85		4	1	4	1	35
65		1	1						65		5	1	1		36
5,515	834	124	43	15			5	335	5,509		153	78	113	57	
15	60							75							37
11	25	2						34			3	1	3	1	38
74	49								123		1	1			39
46	27								73		4	2	1	1	40
1,851	825	29	11	6			312	1,777	572	15	334	135	268	127	41
15	13							10	18						42
2	7							9							43
2	4							6							44
3	3								6						45
2,019	1,013	31	11	5			312	1,911	794	15	342	139	272	129	
5	2	1							7						46
205		6	2						200		2	1	2	1	47
3	1								4		1	1	1	1	48
13									13		1	1	1	1	49
5	26	1					31				1	1	1	1	50
100		30	14						100						51
7	5	1	1						12		1	1	1	1	52
430	327	25	10	16				373	384		26	14	22	13	53
3		1							3						54
5		3						5							55
310	7	15	2						317		4	4	3	3	56
2									2						57
1,083	368	33	29	16			31	373	1,042		36	23	31	21	
	2							2							58
16	27	1						22	21		5	4	2	2	59
14	4	4							18		2	1	2	1	60
13	4	1							17						61
4	1								5						62
4	1								5						63

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IV. LEATHER AND

2. Furs, Brushes, Etc.—Continued.											
d. Articles of Hair, Feathers, Etc.—Con.											
64	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
65	New York City	51	45	8	48	785	223	119	443	.....	.....
66	Saratoga	1	1	.....	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	40	19	21	.....	.....	.....
Total		71	65	8	68	938	335	160	443	.....	.....
3. Leather Goods.											
a. Belting, Washers, Etc.											
68	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	51	5	46	.....	.....	.....
70	New York City	35	24	5	29	1,171	107	183	223	659	.....
71	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	36	12	24	.....	.....	.....
73	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Troy	3	3	.....	3	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Utica	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		50	39	5	44	1,827	193	253	222	659	.....
b. Saddlery and Harness.											
76	Albany	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Andover	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Babylon	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
80	Buffalo	25	25	.....	25	253	82	21	150	.....	.....
81	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Elmira	4	4	.....	4	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Jamestown	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Lancaster	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
87	New Hyde Park	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	New York City	40	34	8	37	672	224	24	224	.....	.....
89	Olean	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Owego	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Rochester	3	3	.....	3	79	9	.....	70	.....	.....
93	Rome	3	3	.....	3	72	18	.....	54	.....	.....
94	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	48	20	28	.....	.....	.....
96	Troy	4	4	.....	4	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Utica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		102	96	8	99	1,107	474	135	498	.....	.....
c. Traveling Bags and Trunks.											
98	Buffalo	7	7	.....	7	136	14	60	62	.....	.....
99	Gloversville	3	3	.....	3	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	New York City	45	30	8	33	630	200	297	133	.....	.....
103	Oneida	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
104	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
105	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		60	45	8	53	948	283	380	235	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	1	5	1	64
325	450	11	1	29	1	.....	136	450	199	.....	56	81	53	31	65
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	23	.....	8	1	2	1	67
426	512	17	1	29	1	.....	136	491	311	.....	71	33	64	36	
8	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	1	1	1	68
39	12	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	2	1	2	1	69
1,068	103	38	13	2	1	7	528	634	.....	.....	37	13	34	18	70
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
18	18	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	2	1	2	1	72
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	75
1,192	135	52	19	3	.....	1	7	531	789	.....	44	22	40	22	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1	1	1	78
36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	3	2	3	2	79
25	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	282	.....	5	5	5	5	80
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1	1	1	82
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	87
362	110	21	14	14	.....	.....	3	224	215	.....	30	18	30	18	88
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	90
15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	1	1	1	91
44	35	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
69	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	3	2	3	2	93
4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	2	2	94
44	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	4	2	4	2	95
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	2	2	2	2	96
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	97
942	163	33	19	15	.....	.....	15	233	859	.....	56	39	56	39	
99	37	9	2	1	.....	.....	31	2	103	.....	4	2	4	2	98
20	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	6	3	3	1	99
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
18	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	1	1	1	1	101
566	64	23	12	3	.....	.....	.....	97	533	.....	46	19	45	19	102
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
80	10	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	105
814	134	43	18	4	.....	.....	31	99	818	.....	58	26	54	24	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IV. LEATHER AND

1. Leather Goods—Continued.											
d. Boots and Shoes.											
106	Albany	3	3	.....	3	90	4	36	50	.....	.....
107	Auburn.....	1	1	.....	1	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137
108	Batavia	1	1	.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
109	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Buffalo	24	24	.....	24	827	55	88	422	262	.....
111	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
112	Horseheads	1	1	.....	1	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
113	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	325	.....	.....	.....	325	.....
114	Lestershire	1	1	.....	1	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900
115	New City.....	3	3	.....	3	67	19	48	.....	.....	.....
116	New York City.....	118	84	17	101	4,672	386	538	1,444	929	1,375
117	Nyack.....	3	3	.....	3	192	.....	85	107	.....	.....
118	Olean.....	2	.....	1	1	133	.....	.....	133	.....	.....
119	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
120	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	155	.....	.....	155	.....	.....
121	Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Rochester	55	55	.....	55	3,604	170	283	1,270	1,881	.....
123	Schenectady.....	3	3	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	592	.....	.....	817	275	.....
125	Troy	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Utica.....	2	.....	1	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
127	Waterville.....	2	2	.....	2	80	3	.....	77	.....	.....
Total		230	192	19	211	14,298	663	1,104	4,197	3,922	4,412
e. Gloves and Mittens.											
128	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Broadalbin	1	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	106	26	80	.....	.....	.....
132	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Fort Plain.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Gloversville	60	60	.....	60	3,176	297	545	1,220	600	514
136	Ilion	1	1	.....	1	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
137	Johnstown	34	34	.....	34	883	169	291	423	.....	.....
138	Mayfield.....	4	4	.....	4	155	.....	105	50	.....	.....
139	Mechanicstown.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Monticello.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	New York City.....	9	9	.....	9	122	88	84	.....	.....	.....
142	Northville	5	5	.....	5	111	85	76	.....	.....	.....
143	Norwich.....	4	4	.....	4	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	129	.....	.....	129	.....	.....
145	Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
146	Richfield Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
147	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Spencer.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	18	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		139	139	.....	139	4,922	708	1,278	1,822	604	514
f. Fancy Leather Goods.											
150	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
152	Highland Falls	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	New York City.....	105	71	17	88	2,186	479	530	1,177	.....	.....
154	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Sparrowbush	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		111	77	17	94	2,232	524	530	1,237	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

RUBBER GOODS—Continued.

50	40	4						4	86						106
714	423	92	78	19	7				1,137		9	1	9	1	107
65	55	8	1						120		2	1	1	1	108
6	4						10				1	1			109
522	303	76	38	12				41	786		19	9	18	9	110
150	100	5	1						250		1	1	1	1	111
10	42								52		1	1	1	1	112
200	125	10	6	15					325						113
1,421	479	75	14	8					1,900		2	1	1	1	114
45	22								67						115
3,315	1,357	217	100	61			45	1,243	3,359	25	134	56	108	55	116
124	68	5	1						192		2	2	1	1	117
18	115	8	1	8					183						118
6	20								26		4	1	4	1	119
115	40	4	2						155						120
6	3								9						121
2,146	1,458	244	132	43	7		67	62	3,475		64	36	54	35	122
5									5						123
383	209	29	15	4					592		2	2	2	2	124
2									2		1	1	1	1	125
25	25	4	4	2					50		4	1	4	1	126
62	18	2							80		6	2	5	2	127
9,390	4,908	773	393	167	14		122	1,350	12,801	25	252	116	210	112	
3	12								15		1	1	1	1	128
8	7								15		3	2	3	2	129
10	9								19						130
48	58	3						23	83						131
3									3						132
5	6								11		1	1	1	1	133
2	2								4						134
1,708	1,468	79	30	18					3,176		33	22	27	18	135
3	36								39		2	1	2	1	136
525	358	18	4					1	682		33	17	25	18	137
70	85	1						50	105		7	3	2	1	138
6	7								12						139
	10							10							140
55	67	1	1	3			49	73			15	5	10	5	141
70	41								111		2	1			142
14	7								21		3	3	3	3	143
31	98	3	1	19					129						144
10	25							35							145
8	15							23			2	1	1	1	146
1	1								2		2	1	2	1	147
8	5							18							148
11	7	1						6	12						149
2,598	2,324	106	36	40			49	234	4,639		104	58	77	47	
4	3								7		1	1	1	1	150
30	20	15	8	1					50		1	1	1	1	151
6	1								7						152
1,464	722	166	73	53		1	89	1,085	1,012		182	72	163	71	153
16	7	1	1						28		4	1	3	1	154
1	7							8							155
1,521	760	182	82	54		1	89	1,093	1,099		188	75	168	74	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IV. LEATHER AND

4. Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.											
156	Adams	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
157	Albany	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
159	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
163	New York City	59	43	7	50	1,841	24	820	250	411	589
164	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	Troy	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		71	55	7	62	2,216	282	869	335	641	589
5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Etc.											
a. Pearl Buttons.											
166	Amsterdam	8	1	1	2	297	.....	47	.....	250	.....
167	Marlboro	1	1	.....	1	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
168	Mineola	1	1	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	New York City	40	23	6	29	1,229	188	156	935	.....	.....
170	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	265	.....	.....	.....	265	.....
Total		46	27	7	34	1,837	141	246	935	515	.....
b. Articles of Horn, Bone, Tortoise Shell, Etc.											
171	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
172	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
173	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	162	19	.....	14	.....	.....
174	Lindenhurst	2	2	.....	2	104	5	.....	99	.....	.....
175	New York City	89	23	8	31	512	160	185	167	.....	.....
176	Spring Valley	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Total		47	31	8	39	1,126	184	258	409	275	.....

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

1. Chemicals & Drugs.											
a. Proprietary Medicines.											
1	Adams	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
3	Buffalo	14	14	.....	14	449	100	.....	53	296	.....
4	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Fredonia	1	1	.....	1	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
6	Kingston	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	New York	78	62	7	69	1,591	393	310	575	283	.....
9	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
10	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
11	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Saratoga	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
13	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
14	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		107	91	7	98	2,377	554	476	768	579	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

RUBBER GOODS—Concluded.

63	22	2							85		1	1	1	1	156
3									3						157
46	3								49		2	1	2	1	158
4	1	1							5						159
2	4							6			3	1	2	1	160
1	5							6							161
140	60			2					200						162
992	849	99	60	58			28	356	1,462		61	29	57	29	163
8	12							12	3		2	1	2	1	164
6		1	1				2		4						165
1,260	956	103	61	60			25	380	1,811		69	33	64	33	
198	99	23	13	8					297		5	2	1	1	166
30	13	4	3					43			3	1	1	1	167
3		1	1						3		3	1	3	1	168
760	469	52	16	44			9	321	899		53	26	36	19	169
125	140	10	6	22					265		2	1	2	1	170
1,116	721	90	39	74			9	364	1,464		66	31	43	23	
68	207	22	16	37					275		6	1	6	1	171
35	8								43		1	1			172
59	103	15	6	4				19	143		1	1	1	1	173
64	40	16	13	8					104		3	2	3	2	174
384	128	31	17	2		1	17	90	405		32	14	28	14	175
10	20								80						176
610	506	84	52	46		1	17	109	1,000		43	19	33	18	

AND EXPLOSIVES.

3									3						1
25	50							75			3	1			2
106	342	7		1				65	371	13	4	3	3	2	3
	3								3		1	1	1	1	4
9	19								28						5
7	11							18							6
6	4							4	6		2	1	2	1	7
662	929	18	10	6			635	558	398		67	35	61	34	8
30									80		1	1	1	1	9
22	22								44						10
6	4						10				3	1	3	1	11
3	62							65			2	1	2	1	12
5	24							34							13
13	4								17		1	1	1	1	14
89	1,480	25	10	7			645	819	900	13	34	45	74	42	

TABLE I—

No	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

1. Chemicals & Drugs - Continued.											
b. Alkalies (Soda, Potash, Ammonia).											
15	Albany	3	3	.....	3	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
16	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	New York	23	18	5	18	402	181	.....	271	.....	.....
18	Niagara Falls	2	2	.....	2	170	.....	20	150	.....	.....
19	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		31	23	5	28	620	156	43	421	.....	.....
c. Photographic Materials.											
21	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	106	7	.....	99	.....	.....
Total		4	4	.....	4	118	19	.....	99	.....	.....
d. Other Chemicals and Drugs.											
23	Albany	2	2	.....	2	66	5	.....	61	.....	.....
24	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	210	10	.....	200	.....	.....
25	Colonie	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Massena	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	New York	50	36	7	43	1,187	233	160	454	290	.....
28	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
29	Norwich	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
30	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Philiptown	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
32	Syracuse	3	3	.....	3	40	5	85	.....	.....	.....
Total		65	51	7	58	1,679	284	230	675	490	.....
3. Paints and Colors.											
a. Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Etc.											
33	Adams	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Athens Junction	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	159	8	69	82	.....	.....
36	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Fishkill on Hudson	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	New York	64	44	10	54	1,698	244	251	1,003	200	.....
39	North Tonawanda	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Philipstown	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
41	Rome	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Troy	2	2	.....	2	32	8	24	.....	.....	.....
45	Utica	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Waterville	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		86	64	11	75	1,984	335	364	1,085	200	.....
b. Dyes and Colors.											
48	Albany	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
49	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	252	.....	.....	252	.....	.....
50	East Greenbush	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
51	New York	14	12	1	13	493	41	124	128	200	.....
52	Painted Post	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
Total		20	18	1	19	881	42	169	470	200	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING —				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	16
303	99	1	1	1	.....	.....	34	164	201	.....	27	7	28	7	17
170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	3	2	1	1	18
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
507	113	1	1	1	.....	.....	44	177	399	.....	32	10	26	9	
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
42	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
46	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	61	.....	2	2	2	2	23
207	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	200	1	1	1	1	24
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	1	26
922	215	2	.....	3	.....	.....	154	466	517	.....	47	22	4	22	27
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	4	1	4	1	28
50	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	3	1	3	1	29
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	6	1	.....	.....	30
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37	.....	3	2	3	2	32
1,436	243	9	2	3	.....	.....	157	474	848	200	68	31	57	31	
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	33
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
137	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	5	3	5	3	35
7	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	1	5	1	36
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1,575	123	38	8	2	.....	.....	9	252	1,337	100	86	34	86	34	38
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	41
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
32	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	45
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	1	46
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	1	3	1	47
1,832	152	45	11	2	1	.....	9	267	1,608	100	105	43	105	43	
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	125	2	1	2	1	49
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
488	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	62	47	884	.....	12	5	11	5	51
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
876	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	62	68	626	125	14	6	13	6	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spections.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

2. Paints and Colors - Continued.											
c. Inks and Adhesives.											
54	Adams	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Albany	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	41	20	21	.....	.....	.....
57	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
58	New York	47	37	5	42	609	205	220	184	.....	.....
59	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Troy	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	56	46	5	51	708	262	262	184	.....	.....
d. Blacking, Stove Polish, Etc.											
61	Buffalo	5	3	1	4	39	16	23	.....	.....	.....
62	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
63	New York	18	12	3	15	246	63	89	94	.....	.....
64	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	27	19	4	23	348	113	141	94	.....	.....
e. Lead Pencils, Crayons, Etc.											
66	New York	10	6	2	8	1,559	31	.....	.....	478	1,050
67	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	7	2	9	1,561	33	.....	.....	478	1,050
3. Vegetable Oils, Perfumery, Etc.											
a. Wood Alcohol, Acetate of Lime, Charcoal.											
68	Acidalia	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	34	14	20	.....	.....	.....
71	Cadosia	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
72	Cooks Falls	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Elk Brook	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
74	Fernwood	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Harvard	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Horton	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Livingston Manor	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Long Eddy	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Methol	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	North Tonawanda	2	.....	1	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Peakville	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Red House	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Roscoe	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Shinhopple	2	2	.....	2	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Trout Brook	2	2	.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	24	22	1	23	272	206	68	.....	.....	.....
b. Linseed Oil.											
86	Amsterdam	2	.....	1	1	95	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
87	Buffalo	2	.....	1	1	185	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
88	Green Island	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	New York	1	1	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
	Total	6	2	2	4	479	9	.....	280	200	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES		No.
SEX		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

4									4						54
15									15						55
41									41		3	2	3	2	56
8	13								21		1	1	1	1	57
416	193	4	2	2			169	201	239		43	25	43	25	58
9		1	1				4		5		4	2	4	2	59
9									9		1	1	1	1	60
502	206	5	3	2			173	201	831		52	31	52	31	
12	27							39			2	2	2	2	61
29		2	2						29						62
116	170	1	1				34	176	36		14	8	13	8	63
8	17								25		4	2	4	2	64
7	2								9		1	1	1	1	65
172	176	3	3				34	215	99		21	13	20	13	
723	836	129	98	107	24		11		1,518		17	4	10	4	66
2								2							67
725	836	129	98	107	24		11	2	1,548		17	4	10	4	
7									7		1	1	1	1	68
2							2								69
34		2						6	28						70
22									22		2	1	2	1	71
9									9						72
24									24		1	1	1	1	73
7									7		1	1	1	1	74
13									13						75
22									22		1	1	1	1	76
13									13						77
8									8		2	1	1	1	78
11									11		1	1	1	1	79
16									16		2	1	2	1	80
11									11		1	1	1	1	81
16									16		4	1	4	1	82
11															83
26									11		3	2	3	2	84
20									26		1	1	1	1	85
273		2					2	6	44	220	20	13	19	13	
95									95		1	1	1	1	86
185									185						87
9									9		1	1	1	1	88
200									200		1	1	1	1	89
489									9	480	3	3	3	3	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

3. Vegetable Oils, Etc.—Con.											
c. Perfumery.											
90	Earlville.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	New York.....	39	23	8	31	665	172	159	109	225	.....
92	Nyack.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		42	26	8	34	688	195	159	109	225	.....
d. Other Essential Oils.											
94	Cobleskill.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	New York.....	3	3	.....	3	29	4	25	.....	.....	.....
96	Waterville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5	5	.....	5	34	9	25	.....	.....	.....
4. Soap, Candles, Wax, Etc.											
a. Soap.											
97	Albany.....	2	2	.....	2	95	4	.....	91	.....	.....
98	Buffalo.....	7	5	1	6	1,185	15	116	.....	230	824
99	Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Geneva.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Kingston.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Newburgh.....	2	2	.....	2	40	5	35	.....	.....	.....
104	New York.....	44	29	7	36	1,144	174	107	311	552	.....
105	Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Rome.....	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Saratoga.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Syracuse.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Watertown.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		65	48	8	56	2,518	252	258	402	782	824
b. Candles, Stearine, Tallow, Etc.											
110	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
111	Baldwinsville.....	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
112	Buffalo.....	2	2	.....	2	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Colonia.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	New York.....	18	16	1	17	839	62	85	192	.....	.....
115	Promised Land.....	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
116	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Rotterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Syracuse.....	3	3	.....	3	194	15	20	159	.....	.....
Total		29	27	1	28	769	110	158	501	.....	.....
c. Wax Goods.											
119	New York.....	5	5	.....	5	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Mineral Oils and By-Products.											
120	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Amsterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Buffalo.....	6	6	.....	6	118	24	94	.....	.....	.....
124	Gloversville.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Hancock.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Horseheads.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	New York.....	16	16	.....	16	1,199	96	.....	.....	300	808
128	North Olean.....	4	2	1	3	168	8	.....	160	.....	.....
129	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		33	31	1	32	1,539	182	94	160	300	808

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 18.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-tories.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	90
248	417	7	1	11	.....	.....	314	328	23	47	18	37	17	91
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	1	2	1	92
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	1	1	1	93
260	428	7	1	11	.....	.....	314	340	34	51	21	41	20	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	1	8	1	94
28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	32	8	1	8	1	
86	9	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	1	1	1	1	97
671	514	232	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	849	386	8	8	8	8	98
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	1	8	1	101
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
82	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2	2	2	2	103
882	262	70	87	5	2	.....	57	172	915	34	17	30	17	104
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	1	1	106
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
1,724	794	312	117	5	2	.....	57	1,023	1,488	44	25	40	25	
24	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	1	1	1	110
14	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	1	2	1	111
17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
835	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	38	290	15	12	15	12	114
150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	1	1	1	1	115
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	116
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	117
134	60	16	6	13	8	.....	.....	.....	194	9	8	8	8	118
684	85	18	7	15	3	.....	16	38	720	30	20	29	20	
17	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	8	5	8	5	119
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	1	1	120
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	121
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	1	1	1	122
112	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	70	2	2	1	1	123
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	1	124
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
1,190	9	120	68	.....	.....	.....	6	837	356	24	11	24	11	127
164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	3	1	3	1	128
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	129
1,524	15	120	68	.....	.....	.....	6	987	456	33	18	32	17	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS

6. Fertilizers and Miscellaneous Products.											
130	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
131	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	New York.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Promised Land.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Rochester.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Rome	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		7	7	.....	7	149	89	.....	110	.....	.....
7. Matches and Explosives.											
a. Matches.											
136	New York.....	3	1	1	2	31	8	23	.....	.....	.....
137	Oswego.....	1	1	.....	1	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
Total		4	2	1	3	306	8	23	.....	275	.....
8. Plastics (Celluloid, Etc.).											
138	New York.....	3	3	.....	3	102	12	.....	90	.....	.....

VI. PAPER

1. Rags and Paper Stock.											
1	Albany	3	3	.....	3	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
3	Buffalo	19	19	.....	19	332	107	224	51	.....	.....
4	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	New York City.....	56	56	.....	56	779	315	198	266	.....	.....
6	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
7	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
8	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	57	32	25	.....	.....	.....
9	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....
10	Utica.....	6	6	.....	6	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		93	93	.....	93	1,424	542	513	369	.....	.....
2. Pulp and Paper.											
a. Pulp.											
11	Ausable Chasm.....	2	2	.....	2	45	5	40	.....	.....	.....
12	Beaver Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Chasm Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Chateaugay.....	2	2	.....	2	30	9	21	.....	.....	.....
15	Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Fort Ann.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
17	Hadley	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Lyon Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
19	Napanoch.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Port Leyden.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Willsboro.....	1	1	.....	1	96	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
Total		13	13	.....	13	299	82	121	96	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	14-17 years.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND EXPLOSIVES—Concluded.

110	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	1	2	1	133
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	2	8	2	135
148	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	5	8	5	8	
14	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	8	2	8	2	136
155	120	66	46	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	4	1	4	1	137
169	187	68	46	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	.....	7	8	7	8	
85	66	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	98	4	.....	5	2	5	2	138

AND PULP.

12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2
106	276	1	1	8	.....	.....	45	81	256	.....	24	9	20	9	3
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
343	436	1	1	1	.....	.....	56	240	483	.....	79	87	72	87	5
6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	6
10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1	7
26	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	6	2	4	2	8
24	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
19	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
555	869	2	2	9	.....	.....	183	854	937	.....	116	51	99	50	
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	6	2	6	2	11
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	.....	.....	12
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	1	1	13
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	7	2	7	2	14
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	15
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	1	1	1	16
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	1	2	1	17
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	7	1	2	1	18
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	1	1	19
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	8	1	8	1	21
299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	290	81	12	24	11	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

VI. PAPER AND

9. Pulp and Paper—Continued.											
b. Pulp and Paper (Principal Product Not Reported).											
22	Beaver Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
23	Binghamton.....	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
24	Fort Edward.....	1	1	.....	1	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	785
25	Fowlerville.....	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
26	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	105	.....	.....	105	.....	.....
27	Lyonsdale.....	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
28	Lyon Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	148	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
29	Malone.....	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
30	Mechanicville.....	1	1	.....	1	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	575
31	New York City.....	2	2	.....	2	18	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Niagara Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
33	Palmer.....	1	1	.....	1	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	508
34	Piercesfield.....	1	1	.....	1	425	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
35	Shortsville.....	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	South Glens Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	467	.....	.....	.....	467	.....
37	Thompson.....	1	1	.....	1	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
Total.....		18	18	.....	18	3,452	31	119	542	892	1,868
c. Paper, Cardboard, Strawboard, Etc.											
38	Ausable Chasm.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Baldwinville.....	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Beaver Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Castleton.....	2	2	.....	2	122	.....	28	94	.....	.....
42	Chatham.....	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
43	Clarks Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
44	Colonie.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Cranesville.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Factory Village.....	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
47	Fallsburg.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
48	Fayetteville.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Fort Miller.....	1	1	.....	1	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
50	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	79	.....	.....	79	.....	.....
51	Greig.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Hadley.....	1	1	.....	1	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
53	Herkimer.....	1	1	.....	1	92	.....	.....	92	.....	.....
54	Little Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Mellenville.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Moodna.....	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
57	Napanoch.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	New Hampton.....	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
59	New Windsor.....	2	2	.....	2	144	.....	22	122	.....	.....
60	New York City.....	37	24	6	30	937	147	118	672	.....	.....
61	North Hoosick.....	1	1	.....	1	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
62	Payneville.....	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
63	Penn Yan.....	2	2	.....	2	58	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
64	Phoenix.....	3	3	.....	3	86	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
65	Port Leyden.....	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Rock City Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
67	Salisbury Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	94	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
68	Sandy Hill.....	2	2	.....	2	388	.....	.....	158	230	.....
69	Saugerties.....	2	2	.....	2	128	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
70	Schuylerville.....	1	1	.....	1	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
71	Seneca Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Stillwater.....	2	2	.....	2	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Stockport.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
74	Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	161	.....	36	125	.....	.....
76	Waterford.....	1	1	.....	1	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
77	West Milton.....	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		86	73	6	79	3,063	365	729	1,789	23	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

PULP—Concluded.

44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	4	1	4	1	22
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	1	1	1	23
778	7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	3	1	.....	.....	25
102	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	1	1	1	1	26
20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7	1	.....	.....	27
148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	18	1	2	1	28
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	8	1	3	1	29
515	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	2	1	2	1	30
6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	4	1	3	1	31
95	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	6	1	6	1	32
494	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	18	1	18	1	33
400	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	28	1	23	1	34
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	10	2	2	2	35
460	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	1	1	1	1	36
124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	5	1	5	1	37
8,323	129	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	968	2,475	92	16	71	14	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	1	4	1	38
11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	1	1	1	39
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	1	.....	.....	40
109	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	6	2	6	2	41
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	3	1	3	1	43
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	1	2	1	45
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	2	1	2	1	46
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	1	1	1	47
10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	1	5	1	48
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	3	1	3	1	49
70	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	1	.....	.....	51
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	4	1	4	1	52
72	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3	2	3	2	54
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3	1	.....	.....	56
12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
102	42	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	3	2	2	1	59
534	403	72	30	27	.....	.....	40	129	768	.....	50	15	45	15	60
45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	1	1	1	1	61
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1	62
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	20	1	1	1	1	63
66	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	4	1	1	1	64
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	5	1	.....	.....	65
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	1	1	1	1	66
72	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
380	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388	3	2	2	2	68
100	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	4	1	4	1	69
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	2	1	2	1	70
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	1	1	71
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	2	1	2	1	72
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	74
136	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	3	1	3	1	75
61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	1	2	1	77
2,427	636	77	33	27	.....	.....	40	129	1,583	1,306	129	48	102	42	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

VII. PRINTING AND

1. Type and Printers' Materials.											
1	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Herkimer	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	New York City	17	9	4	13	850	57	93	200	.....	.....
4	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	20	12	4	16	860	67	93	200	.....	.....
2. Paper Goods.											
a. Pasteboard and Velvet Boxes.											
5	Albany	5	5	.....	5	87	45	42	.....	.....	.....
6	Amsterdam	3	1	1	2	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....
7	Auburn	3	3	.....	3	53	6	47	.....	.....	.....
8	Batavia	2	2	.....	2	159	9	.....	150	.....	.....
9	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Buffalo	16	14	1	15	462	50	189	273	.....	.....
11	Cohoes	3	3	.....	3	123	.....	69	54	.....	.....
12	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Fulton	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
14	Glens Falls	1	1	.....	1	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
15	Gloversville	4	4	.....	4	42	22	26	.....	.....	.....
16	Hoosick Falls	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Hudson	1	1	.....	1	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
18	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
19	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kingstown	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Lestershire	1	1	.....	1	67	.....	.....	67	.....	.....
22	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	McGraw	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
24	Middletown	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	New Hartford	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	New York City	180	103	37	140	5,222	657	1,269	2,522	203	771
28	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
29	Northville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Nyack	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
31	Olean	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
33	Rochester	8	6	1	1	466	40	34	192	200	.....
34	Rockton	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Rome	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	St Johnsville	1	1	.....	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Syracuse	5	5	.....	5	101	7	94	.....	.....	.....
39	Troy	5	5	.....	5	238	.....	106	132	.....	.....
40	Utica	3	3	.....	3	77	11	.....	66	.....	.....
41	Waterford	2	2	.....	2	42	4	38	.....	.....	.....
	Total	264	181	40	221	7,670	980	2,135	3,381	403	771
b. Paper Bags and Sacks.											
42	Albany	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
43	Ballston	1	1	.....	1	180	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
44	Cannajoharie	1	1	.....	1	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
45	New York City	9	5	2	7	439	6	139	69	225	.....
46	Sandy Hill	1	1	.....	1	315	.....	.....	.....	315	.....
	Total	13	9	2	11	1,100	6	165	389	540	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCHES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						
3	5	271	79	10	3			84	223	43	2	17	7	15	7	1
2																2
281	79	10	3					84	223	53		17	7	15	7	3
																4
25	62	1						25	62							5
65	17	2							82		2	2	1	1		6
12	41			1					53		7	3	7	3		7
26	133	8	1	11				9	150		4	2	1	1		8
3	7								10		3	1	2	1		9
90	372	23	10	42				137	325		13	6	13	6		10
112	11	16	10						123		1	1				11
1									1							12
14	16								30							13
36	12	10	6						48							14
31	11	3	2						42		2	2	1	1		15
3	4								7							16
14	22	4	1	3					36							17
12	20	1	1						82		1	1	1	1		18
5								5								19
3	2								5							20
17	50			1					67		1	1	1	1		21
8	7								15							22
15	55			1					70							23
5	9								14		1	1	1	1		24
2	6								8							25
1	5								6							26
2,081	3,141	207	74	240		1	40	2,421	2,761		228	84	191	85		27
5	50	2	1	6					55		3	1	3	1		28
3									3							29
3	18								21							30
6									6		1	1				31
3	25			4				28								32
147	319	18	10	13				14	452		11	6	8	4		33
15	3	2	1	1					18		4	1	2	1		34
7	5								12		2	1	2	1		35
6	1							7			2	1				36
4	8	1							12							37
23	78			9				5	96		2	2	2	2		38
106	182	37	22	5				25	213		3	3	3	3		39
40	87	5	4					2	75							40
30	12			2					42		7	2	7	2		41
2,979	4,691	340	142	839		1	40	2,684	4,916		298	126	246	115		
6	20							26								42
90	90	35	1	2					180							43
40	100								140		2	1	2	1		44
256	183	20	5	5				245	194		13	6	13	1		45
137	178	5							315							46
529	671	60	6	7				271	829		15	7	15			

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

VII. PRINTING AND

2. Paper Goods—Con.											
c. Envelopes, Perforated Paper, Etc.											
47	Albany	2	2	.....	2	222	.....	.....	223	.....	.....
48	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	159	.....	49	110	.....	.....
49	New York City	13	7	3	10	726	9	83	409	225	.....
50	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
51	Schuylerville	1	1	.....	1	174	.....	.....	174	.....	.....
52	Tribes Hill	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Troy	1	1	.....	1	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Total		21	15	3	18	1,379	13	226	915	225	.....
3. Printing and Stationery.											
a. Printing and Publishing.											
54	Adams	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Afton	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	261	.....	.....
56	Albany	40	40	.....	40	1,387	223	144	.....	201	558
57	Alfred	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Amenia	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Amsterdam	6	4	1	5	42	17	25	.....	.....	.....
60	Andover	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Arcade	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Athens	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Attica	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Auburn	5	5	.....	5	105	13	92	.....	.....	.....
65	Babylon	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Bainbridge	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Baldwinsville	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Ballston	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Bayshore	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Binghamton	15	15	.....	15	154	62	92	.....	.....	.....
71	Boonville	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Brewster	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Brushton	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Buffalo	112	106	3	109	2,917	618	412	703	1,184	.....
76	Camden	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Canajoharie	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Canandaigua	4	4	.....	4	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Cape Vincent	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Carthage	3	3	.....	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Catakill	3	3	.....	3	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Cazenovia	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Chateaugay	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Chatham	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Cherry Valley	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Clifton Springs	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Coblekill	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Cohoes	6	6	.....	6	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Cooperstown	3	3	.....	3	51	17	34	.....	.....	.....
90	Corinth	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Corning	4	4	.....	4	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Cornwall on Hudson	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Cortland	3	3	.....	3	28	17	21	.....	.....	.....
94	Coxsackie	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Delhi	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Depew	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Deposit	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Dundee	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Dunkirk	3	3	.....	3	44	14	30	.....	.....	.....
100	Earlville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

157	65	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	.....	1	1	1	1	47
28	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	48
231	495	9	5	11	.....	.....	50	626	40	.....	20	9	19	9	49
41	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	5	1	.....	.....	50
144	30	28	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	5	1	5	1	51
1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
41	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	8	1	3	1	53
643	736	50	21	12	.....	.....	50	795	489	45	35	14	29	13	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
4	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1	3	1	55
1,035	352	20	9	.....	1	.....	619	710	58	.....	23	15	14	10	56
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	57
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
40	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	28	.....	3	1	3	1	59
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	1	1	63
49	56	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	48	52	.....	2	1	1	1	64
7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	2	2	2	65
4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	3	1	66
11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	3	1	3	1	67
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
141	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	92	36	26	.....	15	6	11	6	70
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	74
2,185	732	154	48	10	.....	.....	307	2,216	394	.....	61	43	55	38	75
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
13	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	1	2	1	77
20	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	.....	4	3	3	3	78
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	6	3	2	2	80
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	81
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	2	83
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	85
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	1	2	1	87
55	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	18	.....	3	1	2	1	88
38	13	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	3	2	3	2	89
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	90
24	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	26	.....	3	3	6	3	91
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
24	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	17	.....	5	2	5	2	93
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	94
13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	97
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
21	23	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	4	2	4	2	99
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	100

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spection-s.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery—Con.											
a. Printing and Publishing—Con.											
101	East Greenbush	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Edmeston	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Ellenville.....	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	Elmira	13	18	.....	13	210	58	92	60	.....	.....
105	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Fishkill on Hudson.....	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Floral Park.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
108	Fonda	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Fort Plain.....	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Fredonia	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	Freeport	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Fulton.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Fultonville	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	Geneva	5	5	.....	5	79	87	42	.....	.....	.....
115	Glen Cove	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Gloversville	8	8	.....	8	40	17	23	.....	.....	.....
117	Goshen	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Greene	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Greenport	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	Hancock	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Haverstraw	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Hempstead	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Herkimer	2	2	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Highland Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Homer.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Hoosick Falls	3	3	.....	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Horseheads.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Hudson.....	2	2	.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Huntington	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Jamestown	11	11	.....	11	55	80	25	.....	.....	.....
131	Johnstown	3	3	.....	3	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Keeseville.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	Kennedy	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Kingston	5	5	.....	5	32	42	40	.....	.....	.....
135	Lancaster	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Lestershire	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Liberty	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Little Falls.....	3	3	.....	3	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Little Valley.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Livingston Manor.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Lockport	5	5	.....	5	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Lowville.....	4	4	.....	4	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Madalin	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	Malone	5	5	.....	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Marathon.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	Marlboro	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Massena.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Mexico	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Middleburg	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Middletown	6	6	.....	6	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Milford	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Millbrook	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Millerton	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Mineola	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	Mohawk	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
158	Montgomery.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Monticello.....	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Montour Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Morris.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No factories.	No.	Factories	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

8	4							7							101
4									4						102
10									10						103
183	27						103	47	60		7	2	6	2	104
6	1							7							105
14		1						8							106
15	5	2							20		2	1	2	1	107
2									2						108
10									10						109
4								4							110
4									4						111
6	2								8		1	1	1	1	112
1									1						113
40	89	3	2						79		8	3	8	3	114
3									3						115
28	2	1						10	30		2	2	2	2	116
12	1								13						117
4									4						118
4									4						119
4									4						120
8		1	1						8		2	2	2	2	121
9									9		1	1	1	1	122
13									13						123
3									3						124
4	2								6						125
12		2	1						12						126
6								8	3		3	2	2	1	127
30		1							30						128
8	5						6		7		8	1	3	1	129
50	5	3	3				2	34	19						130
22	1	2						19	4		2	1	1	1	131
5		2							5		2	1	2	1	132
1									1						133
76	6	1						19	63		2	2	2	2	134
6	1							1							135
10		2						3	7		2	1	2	1	136
19	2	1	1					21			2	1	2	1	137
1	1								2		1	1	1	1	138
3									3						139
23	6	2		1				23	6		7	4	4	2	140
15	2								17		6	4	4	4	141
6									6						142
16	1	3							17		5	5	5	5	143
5									5		1	1			144
5									5						145
6	1								7		9	2	2	1	146
8									8						147
2	2								4						148
4	1								5		1	1	1	1	149
7									7		3	1	3	1	150
51	4	30							55						151
2	2								4		3	1	2	1	152
3	1								4						153
4	3								7						154
2									2						155
7	16								23						156
3									3						157
10									10						158
6									6		1	1	1	1	159
3								3							160
8								8							161

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery—C n.											
a. Printing and Publishing—Con.											
162	New Berlin.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	82	29	53	.....	.....	.....
164	New York City.....	1,264	892	185	1,077	85,648	5,028	5,578	11,674	7,430	5,938
165	Niagara Falls.....	6	6	.....	6	61	28	83	.....	.....	.....
166	Northport.....	2	2	.....	2	147	5	.....	142	.....	.....
167	Norwich.....	3	3	.....	3	22	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	Norwood.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Nyack.....	2	2	.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Ogdensburg.....	6	6	.....	6	54	34	20	.....	.....	.....
171	Olean.....	3	3	.....	3	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
172	Oneonta.....	4	4	.....	4	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
173	Ontario.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	Oswego.....	7	7	.....	7	101	10	91	.....	.....	.....
175	Oswego Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	Owego.....	4	4	.....	4	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	Oxford.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	Oyster Bay.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	Parish.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	Patchogue.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	Penn Yan.....	6	6	.....	6	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	Perry.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	Phelps.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
184	Phoenix.....	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
185	Port Jefferson.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Port Jervis.....	2	2	.....	2	36	16	20	.....	.....	.....
187	Port Leyden.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	Poughkeepsie.....	9	9	.....	9	152	53	99	.....	.....	.....
189	Pulaski.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
190	Randolph.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	Red Hook.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	Rensselaer.....	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	Rhinebeck.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
194	Richfield Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	Riverhead.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	Rochester.....	85	33	1	84	505	157	190	158	.....	.....
197	Rockville Center.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
198	Rome.....	4	4	.....	4	41	16	25	.....	.....	.....
199	Roscoe.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	Roslyn.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Rouses Point.....	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
202	Sag Harbor.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	St Johnsville.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	St. Regis Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	Salamanca.....	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	Saranac Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	Saratoga.....	9	9	.....	9	114	70	44	.....	.....	.....
208	Saugerties.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	Sayville.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	Schenectady.....	7	7	.....	7	69	39	30	.....	.....	.....
211	Schenevus.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
212	Schoharie.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
213	Sea Cliff.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
214	Seneca Falls.....	5	5	.....	5	120	18	87	85	.....	.....
215	Sherburne.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	Shortsville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
217	Sidney.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	Sinclairville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
219	Sodus.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	Southampton.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	Southold.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	South Otsego.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

PAPER GOODS—Continued.

8										8					162
72	10							76		6					163
27,218	8,425	978	814	258	6	8	6,187	25,249	4,205	2	1,836	627	1,243	614	164
57	4	9	1				53	8			11	8	8	8	165
94	53	2							147						166
16	6	1							22		5	8	5	8	167
3	2	1							5		8	1	8	1	168
20									20						169
36	18								54		1	1	1	1	170
15	1	3	2					9	7		4	2	3	2	171
17	1	1							18		8	2	2	2	172
2									2		1	1	1	1	173
76	25	2	1				26	38	37		11	7	6	4	174
3	1								4		1	1			175
25		2							25		8	3	3	3	176
6		2	2						6		3	2	3	2	177
5	2								7		1	1	1	1	178
2									2		1	1			179
6	2								7		2	1	2	1	180
22		1			1				22		3	3	3	3	181
7									7						182
3	2								5		1	1			183
7									7						184
6									5		2	2	2	2	185
28	8	8							36		1	1			186
2									2		1	1			187
143	9	3					44	5	103		1	1			188
6	6								12		1	1			189
5	1								6						190
3									3						191
10									10		1	1			192
6									6						193
9									9						194
5									5						195
414	91	24	8	1	1		17	392	96		81	17	21	15	196
10	2							12			1	1	1	1	197
41								8	33		3	3	3	3	198
3	1								4						199
3									3		1	1	1	1	200
90	60	3							150		2	1	2	1	201
2	2								4						202
5									5		1	1			203
1									1						204
8	6								14		1	1			205
5		1							5						206
99	15	1						42	72		7	4	6	3	207
7		1							7		1	1	1	1	208
3	1								4		1	1	1	1	209
54	15	3	1					69			4	2	4	2	210
2	2								4						211
8									8		2	2	1	1	212
8									8		3	2	1	1	213
65	55	8	7						120		5	3	4	2	214
4		1	1						4						215
2	1								3		1	1	1	1	216
5								3	2						217
2	1								3		1	1	1	1	218
3	2								5		1	1	1	1	219
6	2	1					8				1	1	1	1	220
3		1						8			4	1	4	1	221
4									4						222

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VII. PRINTING AND

3. Printing and Stationery—Con.											
a. Printing and Publishing—Con.											
223	Spencer	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	Spring Valley	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	Stamford	8	8	.....	8	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	Syracuse	43	43	.....	43	586	275	191	120	.....	.....
227	Troy	27	27	.....	27	272	122	100	50	.....	.....
228	Tupper Lake	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	Turin	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	Unadilla	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
231	Utica	26	20	8	23	327	92	111	124	.....	.....
232	Valatie	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	Walden	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	Walton	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
235	Warwick	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	Waterford	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	Watertown	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
238	Waterville	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
239	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
240	Watervliet	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
241	Watkins	8	8	.....	8	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	Waverly	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
243	West Winfield	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
244	Whitney Point	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	Williamson	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
246	Wolcott	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	Worcester	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,952	1,537	195	1,762	45,062	8,488	7,761	13,507	8,815	6,491
b. Blank Books and Stationery.											
248	Albany	8	8	.....	8	237	13	.....	.....	224	.....
249	New York City	70	40	15	55	2,161	325	407	579	850	.....
Total		73	43	15	58	2,398	338	407	579	1,074	.....
c. Paper Patterns, Fashion Plates, Sample Cards, Etc.											
250	Camden	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	New York City	56	31	12	43	2,415	214	274	541	1,386	.....
252	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
253	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		59	34	12	46	2,424	223	274	541	1,386	.....
4. Wall Paper.											
254	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	175	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
255	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	49	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
256	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
257	New York City	11	5	3	8	956	15	30	611	300	.....
258	Queensbury	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
259	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	135	.....	.....	135	.....	.....
260	Sandy Hill	1	1	.....	1	221	.....	.....	.....	221	.....
261	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	60	5	.....	55	.....	.....
262	Walloomsac	1	1	.....	1	57	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
Total		20	14	3	17	1,783	20	109	1,183	521	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	* 51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	223
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	1	1	1	225
480	106	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	340	8	.....	22	17	17	15	226
259	13	14	6	.....	.....	.....	118	141	13	.....	10	8	6	6	227
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	229
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
309	18	11	7	.....	1	.....	129	182	16	.....	9	8	4	4	231
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	1	2	1	234
9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1	238
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	1	239
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	2	.....	.....	241
10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	3	2	3	2	242
3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	243
4	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	1	1	244
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	245
6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	2	8	2	246
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	247
84,651	10,411	1,349	430	274	10	8	7,978	29,932	7,150	2	1,772	902	1,577	837		
94	143	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	224	.....	2	1	2	1	248
1,143	1,018	76	34	32	.....	.....	45	1,041	1,075	.....	90	34	90	34	249
1,237	1,161	77	34	32	.....	.....	55	1,044	1,299	.....	92	35	92	35	
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	250
1,175	1,240	72	9	14	.....	.....	236	2,067	112	.....	65	25	58	25	251
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
1,181	1,243	73	9	14	.....	.....	241	2,070	113	.....	66	26	59	26	
175	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	1	1	1	1	254
42	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	3	1	3	1	255
23	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	8	1	2	1	256
880	76	112	61	1	1	.....	.....	33	923	.....	7	5	7	5	257
75	25	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	6	1	8	1	258
23	112	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	1	1	1	1	259
200	21	47	31	2	.....	1	.....	.....	221	.....	2	1	2	1	260
45	15	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261
55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	1	1	1	262
1,518	265	248	144	8	1	1	.....	38	1,745	.....	24	12	20	12	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VIII.

1. Of Silk.											
1	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	187	.....	.....	187	.....	.....
2	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
3	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Delhi	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
5	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	625	.....	.....	.....	625	.....
6	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	81	.....	.....	81	.....	.....
7	Fultonville	1	1	.....	1	81	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
8	Gloversville	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Haverstraw	1	1	.....	1	59	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
10	Hornellsville	2	2	.....	2	158	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
11	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	95	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
12	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
13	New York City	68	88	14	52	4,451	223	171	1,708	1,849	500
14	Norwich	1	1	.....	1	201	.....	.....	.....	201	.....
15	Nyack	1	1	.....	1	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
16	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
17	Phoenix	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
18	Port Jervis	2	2	.....	2	117	.....	.....	117	.....	.....
19	Sidney	1	1	.....	1	170	.....	.....	170	.....	.....
20	Spring Valley	2	2	.....	2	181	.....	.....	181	.....	.....
21	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
22	Yonkers	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
Total		91	64	14	78	6,860	250	886	8,049	2,675	500
2. Of Wool.											
a. Carpets and Rugs.*											
23	Albany	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Amsterdam	4	.....	2	3	1,670	.....	.....	83	.....	1,587
25	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	409	.....	.....	.....	409	.....
26	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	13	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Firthcliff	1	1	.....	1	373	.....	.....	.....	373	.....
28	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
30	New York City	23	16	8	19	2,866	88	88	204	200	2,286
31	Rifton Glen	1	1	.....	1	28	.....	.....	.....	258	.....
32	Rockton	1	1	.....	1	425	.....	.....	.....	425	.....
33	Utica	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		36	25	5	30	6,061	109	127	287	1,665	3,873
b. Felt Goods.											
34	Albany	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
35	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	81	2	82	.....	.....	.....
36	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
37	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	82	.....	82	.....	.....	.....
38	Hempstead	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Lesterahire	1	1	.....	1	78	.....	.....	78	.....	.....
40	New Windsor	1	1	.....	1	96	.....	.....	96	.....	.....
41	New York City	18	9	2	11	1,629	83	46	.....	.....	1,500
Total		21	17	2	19	1,984	91	149	214	.....	1,500
c. Woolens and Worsteds.											
42	Albany	2	2	.....	2	41	13	28	.....	.....	.....
43	Amsterdam	2	.....	1	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
44	Auburn	2	2	.....	2	310	12	.....	.....	298	.....
45	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Cohoes	3	3	.....	3	91	13	78	.....	.....	.....
48	East Randolph	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Falconer	3	3	.....	3	282	.....	40	842	.....	.....

*Yonkers has large carpet

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

TEXTILES.

81	156	4	4	12					187		3	1	3	1	1
8	80								38		3	1	8	1	2
8	2	1		1					10						3
8	20								23		1	1			4
148	482	73	48	56					6'5						5
84	50	5	4	6					84						6
11	20								81		4	1	4	1	7
9	8								17		3	2	2	1	8
14	45	1	1	2				59			2	1	2	1	9
58	100	4		5	2				158		8	2	6	2	10
43	52	25	12	7					95						11
60	60	4	1	8					120		1	1	1	1	12
1,704	2,747	65	82	109			8	2,346	2,020		50	20	46	19	13
80	121	3	3	5					201		3	1	8	1	14
26	22								48		4	1	4	1	15
10	50	7	5	3					60		1	1	1	1	16
14	26	7	4	3					40		5	1	5	1	17
27	90			5				57	60						18
40	130			5					170		2	1	2	1	19
106	75	8	1	3					181						20
25	85	18	14	32					110		1	1	1	1	21
20	15	1						85							22
2,474	4,386	226	129	262	2		85	2,497	4,278		91	36	83	33	
	2							2							23
985	685	130	91	61					1,670		7	2	2	1	24
109	300	26	20	19					409		1	1	1	1	25
5	8							18			2	1	2	1	26
260	113	25	14	16					373		2	1	1	1	27
	3								3						28
81	8	5	3						39						29
1,020	1,846	246	134	108	2		81	233	2,602		33	14	28	14	30
190	68	30	21	6					258		1	1	1	1	31
375	50								425						32
8									8						33
2,978	3,053	462	283	210	2		31	248	5,782		46	20	35	19	
42	28	2							70						34
82	2								84		8	1	3	1	35
35	4								39		5	1	8	1	36
20	12								32		1	1	1	1	37
5	1							6							38
60	18								78		5	1	2	1	39
90	6	8							96						40
591	1,038	57	20	2			28	42	1,559		15	8	14	7	41
875	1,109	67	20	2			28	48	1,908		29	12	23	11	
33	8								41						42
60	20								80		2	1			43
186	124	7	5	7					310		2	1	2	1	44
1									1						45
5	14								19						46
91		6	1						18	78	2	1	2	1	47
1	1								2						48
121	261	39	21	43				382							49

factories not inspected.

TABLE 1—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—			
							Under 20.	20-49.	55-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VIII. TEXTILES—

2. Of Wool—Con.											
c. Woolens and Worsteds—Continued.											
50	Jamestown	4	4	.....	4	1,735	10	.....	.....	200	1,525
51	Little Falls	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
52	Marlboro	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
53	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Milton	1	1	.....	1	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
55	Montgomery	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
56	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	296	.....	.....	92	204	.....
57	New Windsor	1	1	.....	1	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
58	New York City	20	12	4	16	628	88	90	450	.....	.....
59	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
61	Oswego Falls	1	1	.....	1	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	930
62	Otto	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Pulaski	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Rifton Glen	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....
65	Rockwell Mills	1	1	.....	1	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
66	Seneca Falls	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
67	Stottville	1	1	.....	1	428	.....	.....	.....	423	.....
68	Troy	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Utica	4	.....	2	2	578	.....	.....	52	.....	528
70	Victory Mills	1	1	.....	1	473	.....	.....	.....	473	.....
71	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	420	.....	.....	.....	420	.....
72	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	841	.....	.....	.....	841	.....
73	West Eaton	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		65	51	7	58	7,289	197	436	1,311	2,364	2,981
3. Of Cotton.											
74	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Cohoes	6	6	.....	6	2,617	39	51	.....	.....	2,527
76	Elmira Heights	1	1	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
77	Hudson	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
78	Jamestown	3	3	.....	3	72	9	.....	63	.....	.....
79	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
80	New Hartford	1	1	.....	1	118	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
81	New York City	17	9	4	13	919	61	42	216	.....	609
82	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	95	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
83	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
84	Stockport	1	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
85	Utica	3	2	3	5	2,127	7	22	.....	.....	2,098
86	Valatie	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Total		43	29	7	36	6,538	125	226	687	275	5,225
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods (Cotton or Wool).											
87	Akin	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
88	Albany	3	3	.....	3	88	17	21	50	.....	.....
89	Amsterdam	23	6	9	15	2,558	11	81	794	1,161	561
90	Arcade	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
91	Athens	1	1	.....	1	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
92	Broadalbin	1	1	.....	1	108	.....	.....	108	.....	.....
93	Camden	1	1	.....	1	187	.....	.....	187	.....	.....
94	Catskill	2	2	.....	2	375	.....	.....	165	210	.....
95	Cohoes	21	21	.....	21	3,479	.....	110	1,370	1,349	659
96	Elmira Heights	2	2	.....	2	620	.....	.....	145	475	.....
97	Fonda	2	.....	1	1	73	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
98	Fort Ann	1	1	.....	1	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
99	Fort Plain	2	2	.....	2	218	14	.....	199	.....	.....
100	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	146	.....	.....	146	.....	.....
101	Green Island	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCKS.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

Continued.

718	1,022	183	134	317	.....	.....	.....	1,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1	51
20	7	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	3	1	8	1	52
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	53
25	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
40	50	10	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
186	110	50	36	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	1	1	1	1	56
70	50	6	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	2	1	2	1	57
256	372	15	8	21	.....	.....	46	519	63	.....	23	11	18	10	58
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	59
42	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	3	1	.....	.....	60
480	450	102	45	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	63
58	27	9	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
26	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
14	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	3	1	3	1	66
285	143	37	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	12	1	1	1	67
4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1	1	1	68
812	266	49	29	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	4	1	4	1	69
231	242	14	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	473	.....	6	1	6	1	70
235	185	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	71
225	116	24	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	73
3,758	3,531	569	316	526	1	.....	46	3,056	4,109	78	70	29	48	25	
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
1,316	1,301	247	152	91	1	.....	.....	.....	2,617	.....	11	3	7	3	75
12	30	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	1	1	1	77
28	44	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....	8	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
90	185	31	25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
54	64	10	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	1	1	1	1	80
131	78	5	.....	41	.....	.....	18	836	65	.....	18	9	18	9	81
50	45	29	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	2	1	2	1	82
35	90	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
24	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	4	1	4	1	84
1,220	907	144	101	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,127	.....	2	1	2	1	85
50	20	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
3,051	3,487	500	315	248	1	.....	18	844	5,676	.....	39	17	35	17	
40	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	3	1	3	1	87
6	82	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	67	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....	88
837	1,721	83	7	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,558	.....	27	12	20	10	89
25	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
50	100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
70	33	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
80	157	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
157	218	16	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
1,122	2,357	60	9	48	9	.....	.....	650	2,829	.....	12	8	7	5	95
143	477	34	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	.....	3	2	3	2	96
50	23	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	5	1	3	1	97
12	27	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	2	1	2	1	98
118	95	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	1	1	1	1	99
70	76	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	3	1	3	1	100
21	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VIII. TEXTILES										
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods, Etc.—Con.										
	Greenwich.....	2	2		2	248			248	
102	Hagaman.....	3	3		3	551			351	200
103	Herkimer.....	2	2		2	212			212	
104	Hoosick Falls.....	1	1		1	185			185	
105	Hudson.....	3	3		3	798			55	743
106	Johnstown.....	2	2		2	22	22			
107	Kinderhook.....	2	2		2	84	9		75	
108	Kingston.....	1	1		1	57			57	
109	Little Falls.....	6	6		6	1,789	6		194	643
110	Mechanicville.....	3	3		3	277			277	
111	Mellenville.....	1	1		1	72			72	
112	Mohawk.....	2	2		2	382			162	220
113	New York City.....	54	34	9	48	1,724	159	361	879	325
114	Nyack.....	1	1		1	35		35		
115	Oneonta.....	1	1		1	102			102	
116	Owego.....	4	4		4	911	6	80		875
117	Perry.....	1	1		1	900				900
118	Philmont.....	3	3		3	745			75	670
119	Phoenix Mills.....	1	1		1	365				365
120	Poughkeepsie.....	2	2		2	198			198	
121	Richfield Springs.....	1	1		1	70			70	
122	Rockton.....	2	2		2	128		80	98	
123	Rome.....	4	4		4	616			309	307
124	St. Johnsville.....	3	3		3	290			290	
125	Schenectady.....	1	1		1	163			163	
126	Sherburne.....	1	1		1	48		48		
127	Stillwater.....	1	1		1	64			64	
128	Stockport.....	1	1		1	83			83	
129	Syracuse.....	3	3		3	130	15		115	
130	Troy.....	6	6		6	872		67	60	745
131	Utica.....	14	10	2	12	2,585	23	45	498	629
132	Valatie.....	1	1		1	79			79	
133	Warwick.....	1	1		1	30		80		
134	Waterford.....	9	9		9	1,485		20	715	750
135	Whitesboro.....	2	2		2	370			120	250
136	Total.....	208	165	21	186	24,946	282	867	9,433	9,917
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool, Cotton.										
a. Dyeing, Finishing, Etc.										
137	Amsterdam.....	1	1		1	10	10			
138	Garnerville.....	1	1		1	834				834
139	Newburgh.....	1	1		1	85			85	
140	New York City.....	59	39	9	49	1,140	295	390	227	228
141	Norwich.....	1	1		1	16	16			
142	Nyack.....	1	1		1	80		80		
143	Rochester.....	2	2		2	12	12			
144	Schuylerville.....	1	1		1	83			83	
145	Stuyvesant Falls.....	1	1		1	142			142	
146	Utica.....	1	1		1	21		21		
147	Wappingers Falls.....	1	1		1	859				859
	Total.....	70	50	9	59	3,262	333	441	537	228
b. Upholstery Goods.										
148	Buffalo.....	8	8		8	123	8	54	61	
149	Little Falls.....	1	1		1	2	2			
150	New York City.....	66	35	15	50	969	268	313	388	
151	Patchogue.....	1	1		1	310				310
152	Rensselaer.....	1	1		1	190			190	
153	Rochester.....	1	1		1	2	2			

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

Continued.

130	118	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	7	2	4	3	102
226	325	35	24	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	551	.....	10	8	9	8	103
62	150	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	1	1	.....	.....	104
43	142	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	2	1	2	1	105
328	470	31	26	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	798	.....	2	1	1	2	106
9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	6	1	2	1	107
29	55	9	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
12	45	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	1	1	1	109
708	1,086	55	32	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,789	.....	11	5	3	3	110
141	136	14	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	6	2	4	2	111
35	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
125	257	9	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	.....	2	1	.....	.....	113
894	1,330	11	7	97	1	.....	95	997	632	.....	72	28	54	26	114
30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
2	100	2	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	2	1	1	1	116
254	657	49	21	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	911	.....	15	4	13	3	117
300	600	30	20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
365	330	40	21	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
161	204	20	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	3	1	3	1	120
53	145	6	8	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
20	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	3	1	3	1	122
47	81	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	1	1	1	1	123
60	556	9	5	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	616	.....	9	3	9	3	124
70	220	15	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	4	3	3	2	125
56	107	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	1	1	1	1	126
14	34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	3	1	3	1	127
32	32	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	2	1	2	1	128
36	47	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	1	1	1	1	129
20	110	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	3	2	3	2	130
360	512	7	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	872	.....	6	3	2	2	131
796	1,789	83	64	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,585	.....	34	10	32	9	132
83	46	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
489	996	31	22	37	.....	.....	.....	100	1,385	.....	5	4	5	4	135
75	295	9	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	1	1	1	1	136
8,275	16,671	790	359	687	10	.....	95	1,844	23,007	.....	270	112	204	97	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
679	155	35	61	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	1	1	1	1	138
70	15	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	1	1	1	1	139
941	199	19	7	.....	.....	.....	40	416	684	.....	35	19	31	19	140
16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	1	1	1	1	142
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
21	62	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
73	69	8	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	1	1	1	1	145
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	5	1	5	1	146
772	117	70	30	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147
2,645	617	194	110	36	.....	.....	40	416	2,806	.....	44	24	40	24	
52	71	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	69	.....	5	4	5	4	148
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
439	530	26	11	10	.....	.....	150	667	152	.....	30	31	51	29	150
110	200	23	12	25	.....	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	151
105	85	16	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	1	3	1	153

TABLE I—

No	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPICED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VIII. TEXTILES—

5. Other Textiles of Silk, Etc.—Con.											
b. Upholstery Goods—Con.											
154	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Troy	5	5	.....	5	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Webster	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		85	54	15	69	1,616	330	367	639	810	.....
c. Braids, Embroideries and Dress Trimmings.											
157	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	Lindenhurst	2	2	.....	2	89	6	33	.....	.....	.....
159	New York City	128	88	19	107	3,740	645	726	814	1,055	500
Total		131	91	19	110	3,792	664	759	814	1,055	500
6. Of Flax, Hemp, Jute and Other Fibers.											
160	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	392	.....	.....	.....	892	.....
161	Falconer	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
162	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	New York City	20	6	6	14	2,841	53	.....	288	1,200	1,300
164	Niagara Falls	2	2	.....	2	51	9	42	.....	.....	.....
165	Troy	1	1	.....	1	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
166	Utica	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		28	16	6	22	3,367	86	101	288	1,592	1,300
7. Of Cloth, Orinoline, Window Shades, Etc.											
167	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Minetta	1	1	.....	1	260	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
170	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
171	New York City	20	18	1	19	171	127	41	.....	.....	.....
172	Oswego	2	2	.....	2	43	12	81	.....	.....	.....
173	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	Troy	2	2	.....	2	74	.....	24	50	.....	.....
Total		29	27	1	28	579	150	119	50	260	.....

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dressmaking.											
a. Men's and Boys' Clothing.											
1	Albany	38	38	.....	38	232	172	60	.....	.....	.....
2	Amsterdam	8	8	.....	8	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Arcade	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Attica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Hallston	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Binghamton	10	10	.....	10	589	22	.....	567	.....	.....
7	Bonville	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Buffalo	156	144	6	150	1,220	597	492	131	.....	.....
10	Camden	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING —				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14	11lit-erate.	51 hours or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

Concluded.

7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	1	1	154
81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	82	.....	6	4	5	3	155
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	156
754	892	71	28	86	.....	.....	150	1,036	460	.....	77	43	67	40	
8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
10	29	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	2	1	2	1	158
1,028	2,712	104	49	138	.....	1	132	1,760	1,848	.....	162	63	132	61	159
1,011	2,751	104	49	145	.....	1	132	1,773	1,887	.....	164	66	134	62	
820	72	24	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	892	.....	4	1	4	1	160
13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
7	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162
1,036	1,803	121	63	108	.....	.....	24	142	2,675	.....	23	6	10	4	163
18	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	2	2	2	2	164
35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166
1,431	1,936	145	80	110	1	.....	24	142	3,201	.....	29	9	16	7	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	167
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	1	168
200	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
139	32	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	102	42	.....	9	5	8	5	171
82	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	8	2	5	2	172
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	173
74	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	2	1	2	1	174
476	103	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	102	450	.....	24	11	18	10	

LAUNDRY, ETC.

149	83	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	197	.....	25	12	20	12	1
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	2	5
128	461	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	184	405	.....	15	8	11	6	6
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	1	7
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2	2	2	8
582	638	80	7	41	.....	.....	25	557	631	7	108	66	86	57	9
1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dressmaking—Con.											
a. Men's and Boys' Clothing—Con.											
11	Carthage	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Chateaugay	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Cobleskill	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cohoes	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Cooperstown	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Corning	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Cortland	4	4	.....	4	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Croghan	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Depew	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Deposit	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Dundee	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Ellenville	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Elmira	18	18	.....	18	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Herkimer	3	3	.....	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Homer	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Hoosick Falls	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Ithaca	12	12	.....	12	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Jamestown	11	11	.....	11	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Johnstown	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Keseeville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Kingstown	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Lockwood	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Lowville	5	5	.....	5	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Malone	8	8	.....	8	215	36	179	.....	.....	.....
38	Massena	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Moorea	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Newburgh	3	3	.....	3	916	8	.....	.....	280	628
42	New York City	1,873	1,560	128	1,688	29,865	11,199	8,857	5,497	2,410	1,902
43	Niagara Falls	4	4	.....	4	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Ogdensburg	4	4	.....	4	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Oneonta	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Oswego	4	4	.....	4	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Penn Yan	3	3	.....	3	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	67	.....	.....	67	.....	.....
49	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	445	.....	.....	.....	445	.....
50	Randolph	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Rochester	315	313	1	314	5,002	2,234	1,113	539	1,116	.....
52	Rome	5	5	.....	5	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Rouses Point	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Saratoga	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Schenectady	4	4	.....	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Syracuse	100	94	3	97	1,230	735	301	194	.....	.....
57	Tonawanda	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Troy	25	19	3	22	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Unadilla	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Utica	82	56	13	69	1,250	289	66	190	705	.....
61	Walden	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Wappingers Falls	1	1	.....	1	275	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
63	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Waverly	3	3	.....	3	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Wellsville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		2,753	2,384	154	2,542	41,908	15,894	11,068	7,185	5,231	2,530

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.		Fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	2	2	2	11
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	12
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	13
8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	1	1	15
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	8	8	8	8	17
15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	11	.....	8	2	8	2	18
8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	1	19
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	2	1	22
6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
34	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	29	.....	17	12	14	11	24
10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	26
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	2	2	2	27
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	28
42	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	5	2	2	1	29
49	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	31
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	32
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	35
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	20	5	6	5	36
72	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	12	6	12	6	37
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	8	2	2	1	38
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	40
178	738	8	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
20,726	9,139	361	162	194	9	26	481	7,574	21,593	217	8,795	1,315	2,853	1,239	42
12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	43
6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	4	2	4	2	44
5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	1	2	1	45
9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	7	4	7	4	46
10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	1	2	1	47
2	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	1	1	1	1	48
70	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
2,303	2,699	112	53	244	6	2	.....	2,087	2,915	.....	255	147	206	181	51
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	5	5	5	52
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	53
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	2	8	2	54
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
549	681	15	5	20	.....	.....	1	244	985	.....	61	33	51	30	56
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
92	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	18	12	9	8	58
8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
594	656	81	14	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	48	40	40	38	60
3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
25	250	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	64
7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2	1	2	1	65
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
25,801	16,107	568	249	617	16	28	520	11,066	30,143	229	4,441	1,705	8,372	1,583	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dressmaking - Con.											
b. Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Wrappers, Etc.											
67	Albany	5	5	.....	5	171	8	85	83	.....	.....
68	Auburn	3	3	.....	3	128	.....	50	78	.....	.....
69	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Buffalo	24	24	.....	24	843	145	196	.....	.....	.....
71	Cobleskill	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Portland	1	1	.....	1	68	.....	.....	63	.....	.....
73	Elmira	3	3	.....	3	40	18	22	.....	.....	.....
74	Ithaca	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Malone	1	1	.....	1	39	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
78	Middletown	2	2	.....	2	48	15	33	.....	.....	.....
79	New York City	1,362	931	208	1,139	29,947	6,218	9,886	10,672	2,571	600
80	Ogdensburg	4	4	.....	4	144	23	.....	121	.....	.....
81	Pulaski	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Rochester	26	26	.....	26	164	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Saratoga	1	1	.....	1	87	.....	.....	83	.....	.....
84	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Syracuse	6	6	.....	6	199	36	.....	163	.....	.....
86	Troy	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Utica	4	4	.....	4	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,453	1,022	208	1,230	31,447	6,710	10,303	11,263	2,571	600
2. White Goods, Shirt Waists, Etc.											
a. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Collars and Cuffs.											
88	Albany	13	13	.....	13	1,996	85	.....	568	876	517
89	Auburn	2	.....	1	1	43	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
90	Berlin	2	2	.....	2	123	.....	42	81	.....	.....
91	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	41	14	27	.....	.....	.....
92	Buffalo	5	5	.....	5	181	24	71	86	.....	.....
93	Chatham	1	1	.....	1	90	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
94	Clarkstown	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
95	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
96	Corinth	1	1	.....	1	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
97	Corning	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
99	Dunkirk	2	2	.....	2	61	8	.....	58	.....	.....
100	Elmira	2	2	.....	2	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Fort Edward	1	1	.....	1	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
102	Glens Falls	7	7	.....	7	1,824	15	81	.....	950	775
103	Grafton Center	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
104	Greenwich	1	1	.....	1	180	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
105	Homer	2	2	.....	2	84	19	.....	65	.....	.....
106	Housick Falls	1	1	.....	1	225	.....	.....	.....	225	.....
107	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Keseeville	1	1	.....	1	68	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
109	Lockport	2	2	.....	2	126	.....	.....	126	.....	.....
110	Mechanicville	2	2	.....	2	168	.....	.....	168	.....	.....
111	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	82	.....	.....	82	.....	.....
112	Millerton	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Moers	1	1	.....	1	94	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
114	Nassau	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Newburgh	3	3	.....	3	274	5	23	.....	246	.....
116	New York City	814	182	62	241	7,902	1,161	2,527	2,732	1,492	.....
117	Oneonta	1	1	1	89	39
118	Port Jervis	1	1	1	81	81
119	Poughkeepsie	2	2	2	109	39	70

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Continued.

[illegible]

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

20	151	85	86	67		
11	117	128	1	1	68		
.....	12	12	69		
29	304	3	1	1	.....	.....	289	54	.....	10	8	8	7	70	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	1	2	1	71	
8	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	72	
5	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	73	
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	75	
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	76	
4	25	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	1	1	1	1	77	
3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	
15,538	14,409	166	59	281	18	24	713	19,041	9,797	896	2,440	859	2,005	814	79
13	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	124	.....	2	1	2	1	80
2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	1	1	81
18	146	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	104	.....	15	9	16	9	82
8	75	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	1	1	1	1	83
3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2	1	2	1	84
24	173	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	172	.....	9	6	9	6	85
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	2	2	2	87
15,725	15,722	172	61	284	18	24	713	19,627	10,711	896	2,495	895	2,055	848	
157	1,839	9	3	39	.....	.....	.....	385	1,611	.....	7	5	7	5	88
8	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	2	1	.....	.....	89
11	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	1	1	1	1	90
6	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	3	2	.....	.....	91
24	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	86	.....	4	3	3	2	92
10	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
60	40	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
110	490	9	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	1	1	1	1	95
2	40	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	1	1	1	1	96
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	97
4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	.....	.....	98
8	53	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	100
7	65	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
894	1,430	38	17	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824	.....	4	3	4	3	102
5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	1	1	.....	.....	103
15	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
83	51	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	1	1	.....	.....	105
10	215	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
3	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
16	110	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	4	2	.....	.....	109
8	160	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	1	1	1	1	110
12	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	111
3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
6	88	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
11	283	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	8	1	3	1	115
3,212	4,690	85	37	147	2	6	411	5,205	2,270	16	571	184	476	174	116
4	35	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	1	1	1	1	117
1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
14	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

2. White Goods, Etc.—Continued.											
a. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Collars, Etc.—Con.											
120	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	132	24	43	65	.....	.....
123	Troy	31	29	1	30	11,738	47	111	740	1,759	9,079
124	Utica	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Waterford	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	161	.....	.....	161	.....	.....
127	Worcester	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		419	283	64	347	26,706	1,440	3,146	5,601	5,548	10,971
b. Women's and Children's White Goods.											
128	Albany	2	2	.....	2	372	.....	36	.....	336	.....
129	Baldwinsville	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
130	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	196	.....	.....	196	.....	.....
132	New York City	299	166	64	230	9,447	859	2,637	3,661	1,751	540
133	Poughkeepsie	2	2	.....	2	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
134	Rochester	5	5	.....	5	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Rockville Center	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	323	.....	.....	.....	323	.....
137	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Troy	3	3	.....	3	53	3	50	.....	.....	.....
Total		318	185	64	249	10,629	924	2,749	4,006	2,410	540
3. Men's Hats and Caps.											
139	Albany	3	3	.....	3	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Fiskill on Hudson	1	1	.....	1	195	.....	.....	195	.....	.....
142	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Matteawan	3	3	.....	3	941	.....	.....	67	874	.....
144	Middletown	2	2	.....	2	220	.....	23	196	.....	.....
145	Newburgh	3	3	.....	3	494	9	.....	.....	495	.....
146	New York City	163	109	27	136	4,998	796	779	1,468	705	1,250
147	Richfield Springs	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
148	Rochester	4	4	.....	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Utica	3	3	.....	3	36	9	27	.....	.....	.....
150	Yonkers	1	1	.....	1	433	.....	.....	.....	433	.....
Total		187	133	27	160	7,420	867	831	1,975	2,497	1,250
4. Millinery, Art Embroideries, Lace Goods, Etc.											
a. Ladies' Hats, Artificial Flowers, Etc.											
151	Albany	29	29	.....	29	166	145	21	.....	.....	.....
152	Amsterdam	4	4	.....	4	46	24	22	.....	.....	.....
153	Ballston	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Binghamton	4	4	.....	4	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Buffalo	56	50	3	53	375	196	45	124	.....	.....
156	Cohoes	7	7	.....	7	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	Corning	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	Elmira	6	6	.....	6	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Fultonville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 64 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	2	1	2	1	120
1	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	121
13	119	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	89	43	-----	2	2	2	2	122
1,928	9,808	67	27	152	1	-----	150	120	11,466	-----	14	9	13	8	123
-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	124
4	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125
33	124	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	161	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	126
2	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	1	1	1	1	127
6,134	20,572	220	85	469	3	6	566	6,162	20,982	16	730	225	521	205	
66	306	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	372	-----	1	1	-----	-----	128
6	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	-----	5	1	5	1	129
4	14	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	130
6	190	1	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	196	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	131
1,236	8,211	45	8	390	1	1	557	7,507	1,372	11	439	160	376	152	132
20	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	133
18	14	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	-----	10	5	10	5	134
1	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	135
23	800	1	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	823	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	136
-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	137
15	38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	138
1,395	9,234	54	13	398	1	1	571	7,717	2,330	11	455	167	39	158	
12	5	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	1	1	1	1	139
9	13	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	-----	1	1	-----	-----	140
130	65	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	195	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	141
2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	142
462	479	9	4	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	941	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	143
145	75	9	5	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	220	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	144
382	112	3	1	-----	-----	-----	485	9	-----	1	1	1	1	1	145
4,321	1,677	92	20	25	2	1	47	2,514	2,437	-----	273	97	214	90	146
25	25	3	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	-----	2	1	2	1	147
8	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	8	-----	1	1	1	1	148
18	18	2	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	36	-----	4	1	4	1	149
248	85	5	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	-----	433	-----	1	1	1	1	150
4,862	2,558	128	33	37	2	1	47	3,003	4,870	-----	284	104	224	96	
9	157	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	111	55	-----	37	21	35	20	151
-----	46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	-----	4	2	4	2	152
-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	153
-----	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	7	5	-----	4	2	4	2	154
6	369	1	1	7	-----	-----	-----	301	74	-----	23	10	23	10	155
-----	31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	156
-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	157
-----	32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	19	-----	3	3	3	3	158
-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	159
-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	160

TABLE I—

No	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

4. Millinery, Etc. —Con.											
a. Ladies' Hats, Etc. —Continued.											
161	Hoosick Falls.....	4	4	.....	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Jamestown.....	12	12	.....	12	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Johnstown.....	5	5	.....	5	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	Kingston.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	New York City.....	361	266	46	312	7,181	1,682	2,812	3,187	.....	.....
166	Ogdensburg.....	7	7	.....	7	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	Rochester.....	10	8	1	9	97	49	48	.....	.....	.....
168	Rome.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Saratoga.....	3	3	.....	3	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Schenectady.....	11	11	.....	11	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
172	Troy.....	19	19	.....	19	97	73	24	.....	.....	.....
173	Utica.....	3	3	.....	3	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	Waterford.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	Watertown.....	7	7	.....	7	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		559	456	50	506	8,297	2,504	2,472	3,321	.....	.....
b. Art Embroideries and Lace Goods.											
176	Buffalo.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	Jamestown.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	New York City.....	170	108	31	139	4,860	779	825	1,428	1,308	520
179	Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	Rockville Center.....	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
181	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		177	115	31	146	4,912	795	891	1,428	1,308	520
5. Miscellaneous.											
a. Neckwear (Men's).											
182	Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	New York City.....	93	54	18	72	2,773	292	757	1,220	.....	504
184	Rochester.....	2	2	.....	2	45	5	40	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		96	57	18	75	2,820	299	797	1,220	.....	504
b. Corsets, Leggings, Etc.											
185	Albany.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Buffalo.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	McGraw.....	1	1	.....	1	127	.....	.....	127	.....	.....
188	New York City.....	27	15	6	21	846	91	27	453	275	.....
189	Rochester.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		33	21	6	27	994	112	27	580	275	.....
c. Suspenders and Hose Supporters.											
190	Buffalo.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
191	New York City.....	78	24	22	56	1,255	292	327	636	.....	.....
192	Niagara Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	Syracuse.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		82	38	22	60	1,283	320	327	616	.....	.....
d. Umbrellas and Para- sols.											
194	Buffalo.....	3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	New York City.....	53	33	10	43	1,295	249	328	258	460	.....
Total.....		56	36	10	46	1,298	252	328	258	460	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161
1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	8	1	1	.....	.....	162
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	8	5	7	4	163
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164
1,415	5,784	91	43	226	4	4	1,188	4,937	1,156	.....	512	221	461	215	165
5	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	1	2	1	166
12	85	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	16	6	11	6	167
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	168
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	7	3	5	3	169
.....	52	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24	3	1	2	1	170
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
10	87	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	88	59	.....	85	17	27	15	172
1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	1	1	1	173
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	2	.....	12	6	12	6	175
1,459	6,814	92	44	243	4	4	1,198	5,887	1,709	3	669	801	598	290	
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
1,407	8,453	54	21	175	3	1	847	4,221	292	.....	245	94	208	93	178
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	179
1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	180
30	15	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
1,440	8,502	61	22	175	3	1	849	4,251	342	.....	250	96	213	95	
.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
568	2,215	22	7	73	.....	1	895	2,144	234	.....	129	51	120	50	183
7	38	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	4	2	3	1	184
567	2,253	22	7	74	.....	1	895	2,144	281	.....	133	53	123	51	
.....	
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
24	91	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	187
138	688	8	4	22	.....	.....	282	431	183	.....	37	16	36	16	188
1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	2	1	2	1	189
194	800	10	4	22	.....	.....	282	566	146	.....	40	18	39	18	
.....	
2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	190
726	519	92	31	24	.....	.....	88	891	276	.....	83	33	80	33	191
2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	192
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	2	1	193
731	552	95	33	24	.....	.....	68	917	278	.....	90	36	87	36	
.....	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	194
457	838	39	19	8	.....	.....	152	725	412	.....	75	30	74	30	195
459	819	39	19	8	.....	.....	152	726	420	.....	75	32	75	30	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

5. Miscellaneous— Con.											
e. Quilts, Comfortables, Etc.											
186	New York City.....	13	9	2	11	267	70	52	145	.....	.....
197	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	14	10	2	12	278	81	52	145	.....	.....
f. Bags and Bagging.											
198	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
199	New York City.....	8	6	1	7	262	13	71	178	.....	.....
	Total	9	7	1	8	288	13	97	178	.....	.....
g. Sails, Flags, Tents and Sporting Goods.											
200	Albany	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
202	Buffalo	8	8	.....	8	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
206	New York City.....	60	48	6	54	702	269	308	125	.....	.....
207	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	56	.....	.....	56	.....	.....
209	Rome	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	Saratoga.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
212	South Otsello.....	1	1	.....	6	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
213	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
214	Troy.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	Utica	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	85	73	6	79	911	392	338	181	.....	.....
h. Department Store Work Rooms.											
216	Albany ..	4	4	.....	4	112	15	97	.....	.....	.....
217	Amsterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	Buffalo	5	3	1	4	127	16	48	63	.....	.....
	Total	10	8	1	9	241	33	145	63	.....	.....
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing.											
a. Laundries.											
219	Adams	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	Albany.....	26	22	2	24	336	111	45	180	.....	.....
221	Alfred.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Amsterdam	4	2	1	3	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
223	Andover	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	Arcade	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	Attica	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	Auburn	7	6	1	6	75	33	42	.....	.....	.....
227	Baldwinsville	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
228	Ballston	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	Bayshore.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	Berlin	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
231	Bingham on.....	8	8	.....	8	100	57	43	.....	.....	.....
232	Boonville.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	Brasher Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	Buffalo	26	26	.....	26	313	151	222	440	.....	.....
235	Camden	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.		Fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

191	76	18	3	.....	1	.....	10	84	223	.....	10	5	10	5	196
7	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....	197
198	80	13	3	1	1	.....	10	84	234	.....	12	6	10	5	
6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	198
93	169	2	.....	4	.....	.....	3	88	227	.....	12	6	12	6	199
99	189	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	59	227	.....	15	7	15	7	
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201
32	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12	28	.....	9	4	7	3	202
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	1	205
408	291	49	25	19	.....	.....	120	452	180	.....	54	27	47	26	206
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	3	1	207
46	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	209
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	210
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	3	1	3	1	212
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2	2	2	2	213
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
531	390	49	25	19	.....	.....	140	469	302	.....	75	38	65	35	
28	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	45	.....	3	2	3	2	216
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
18	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
46	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	75	.....	3	2	3	2	
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219
70	266	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	94	239	.....	24	17	17	14	220
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	1	221
21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	9	3	3	3	222
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	223
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
26	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	8	7	7	5	226
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227
4	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	1	1	1	228
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	229
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1	1	1	230
45	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	94	.....	7	5	4	2	231
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	3	2	232
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	233
191	622	2	1	.....	.....	.....	29	132	646	.....	22	12	21	11	234
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1	2	1	235

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	"FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-99.	100- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

234	cleaning.	1	1		1	3	2				
237	— Con.	2	2		2	16	16				
238		2	2		2	6	6				
239		1	1		1	8	8				
240		1	1		1	2	2				
241		1	1		1	3	3				
242		1	1		1	11	11				
243		1	1		1	3	3				
244		3	3		3	35	9	26			
245		2	2		2	7	7				
246		6	6		6	26	26				
247		1	1		1	5	5				
248		3	3		3	28	23				
249		3	3		3	48	25	31			
250		1	1		1	3	3				
251		1	1		1	1	1				
252		1	1		1	4	4				
253		1	1		1	4	4				
254		1	1		1	70			70		
255		1	1		1	4	4				
256		1	1		1	4	4				
257		6	6		6	70	48	23			
258	deom.	1	1		1	6	6				
259		1	1		1	2	2				
260		1	1		1	14	14				
261		1	1		1	4	4				
262		2	2		2	16					
263		2	2		2	15	15				
264		3	3		3	27	27				
265		3	3		3	27	27				
266		3	3		3	43	17	26			
267		1	1		1	6	6				
268		1	1		1	89			89		
269		1	1		1	3	3				
270		3	3		3	12	12				
271		1	1		1	7	7				
272		1	1		1	6	6				
273		1	1		1	4	4				
274		6	6		6	53	28	25			
275		1	1		1	5	5				
276		2	2		2	36	36				
277		1	1		1	3	3				
278		2	2		2	24	24				
279		2	2		2	10	10				
280		2	2		2	21	21				
281		2	2		2	14	14				
282		1	1		1	9	9				
283		1	1		1	4	4				
284	ps	1	1		1	6	6				
285		1	1		1	4	4				
286		1	1		1	3	3				
287		2	2		2	58	4		64		
288		1	1		1	8	8				
289		1	1		1	6	6				
290		1	1		1	4	4				
291		3	3		3	34	24				
292		201	220	22	243	5,016	1,123	1,083		719	
293		2	2		2	96	16		112		
294		1	1		1	3	3				
295		1	1		1	3	3				
296		3	3		3	18	18				
297		2	2		2	22	22				

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

1	1				1		2								234
6	10								16		6	2	3	1	237
8	8							5	1		7	2	2	2	238
4	4								8						239
2							2				2	1	1	1	240
1	1								2		2	1	1	1	241
8	8								11						242
2	1								3		2	1	1	1	243
10	25							26	9		2	2	1	1	244
6	1							4	3		6	2	3	2	245
18	7				1				25		4	1	4	1	246
1	4								5		4	1	2	1	247
7	16						5		18		7	3	7	3	248
17	29						40		6		3	2	3	2	249
3	1								3						250
1							1								251
8	1								4		1	1	1	1	252
2	2								4						253
14	56								70						254
2	2								4						255
4		1	1						4		2	1		1	256
27	43							22	48		2	2		1	257
4	2								6						258
2									2		2	1	1	1	259
2	12	1	1						14						260
1	3				1				4		4	1	4	1	261
5	5								10		3	1			262
1	14								15		4	1	4	1	263
6	21								27		4	2	4	2	264
7	20								27		1	1			265
20	23								43		1	1	1	1	266
4	1								5						267
75	24	4	2	22					99						268
1	2								3		1	1	1	1	269
6	6	1	1						12		2	1			270
3	4								7		4	1	4	1	271
4	2								6		1	1	1	1	272
2	2								4		4	1			273
15	38							8	45						274
5								5							275
19	17								36		2	2	2	2	276
7	2						2				1	1			277
6	17								24		4	2	3	2	278
8	4							5	5		1	1	1	1	279
6	18							6	15		2	2	1	1	280
6	8								14		4	2	3	2	281
5	4				1				9		5	1	5	1	282
2	2						4				1	1			283
4	2								6		1	1	1	1	284
4									4		1	1	1	1	285
2	1	1	1						3		2	1	1	1	286
27	31								58						287
8	8								8						288
5	1								6		1	1			289
2	2								4						290
16	8								24		1	1	1	1	291
1,461	3,553	20	8	56	1		297	1,459	3,086	173	362	166	333	162	292
31	78			2					99		3	3	4	2	293
2								2			2	1	1	1	294
1	2								3						295
15	4								19		3	2	3	2	296
10	12								22		1	1	1	1	297

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20	20-49	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

6. Laundry, Cleaning, Etc.—Con.											
a. Laundries—Con.											
298	Olean.....	6	4	1	5	32	32				
299	Oneonta.....	2	2		2	33	33				
300	Oswego.....	9	9		9	30	30				
301	Owego.....	3	3		3	26	26				
302	Oxford.....	1	1		1	5	5				
303	Painted Post.....	1	1		1	4	4				
304	Patchogue.....	1	1		1	13	13				
305	Penn Yan.....	2	2		2	9	9				
306	Perry.....	2	2		2	9	9				
307	Phelps.....	1	1		1	3	3				
308	Port Jervis.....	1	1		1	25		25			
309	Poughkeepsie.....	6	6		6	108	43	65			
310	Randolph.....	1	1		1	2	2				
311	Rensselaer.....	1	1		1	6	6				
312	Richfield Springs.....	2	2		2	25	5	20			
313	Rochester.....	5	3	1	4	451	5		216	230	
314	Rome.....	4	4		4	17	17				
315	St. Johnsville.....	1	1		1	2	2				
316	Saranac Inn.....	1	1		1	14	14				
317	Saranac Lake.....	1	1		1	10	10				
318	Saratoga.....	7	7		7	165	31	184			
319	Saugerties.....	1	1		1	5	5				
320	Schenectady.....	6	6		6	51	51				
321	Schoharie.....	1	1		1	2	2				
322	Seneca Falls.....	1	1		1	6	6				
323	Sherburne.....	1	1		1	3	3				
324	Sidney.....	2	2		2	11	11				
325	Sodus.....	1	1		1	4	4				
326	Syracuse.....	15	15		15	194	106	88			
327	Troy.....	27	25	1	26	1,252	54	104	247	847	
328	Tupper Lake.....	1	1		1	6	6				
329	Unadilla.....	1	1		1	3	3				
330	Union.....	1	1		1	6	6				
331	Utica.....	12	12		12	123	88	35			
332	Walden.....	1	1		1	3	3				
333	Walton.....	1	1		1	4	4				
334	Wappingers Falls.....	1	1		1	5	5				
335	Warwick.....	1	1		1	4	4				
336	Waterloo.....	2	2		2	9	9				
337	Watertown.....	1	1		1	4	4				
338	Waterville.....	1	1		1	3	3				
339	Watervliet.....	2	2		2	32	9	23			
340	Watkins.....	1	1		1	14	14				
341	Waverly.....	2	2		2	13	13				
342	Webster.....	1	1		1	3	3				
343	Whitesboro.....	1	1		1	5	5				
344	Williamson.....	1	1		1	3	3				
345	Wolcott.....	1	1		1	2	2				
Total.....		597	542	29	571	10,278	2,914	2,069	3,449	1,846	
b. Cleaning and Dyeing.											
346	Albany.....	7	7		7	26	26				
347	Auburn.....	2	2		2	5	5				
348	Binghamton.....	1	1		1	3	3				
349	Buffalo.....	16	16		16	66	66				
350	Cohoes.....	2	2		2	17	17				
351	Corning.....	1	1		1	3	3				
352	Depew.....	1	1		1	2	2				
353	Elmira.....	4	4		4	10	10				
354	Gloversville.....	1	1		1	4	4				
355	Haverstraw.....	1	1		1	26		26			

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS OF FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories	No.		Fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	27	.....	6	3	6	3	298
14	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	2	1	2	1	299
21	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	27	.....	9	6	7	5	300
11	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	7	3	6	3	301
3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	1	1	302
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303
4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	1	1	305
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	306
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	307
10	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308
78	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	8	2	8	2	312
80	371	6	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	451	.....	8	3	2	2	313
7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	6	4	6	4	314
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	8	1	8	1	316
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	317
34	131	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	12	7	10	6	318
3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	319
16	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	20	.....	6	4	5	3	320
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	321
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	322
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	3	1	323
5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	325
52	142	4	3	1	.....	.....	16	.....	178	.....	19	9	17	9	326
145	1,107	15	7	82	1	.....	627	.....	625	.....	23	19	22	19	327
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1	1	1	328
2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	3	1	329
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	330
55	68	2	1	15	1	.....	46	.....	77	.....	4	4	2	2	331
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	332
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	333
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	335
5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	1	4	1	336
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	3	1	337
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	338
22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339
4	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1	1	1	340
4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	1	2	1	341
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	343
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	344
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	345
2,973	7,305	68	85	198	3	.....	415	2,592	7,098	173	737	868	618	832	
22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	4	4	3	3	346
5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	1	1	347
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348
50	16	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	10	54	.....	9	8	9	8	349
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	351
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352
6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	3	2	2	2	353
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	354
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355

TABLE I—

No	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECIFIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

6. Laundry, Cleaning, Etc.—Con.											
b. <i>Okaning and Dyeing</i> —Con.											
856	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
857	Janestown	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
858	New York City.....	90	80	5	85	1,223	377	283	263	300	.....
859	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
860	Olean	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
861	Oawego	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
862	Penn Yan.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
864	Schenectady	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
865	Seneca Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
866	Syracuse	4	4	.....	4	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
867	Troy.....	7	7	.....	7	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
868	Utica	6	4	1	5	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
869	Waterford.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		155	143	6	149	1,491	619	309	263	300	.....

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.											
a. <i>Grain Handling and Milling.</i>											
1	Adams	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Albany	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Alfred.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Altay.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Arcade	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Attica	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Auburn	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Baldwinsville.....	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Bangor	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Bellevue.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Binghamton	3	3	.....	3	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Boonville	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Branchport	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Broadalbin	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Brookton	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Brushhton	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Ruffalo	9	9	.....	9	281	28	133	120	.....	.....
19	Cannden	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Canandaigua.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Carthage	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Cassadaga	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Castorland.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Catskill	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Cattaraugus	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Central Bridge.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Chariotte Center.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Chateaugay	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Clifton Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Cobleskill.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Colonie	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Copenhagen	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Corning	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-tories	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Concluded.

1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	356
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357
827	896	11	6	2	.....	.....	15	149	1,016	13	94	42	82	40	358
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	361
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	362
6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	364
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	1	5	1	365
10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	4	3	4	3	366
18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	.....	2	2	2	2	367
17	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	369
1,037	454	19	6	3	.....	.....	19	170	1,289	13	135	71	115	66	

AND LIQUORS.

3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	2	4	2	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	1	9
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
22	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	4	1	4	1	11
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	2	.....	.....	12
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	13
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	14
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	16
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	3	1	17
221	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	85	4	3	2	1	18
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	1	2	1	20
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1	21
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	22
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	25
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	3	1	26
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	27
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	28
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	29
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1	31
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1	2	1	35

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Etc.—Con.											
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Con.											
36	Cortland.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Croghan.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Croton Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Dear River.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Delhi.....	2	2	.....	2	34	4	30	.....	.....	.....
41	Deposit.....	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Dickinson Center.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Dresden.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Dundee.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Dunkirk.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Edmeston.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	East Randolph.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Ellenville.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Falconer.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Fayetteville.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Fonda.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Forestville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Fort Ann.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Fort Jackson.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Fort Plain.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Fredonia.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Fulton.....	5	5	.....	5	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Fultonville.....	2	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Ganeva.....	2	2	.....	2	63	2	60	.....	.....	.....
61	Gerry.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Glens Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Gloversville.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Greene.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Greenport.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Greig.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Haverstraw.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Hempstead.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Herkimer.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Homer.....	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Hornellsville.....	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Horseheads.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Jamestown.....	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Johnstown.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Keseeville.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Kennedy.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Kingston.....	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Lancaster.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Laona.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Lawrenceville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Lenterville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Liberty.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Little Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Livingston Manor.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Lowville.....	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Lyon Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	McGraw.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	McLean.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Malone.....	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Marathon.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Massena.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Mays Mill.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Mechanicville.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	Mexico.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Middleburg.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Middletown.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING--				Total No.	No. factories	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	5 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

3											3						36
3											3		3	2	2	1	37
3											5						38
2											2						39
34											34						40
11											11						41
2											2	2	3	1	1	1	42
5											5						43
3											3		2	1	1	1	44
2											2		1	1	1	1	45
2											2		1	1	1	1	46
4											4						47
4											4		1	1	1	1	48
9											9						49
2											2						50
1											1		2	1	2	1	51
3											3		2	1	1	1	52
2											2						53
10		2	1		1						10		6	1	6	1	54
1											1	1	2	1	2	1	55
2											2		1	1			56
3											3						57
36											36						58
4											4		2	1			59
62											2	60	5	2	3	2	60
2											2						61
3											3						62
7											7		3	3	3	3	63
3											3						64
2									2		2						65
1											1						66
4											4		3	1	3	1	67
6											6		2	1	2	1	68
6											6						69
10											10		6	3	4	3	70
11											11		6	2	3	2	71
6											6						72
9											9						73
4											4		1	1			74
2											2		1	1	1	1	75
8											8						76
17											17						77
2											2						78
1											1						79
2											2	3	1	1			80
2									2		2		3	1	1	1	81
4											4		1	1	1	1	82
5											5		1	1			83
3											3						84
7											7		2	1			85
1											1		2	1	1	1	86
2											2						87
3											3						88
8											8		3	2	2	2	89
2											2		4	1	4	1	90
4											1	3	6	2	3	1	91
3											3		2	1	2	1	92
9											9		1	1	1	1	93
6											6						94
4											4		4	1	4	1	95
6											6						96

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals Fruits, Etc.—Con.											
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Con.											
97	Mohawk.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Montour Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Mooers.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Mooers Forks.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Nassau.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	New Berlin.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	Newfields.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	New York City.....	81	25	3	28	767	115	141	286	215	.....
106	Niagara Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	26	7	29	.....	.....	.....
107	Nicholsville.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	North Bangor.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Norwich.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Ogdensburg.....	4	4	.....	4	33	13	20	.....	.....	.....
111	Olean.....	2	2	.....	2	45	15	30	.....	.....	.....
112	Olean (North).....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Oneonta.....	3	3	.....	3	48	13	35	.....	.....	.....
114	Ontario.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Oswego.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Otsego.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Otto.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Owego.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Oxford.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	Painted Post.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Perry.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Perrys Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Penn Yan.....	3	3	.....	3	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Phoenix.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Port Jefferson.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Port Leyden.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Pulaski.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Reading Center.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Red Hook.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	Rhinebeck.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Richfield Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Rochester.....	8	8	.....	8	89	24	55	.....	.....	.....
133	Rockville Center.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Rome.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Roscoe.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	Sangerfield.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	St. Johnsville.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Schenevus.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Schoharie.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Seneca Falls.....	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Sherburne.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Shortsville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	Sinclairville.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Sodus.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	South New Berlin.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	Stillwater.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Stockton.....	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Syracuse.....	3	3	.....	3	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Troy.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Turin.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Tyrone.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Unadilla.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Union.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Utica.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	Vail Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	Walden.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACORIES WORKING -				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

5										5					97
5										5	2	1	2	1	98
2										2	3	1	3	1	99
1										1	5	1	5	1	100
2										2	3	1	3	1	101
7										7	8	1	8	1	102
8										8					103
8										8	4	1	4	1	104
608	159	1		5			70	589	100		28	16	27	16	105
82	4							86			1	1	1	1	106
1									1		1	1			107
2								2			4	1	4	1	108
7								7			2	1	2	1	109
83								83			1	1	1	1	110
45								45							111
6								6							112
48		1						48			2	1	2	1	113
3								3			3	1	2	1	114
7								7			4	2	4	2	115
2									2						116
2								2							117
2								2			1	1	1	1	118
4								4			3	1			119
4								4			1	1	1	1	120
6								6							121
1								1			3	1	3	1	122
21								21			2	1	1	1	123
3								3							124
6							6								125
4									4		2	1	1	1	126
4								4							127
2								2			1	1			128
3								3			2	1	2	1	129
3								3							130
4								4			4	1	1	1	131
89								89			4	3	2	1	132
2								3			1	1	1	1	133
7								7			1	1	1	1	134
2								2			1	1	1	1	135
1								1			3	1	3	1	136
1								1							137
4								4							138
3								3							139
7								7			7	2	4	1	140
11								11							141
4								4			2	1	2	1	142
2								2			3	1	3	1	143
2								2							144
3								3			1	1	1	1	145
2								2			3	1	3	1	146
1								1							147
12	5							17			3	1			148
22	3							25			3	1	3	1	149
16								16							150
2								1	1		6	2	3	2	151
2								2							152
8								8							153
6								6							154
12								12			4	1	1	1	155
3								3			1	1			156
9								9			2	1	2	1	157

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Etc.—Con.											
a. Grain Handling and Milling—Con.											
158	Walton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Waterloo	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
160	Waterville	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Waverly	3	3	.....	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Webster	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	West Bangor	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	West Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	West Sandlake	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	West Winfield	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	Whitneys Point	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Williamson	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Willsboro	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Wolcott	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		287	279	4	283	2,212	1,048	473	466	225	.....
b. Canned Fruits and Vegetables.											
172	Attica	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
173	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	172	.....	.....	172	.....	.....
174	Branchport	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
175	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	74	47	27	.....	.....	.....
176	Canaajoharie	2	2	.....	2	54	15	39	.....	.....	.....
177	Cape Vincent	2	2	.....	2	98	.....	24	74	.....	.....
178	Deer Park	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	Dunkirk	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	East Northport	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	Farmingdale	3	3	.....	3	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
184	Fenton	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
185	Forestville	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
186	Fredonia	2	2	.....	2	158	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
187	Frewsburg	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
188	Geneva	2	2	.....	2	36	.....	30	6	.....	.....
189	Hicksville	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
190	Huntington	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
191	Lestershire	1	1	.....	1	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
192	Liverpool	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
193	Lowville	1	1	.....	1	136	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
194	Manlius	1	1	.....	1	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
195	Mattituck	1	1	.....	1	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
196	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
197	Mexico	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
198	New Hartford	2	2	.....	2	120	.....	38	82	.....	.....
199	New York City	60	23	11	39	1,329	242	163	924	.....	.....
200	Ontario	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
202	Penn Yan	2	2	.....	2	26	6	20	.....	.....	.....
203	Phelps	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	Riverhead	1	1	.....	1	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	Rochester	3	3	.....	3	89	10	25	54	.....	.....
206	Sinclairville	1	1	.....	1	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....
207	Smithtown	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
208	Sodus	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
209	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	173	.....	.....	173	.....	.....
210	Troy	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
211	Turin	1	1	.....	1	136	.....	.....	136	.....	.....
212	Utica	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
213	Webster	1	1	.....	1	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
Total		107	85	11	96	3,703	448	518	2,457	250	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto-ries.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

4										4	1	1	1	1	158
8										2	4	2	2	1	159
7										7	7	2	4	2	160
2										2	1	1			161
13										13	2	2	2	2	162
8										8	2	1			163
1										1	6	1	6	1	164
3										3	2	1			165
3										3	1	1	1	1	166
2										2	4	1	1	1	167
3										3	1	1	1	1	168
2										2	3	1	3	1	169
1										1	8	1	8	1	170
6										6	4	2	8	1	171
1,971	241	4	1	5	1		10	82	1,364	256	300	142	218	115	
2	10								12		1	1	1	1	172
152	20	7	4						172		5	1	5	1	173
8									8						174
52	22			2					74		8	4	8	4	175
38	16								64		5	2	6	2	176
30	68								98						177
2									2						178
1	14								15		1	1	1	1	179
3									3		1	1	1	1	180
3									3		1	1	1	1	181
23									23		2	2	2	2	182
30	20	1	1						50		4	1	4	1	183
100	150	10	2	1					250		9	1	9	1	184
30	85	10	6						65		4	1	4	1	185
78	80	14	4						158		6	2	6	2	186
22	8	1							30						187
46	40	4	3						86		2	1	1	1	188
60		1							60						189
20									20						190
12	60			3					72		2	1	2	1	191
14									14		3	1	8	1	192
14	122	1	9	34	25				136		7	1	7	1	193
6	32	4	2	5	3				38		3	1	3	1	194
14	20	8	6						34		1	1	1	1	195
25	50	20							75		6	1	6	1	196
18									18		1	1	1	1	197
102	18	11	10	2	3				120		2	1	1	1	198
647	682	14	7	29			100	738	491		54	25	47	25	199
4									4		3	1	3	1	200
10	25								35		4	1	2	1	201
10	16	6	4	3		3	20		26		1	1	1	1	202
1									1		1	1			203
8	9	2							17						204
28	61	1						25	64		4	2	3	2	205
67	45	20	8						112		1	1	1	1	206
4									4		1	1	1	1	207
10	15								25		5	1	5	1	208
80	93	1	1	1	1				173		2	1	2	1	209
3									3						210
70	66	6	3						186		6	1	6	1	211
6		3						6							212
8	50								58		8		3	1	213
1,856	1,847	144	70	79	31	3	120	769	2,428	386	159	64	146	10	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

K. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Etc.—Con.											
c. Sugar, Starch, Yeast.											
214	Albany	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
215	Buffalo	4	4	.....	4	289	8	21	.....	360	.....
216	Glen Cove	1	1	.....	1	391	.....	.....	.....	391	.....
217	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	New York City	30	24	8	27	1,834	133	.....	50	775	876
219	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	335	.....	.....	.....	335	.....
220	Syracuse	2	2	.....	2	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		40	34	8	37	2,882	174	21	50	1,761	876
d. Coffee Roasting and Grinding, Spices, Etc.											
231	Albany	3	3	.....	3	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Anburn	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
223	Buffalo	12	12	.....	12	90	48	42	.....	.....	.....
224	Corning	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
227	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
228	New York City	107	79	13	92	2,649	509	388	219	615	918
229	Norwich	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	88	4	.....	84	.....	.....
231	Syracuse	8	3	.....	8	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
232	Troy	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		135	107	13	120	2,895	629	430	303	615	918
e. Salt.											
233	Watkins	3	3	.....	3	210	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.											
a. Slaughtering and Packing.											
234	Albany	7	7	.....	7	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
235	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	Anburn	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
237	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
238	Buffalo	16	16	.....	16	826	67	79	160	520	.....
239	Canajoharie	1	1	.....	1	57	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
240	Canandaigua	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
241	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
242	Gloversville	2	2	.....	2	28	8	25	.....	.....	.....
243	Hicksville	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
244	Islip	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
245	Little Falls	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
246	Millerton	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	Nassau	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	New York City	36	24	6	30	2,159	108	210	518	.....	1,323
249	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	Randolph	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
251	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
252	Sodus	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
253	Syracuse	5	5	.....	5	189	29	.....	160	.....	.....
254	Troy	5	5	.....	5	416	12	.....	119	285	.....
255	Utica	4	4	.....	4	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	Webster	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		91	82	6	88	3,876	420	314	1,014	806	1,323

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
29	80	19	9	1	.....	.....	21	8	285	.....	6	1	6	1	215
361	27	12	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	6	1	6	1	216
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
1,750	84	9	1	.....	.....	.....	13	78	968	775	36	19	33	19	218
270	65	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	3	1	3	1	219
20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	2	1	2	1	220
2,619	263	39	19	9	.....	.....	34	88	1,985	775	52	23	49	23	
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16	.....	1	1	1	1	221
2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	4	1	4	1	222
73	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	85	.....	1	1	1	1	223
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	224
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	1	1	1	227
1,810	839	43	17	75	5	1	391	1,531	727	.....	90	42	73	42	228
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
43	45	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	3	1	3	1	230
5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	5	2	4	2	231
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
1,972	923	43	17	80	5	1	391	1,553	951	.....	108	50	68	50	
190	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	3	2	3	2	233
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	7	5	6	4	234
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	1	1	1	235
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	236
1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	3	1	2	1	237
804	22	9	1	.....	.....	.....	320	22	484	.....	7	4	6	4	238
15	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	1	1	1	239
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	6	2	6	2	240
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
28	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	4	2	4	2	242
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	1	1	1	244
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1	2	1	247
2,032	127	25	4	18	.....	.....	101	749	1,302	7	40	19	40	19	248
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1	1	1	249
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	252
74	115	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	3	1	1	1	253
81	835	6	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	416	.....	1	1	1	1	254
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	15	10	1	1	.....	.....	255
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	1	256
3,198	678	43	7	31	.....	.....	421	774	2,631	49	86	45	76	41	

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

2. Meats, Etc.-Con.											
b Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk.											
257	Adams	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
258	Afton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
259	Almond	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	Arcade	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	Attica	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
263	Bainbridge	4	4	.....	4	65	28	87	.....	.....	.....
264	Baldwinsville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
265	Bangor	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
266	Beaver Falls	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
267	Belmont Center	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
268	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
269	Bombay	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
270	Boonville	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
271	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
272	Brewster	1	1	.....	1	145	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
273	Bridgehampton	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	Broadalbin	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	Brushton	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
276	Burke	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
277	Camden	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
278	Canajoharie	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
279	Cassadaga	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
280	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
281	Chasm Falls	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
282	Chateaugay	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
283	Chateaugay Lake	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
284	Cherry Valley	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
285	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
286	Constableville	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
287	Cooperstown	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
288	Copenhagen	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
289	Corning	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
290	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
291	Dayton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	Deer River	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	Delhi	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
294	Denmark	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
295	Deposit	2	2	.....	2	54	4	.....	50	.....	.....
296	Dickinson Center	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	East Northport	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	Edmeston	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
299	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
300	Florence	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
301	Fort Ann	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
302	Fort Plain	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
303	Fort Jackson	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	Fulton	1	1	.....	1	110	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
305	Gerry	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
306	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
307	Greene	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
308	Hicksville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
309	Hopkinton	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
311	Horseheads	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
312	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
313	Keeseville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	Laona	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	Lawrenceville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	Lentsville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
317	Little Falls	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
318	Lockwood	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING.				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-tories.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

5									5						257
4									4		3	1	3	1	258
1									1		2	1	2	1	259
1									1		3	1			260
2									2		1	1			261
6									6		2	1	2	1	262
65		1	1						65		11	4	10	4	263
4									4		1	1	1	1	264
2							2				3	1	3	1	265
1									1		3	1	3	1	266
2									2		3	1	3	1	267
7		1	1			1			7		1	1	1	1	268
2									2		6	1	1	1	269
2									2		4	1	1	1	270
2							2				1	1	1	1	271
80	65						2		145		1	1	1	1	272
2							2				2	1	2	1	273
2							2								274
2									2		5	1	2	1	275
4		1					2				7	2	3	2	276
4									4		3	1	2	1	277
14	6									14	7	1	2	1	278
1									1		1	1	1	1	279
2									2		2	1	2	1	280
2									2		2	1	2	1	281
5							2			3	9	2	6	2	282
3									3		3	1	1	1	283
12							9	3			3	2	2	2	284
3								3							285
3	1									4	7	3	3	2	286
8										8	6	1	6	1	287
2									2		4	1	1	1	288
5		1							5		3	2	2	2	289
3									3		2	1	1	1	290
4									4		1	1	1	1	291
2									2		3	1	1	1	292
13									12		4	1	4	1	293
2									2		4	1	4	1	294
54									54		1	1			295
1								1			6	1	1	1	296
1							1								297
4	1							2	3		3	2	3	2	298
4								4			1	1	1	1	299
2									2		1	1	1	1	300
2									2		3	1	2	1	301
5									5		1	1	1	1	302
2							2				3	1	3	1	303
78	32	3		6					110		1	1	1	1	304
2									2						305
8										8	1	1	1	1	306
11										11	5	2	1	1	307
1									1		1	1	1	1	308
3									3		4	1	4	1	309
4									4		2	1	2	1	310
8									8		1	1	1	1	311
2									2		1	1			312
2							2				1	1	1	1	313
2		1	1		1				2		3	1	3	1	314
3									3		3	1			315
2									2		2	1	1	1	316
12									12						317
3									3		2	2	2	2	318

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

a. Meats, Etc.—Con.											
b. Butter, Cheese, Etc.—Con.											
819	Lowville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
820	McGraw.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
821	MoLean.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
822	Marathon.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
823	Massena.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
824	Mattituck.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
825	Mechanicville..	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
826	Mexico.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
827	Middletown.....	1	1	.....	1	167	.....	.....	167	.....	.....
828	Middlefield.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
829	Millford.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
830	Millbrook.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
831	Millerton.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
832	Moirs.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
833	Moers.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
834	Moers Forks.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
835	Mount Upton.....	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
836	Nassau.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
837	Naumberg.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
838	Neelston.....	1	1	.....	1	36	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
839	New Berlin.....	1	1	.....	1	140	.....	.....	140	.....	.....
840	New Bremen.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
841	Newfield.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
842	New York City.....	11	7	2	9	814	53	87	175	.....	.....
843	Nichols.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
844	Nicholville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
845	North Bangor.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
846	North Lawrence.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
847	Norwich.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
848	Oneonta.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
849	Otego.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
850	Owego.....	2	2	.....	2	29	3	26	.....	.....	.....
851	Oxford.....	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
852	Painted Post.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
853	Perry.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
854	Port Jervis.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
855	Pulaski.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
856	Richfield Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
857	Rockdale.....	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
858	Rome.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
859	Rosebloom.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
860	St. Johnsville.....	1	1	.....	1	72	.....	.....	72	.....	.....
861	Sangerfield.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
862	Schenevus.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
863	Seneca Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
864	Sinclairville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
865	Skerry.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
866	Sodus.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
867	South Columbia.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
868	South New Berlin.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
869	South Ostello.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
870	Stamford.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
871	Stanley.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
872	Stuyvesant Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
873	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
874	Unadilla.....	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
875	Union.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
876	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
877	Van Etten.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
878	Walkkill.....	1	1	.....	1	71	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
879	Walton.....	1	1	.....	1	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
880	Warwick.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

8										8	4	1	1	1	819
8										8	3	1	3	1	820
2										2	4	2	2	1	821
4										4	2	1	1	1	822
8										8	2	1			823
1										1	1	1	1	1	824
8		2								8	4	1	4	1	825
6										6	2	1	2	1	826
100	67			2				167							827
2								2			1	1	1	1	828
5										5	2	1	2	1	829
8										8					830
18										18					831
8								3			2	1	2	1	832
8										8	1	1	1	1	833
1								1			4	1	4	1	834
40										40	3	1	1	1	835
2										2	1	1	1	1	836
1										1	1	1	1	1	837
80	6							86							838
80	60									140	2	1	2	1	839
2										2	5	1	1	1	840
1										1	3	1	2	1	841
809	5							75	232	7	7	6	7	6	842
3										3	2	1	2	1	843
8		2	1					3			3	1	1	1	844
2										2	1	1	1	1	845
2								2			1	1	1	1	846
85	35									70	2	1	2	1	847
8										6	4	2	4	2	848
5										1	4	2	3	2	849
28	1	1	1							29	5	1	5	1	850
60										60	1	1	1	1	851
2										2	1	1	1	1	852
2											8	1	3	1	853
4										4					854
8										8	1	1	1	1	855
4											4	1	4	1	856
12								12			7	2	5	2	857
8										8	2	1	2	1	858
1										2					859
43	29	5	4	3						72	2	1			860
6											4	1	1	1	861
2										2	2	1	1	1	862
7										7	1	1	1	1	863
2										2	2	1	1	1	864
2										2					865
8										8	4	1	4	1	866
8										3	2	1	2	1	867
15										15	2	1	2	1	868
4										4	3	1	3	1	869
5										5	2	1	2	1	870
2										2	3	1	1	1	871
2										2	3	1	3	1	872
10										10	1	1	1	1	873
11										11					874
10		2	1							10	8	1	8	1	875
6										6					876
8										8	3	1	1	1	877
40	81									71					878
8		2								82					879
5										5	1	1	1	1	880

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

2. Meats, Etc.—Con.											
b. Butter, Cheese, Etc.—Con.											
381	Wassalo	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
382	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
383	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
384	West Bangor	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
388	West Belmont	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
386	West Leyden	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
387	West Winfield	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
388	Whitneys Point	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
389	Willboro	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
390	Worcester	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		166	162	2	164	1,929	561	258	1,110	.....	.....
3. Bakers and Confectioners' Goods.											
a. Macaroni and Other Food Pastes.											
391	Buffalo	4	2	2	4	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
392	New York City	18	12	3	15	307	60	75	172	.....	.....
393	Utica	2	2	.....	2	47	9	38	.....	.....	.....
Total		24	16	5	21	384	99	113	172	.....	.....
b-c. Bakeries.											
394	Adams	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
395	Albany	69	69	.....	69	283	199	30	54	.....	.....
396	Amenia	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
397	Amityville	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
398	Amsterdam	13	7	3	10	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
399	Arcade	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
400	Athens	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
401	Attica	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
402	Auburn	22	6	8	14	65	43	22	.....	.....	.....
403	Averill Park	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
404	Babylon	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
405	Rainbridge	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
406	Balwinsville	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
407	Ballston	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
408	Bath	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
409	Bayshore	3	3	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
410	Binghamton	6	6	.....	6	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
411	Boonville	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
412	Brasher Falls	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
413	Brewster	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
414	Buffalo	218	110	54	164	1,191	485	67	106	533	.....
415	Camden	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
416	Canajoharie	3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
417	Canandaigua	5	5	.....	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
418	Cape Vincent	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
419	Carthage	3	3	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
420	Castleton	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
421	Catskill	5	5	.....	5	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
422	Cattaraugus	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
423	Cazenovia	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
424	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
425	Chateaugay	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
426	Chatham	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
427	Chaumont	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
428	Cherry Valley	3	3	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
429	Clifton Springs	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
430	Cobleskill	3	3	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING--				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

30	20								50						381
3										3	1	1	1	1	382
3										3	1	1	2	1	383
2								2			3	1	3	1	384
2								2			2	1	1	1	385
2		1								2	5	1	2	1	386
4									4						387
4										4	3	1	2	1	388
2								2			4	1	1	1	389
3										3	2	1	1	1	390
1,575	354	28	10	11	1	1	85	316	1,328	255	326	135	229	125	
21	9								30		8	2	2	1	391
232	75	2	1	8			11	29	267		30	10	25	10	392
15	32			2					47		9	1	4	1	393
268	116	2	1	10			11	29	344		47	13	31	12	
2	1						3								394
242	41	7	6		1		3		280		152	62	93	52	395
	1								1						396
4									4		2	1	2	1	397
18									18		16	7	4	8	398
	1								1						399
2									2						400
1									1						401
53	12	2	2	1			2		63		25	6	22	6	402
4									4		1	1	1	1	403
5									5		7	2	7	2	404
1	1						2				1	1			405
6								3							406
4								4							407
8							4	4			2	2	2	2	408
6									4	2	3	2	3	2	409
27	2							2	26	1	9	6	5	4	410
2	5	1							2	5	3	1	3	1	411
1									1						412
7									7		2	1	2	1	413
847	344	55	13	6				10	1,181		253	120	146	86	414
3		1							3		3	1	3	1	415
3									3		3	1	2	1	416
17	3							7	13		4	2	3	1	417
1							1								418
5	1						2		4		3	3	3	3	419
1									1		1	1	1	1	420
10									10		2	2	1	1	421
1								1			3	1	3	1	422
2	2							2	2		1	1	1	1	423
2		1	1		1				2		3	1	3	1	424
1									1		1	1	1	1	425
2									2						426
2							2								427
1	4						2		3		6	3	4	3	428
2								2			3	1	3	1	429
5								2	3		3	2	3	2	430

TABLE I—

No	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

3. Bakers and Confectioners' Goods—Con.											
b-c. Bakeries—Con.											
431	Cohoes	15	15	.....	15	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
432	Cold Spring	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
433	Congers	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
434	Cooperstown	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
435	Corinth	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
436	Corning	6	6	.....	6	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
437	Cornwall	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
438	Cortland	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
439	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
440	Cuba	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
441	Delhi	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
442	Depew	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	Deposit	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
444	Dundee	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
445	Dunkirk	5	5	.....	5	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
446	Earlville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
447	Edmeston	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
448	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
449	Elmira	8	8	.....	8	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
450	Farmingdale	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
451	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
452	Fishkill Landing	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
453	Fonda	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
454	Fort Plain	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
455	Fredonia	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
456	Freeport	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
457	Fulton	4	4	.....	4	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
458	Geneseo	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
459	Geneva	6	6	.....	6	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
460	Glen Cove	4	4	.....	4	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
461	Gloversville	4	4	.....	4	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
462	Goshen	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
463	Greene	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
464	Green Island	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
465	Greenport	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
466	Greenwich	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
467	Harvestaw	4	4	.....	4	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
468	Hempstead	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
469	Herkimer	3	3	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
470	Hicksville	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
471	Highland Falls	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
472	Homer	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
473	Hoosick Falls	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
474	Hornellsville	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
475	Horseheads	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
476	Hudson	11	11	.....	11	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
477	Huntington	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
478	Hyde Park	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
479	Inwood	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
480	Islip	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
481	Ithaca	5	5	.....	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
482	Jamestown	6	6	.....	6	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
483	Johnstown	4	4	.....	4	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
484	Keeseville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
485	Kingston	16	16	.....	16	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
486	Lancaster	3	3	.....	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
487	Lestershire	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
488	Liberty	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
489	Lindenhurst	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
490	Little Falls	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
491	Liverpool	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.		Fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

45	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	42	.....	37	10	23	10	431
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	433
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	1	434
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	1	435
10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	5	4	5	2	436
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2	1	2	1	437
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	4	2	4	2	438
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	4	1	440
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	2	441
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	442
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	443
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	1	444
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	12	4	10	3	445
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	446
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	447
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	13	9	9	6	449
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	3	1	450
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	451
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	453
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	2	5	2	455
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	2	7	2	456
9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1	1	1	1	457
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	1	458
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	13	5	7	4	459
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	15	4	8	4	460
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	2	1	1	1	461
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	463
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	464
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	465
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	4	1	466
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	12	3	12	3	468
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	469
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	2	3	2	470
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	473
8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	3	3	3	474
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	475
26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	2	2	2	2	476
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	477
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	2	479
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	480
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	7	4	7	4	481
23	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16	.....	1	1	1	1	482
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	4	5	4	483
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	484
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	3	4	3	3	485
4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	10	3	3	1	486
4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	1	4	1	487
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	2	1	2	1	489
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

B. Bakers and Confectioners' Goods—Con.											
b-c. Bakeries—Con.											
492	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
493	Lowville	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
494	Luzerne	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
495	Lynn Falls	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
496	Madalin	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
497	Malone	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
498	Maulius	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
499	Marathon	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
500	Mariboro	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
501	Massena	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
502	Matteawan	4	4	.....	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	Mechanicville	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
504	Mexico	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
505	Middleburg	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
506	Middletown	6	6	.....	6	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
507	Millbrook	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
508	Millerton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
509	Mineola	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
510	Mohawk	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
511	Monticello	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
512	Moutour Falls	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
513	Morris	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
514	Nelliston	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
515	New Berlin	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
516	Newburgh	16	16	.....	16	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
517	New Hyde Park	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
518	New York City	1,969	1,875	46	1,921	6,323	5,681	397	245	.....	.....
519	Niagara Falls	6	6	.....	6	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
520	Nichols	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
521	Northport	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
522	Norwich	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
523	Norwood	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
524	Nyack	4	4	.....	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
525	Ogdensburg	6	6	.....	6	39	17	22	.....	.....	.....
526	Olean	14	8	3	11	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
527	Oneonta	6	5	.....	5	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
528	Oswego	12	12	.....	12	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
529	Otsego	1	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
530	Owego	5	5	.....	5	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
531	Oxford	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
532	Oyster Bay	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
533	Patchogue	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
534	Pearl River	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
535	Penn Yan	3	3	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
536	Perry	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
537	Phelps	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
538	Philmont	3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
539	Phoenixia	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
540	Phoenix	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
541	Piermont	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
542	Poughkeepsie	19	19	.....	19	113	52	61	.....	.....	.....
543	Port Jefferson	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
544	Port Jervis	3	3	.....	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
545	Port Leyden	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
546	Port Washington	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
547	Pulaski	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
548	Randolph	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
549	Ravena	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
550	Red Hook	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
551	Rensselaer	4	4	.....	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
552	Rhinebeck	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

5											5	4	1		492
4	2										6	1	1		493
1											1	1	1	1	494
1	2										8				495
1											1				496
7	1	1									8	2	1	2	497
1							1				2	1	2	1	498
1	1										2	1			499
8											3	4	1	2	500
4											4	1	1	1	501
8											8				502
7		2									7	1	1		503
1	1										2				504
8											8	1	1	1	505
18											18	2	1	2	506
2											2				507
4											4				508
2											2	2	1	1	509
2											2				510
2											2				511
2	1										3				512
1	1						2				8				513
1											1				514
6		1	1		1						6	8	2	1	515
51	1						2				50	15	7	12	516
5											5	4	1	4	517
6,276	47	37	7	3			42	395	5,496	390	7,808	1,711	4,378	1,547	518
19		2	2						19		19	6	5	4	519
1									1		1	1	1	1	520
4									4		1	1	1	1	521
6	3								9		4	2	3	2	522
3							8				1	1	1	1	523
12									12		1	1	1	1	524
29	10						8	8	28		3	2	2	1	525
19	6								25		5	3	3	2	526
15		3	1					4	11		10	5	8	5	527
31	8						1	11	27		19	7	18	7	528
1	2							3							529
10	2	1	1				5	2	5		13	5	12	4	530
3	1	1	1		1				4		4	2	4	2	531
7									7		8	3	8	3	532
8								3	5		3	2	3	2	533
3									3						534
4	2								6		4	3	2	2	535
4									4						536
2									2						537
3									3						538
1									1						539
1									1						540
4									4		2	2			541
113		10	6				11		102		9	2	9	2	542
2									2		1	1	1	1	543
13									13		2	1	2	1	544
1									1						545
2									2		6	1	6	1	546
1									1		1	1	1	1	547
2									2						548
2									2		6	1			549
3									3						550
8		1	1		1			5	8		1	1	1	1	551
4									4						552

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

3. Bakers and Confectioners' Goods—Con.											
b-c. Bakeries—Con.											
553	Richfield Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
554	Riverhead.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
555	Rochester.....	14	14	.....	14	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
556	Rockville Center.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
557	Rome.....	3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
558	Roalyn.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
559	Rotterdam.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
560	Rouses Point.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
561	Sag Harbor.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
562	St. Johnsville.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
563	Saranac Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
564	Saratoga.....	8	8	.....	8	72	40	32	.....	.....	.....
565	Saugerties.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
566	Sayville.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
567	Schenectady.....	17	17	.....	17	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
568	Schoharie.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
569	Schuylerville.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
570	Scotia.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
571	Sea Cliff.....	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
572	Seneca Falls.....	4	4	.....	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
573	Sherburn.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
574	Sidney.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
575	Sodus.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
576	Southampton.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
577	Southold.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
578	Spencer.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
579	Spring Valley.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
580	Stamford.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
581	Stillwater.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
582	Stony Brook.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
583	Stony Point.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
584	Sniffen.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
585	Syracuse.....	65	50	6	56	258	141	117	.....	.....	.....
586	Thomaston.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
587	Tonawanda.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
588	Troy.....	49	49	.....	49	163	163	.....	.....	.....	.....
589	Tupper Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
590	Unadilla.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
591	Union.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
592	Utica.....	56	23	16	39	122	87	35	.....	.....	.....
593	Valatie.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
594	Valley Stream.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
595	Van Etten.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
596	Walden.....	3	3	.....	3	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
597	Walton.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
598	Wappengers Falls.....	4	4	.....	4	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
599	Warwick.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
600	Waterford.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
601	Waterloo.....	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
602	Watertown.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
603	Waterville.....	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
604	Watervliet.....	6	6	.....	6	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
605	Watkins.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
606	Waverly.....	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
607	West Coxsackie.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
608	West Winfield.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
609	Whitesboro.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
610	Williamson.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
611	Wolcott.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
612	Worcester.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		3,008	2,730	136	2,866	9,941	8,220	605	583	533	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	553
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	2	554
55	1	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	34	17	48	14	23	12	555
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	2	2	2	556
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	3	5	3	557
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9	2	4	2	558
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	559
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	2	6	2	560
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	2	5	2	561
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	562
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	563
68	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	8	6	8	6	564
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	566
39	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	12	8	9	5	567
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	568
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	4	1	569
4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	4	3	4	3	571
11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	4	2	2	1	572
2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	3	2	573
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	574
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	575
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	576
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	577
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	578
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	580
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	581
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	582
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	9	2	9	2	584
180	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	7	233	.....	67	35	48	30	585
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	4	1	586
3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	587
161	2	12	5	.....	.....	.....	3	3	157	.....	70	29	36	24	588
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	589
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	4	2	4	2	591
101	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	114	.....	25	15	11	11	592
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	593
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	1	1	594
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	595
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	602
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	603
10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	1	1	1	1	604
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	605
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	3	3	3	3	606
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	608
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1	610
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	1	1	1	611
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	1	612
9,285	656	158	57	10	5	.....	145	524	8,849	423	8,549	2,277	5,199	2,003	

TABLE I--

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

3. Bakers and Confectioners' Goods—Con.											
d. Confectionery (Including Ice Cream).											
613	Albany	20	20	.....	20	192	63	44	85	.....	.....
614	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
615	Annandale	1	1	.....	1	62	.....	.....	62	.....	.....
616	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
617	Babylon	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
618	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
619	Bonville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
620	Buffalo	82	28	2	80	650	116	157	160	217	.....
621	Canajoharie	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
622	Coboes	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
623	Corning	5	5	.....	5	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
624	Dunkirk	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
625	Elmira	3	3	.....	3	43	7	36	.....	.....	.....
626	Geneva	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
627	Gloversville	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
628	Howick Falls	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
629	Hudson	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
630	Ithaca	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
631	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
632	Kingston	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
633	Lowville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
634	Malone	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
635	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
636	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
637	New York City	183	68	31	99	5,138	320	791	1,518	2,509	.....
638	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
639	Oswego Falls	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
640	Palatine Bridge	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
641	Penn Yan	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
642	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
643	Rochester	5	5	.....	5	286	13	20	253	.....	.....
644	Rome	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
645	Saratoga	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
646	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
647	Syracuse	5	5	.....	5	99	17	82	.....	.....	.....
648	Troy	8	8	.....	8	65	37	28	.....	.....	.....
649	Utica	9	3	3	6	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
650	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
651	Watkins	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		263	188	36	224	6,730	768	1,158	2,078	2,726	.....
4. Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco.											
652	Albany	34	33	1	33	564	102	35	427	.....	.....
653	Amsterdam	5	3	1	4	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
654	Attica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
655	Auburn	3	3	.....	3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
656	Bainbridge	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
657	Baldwinsville	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
658	Ballston	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
659	Binghamton	82	29	1	30	1,975	184	67	186	950	618
660	Buffalo	34	27	3	30	295	183	33	79	.....	.....
661	Canandaigua	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
662	Carthage	3	3	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
663	Catskill	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
664	Coboes	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
665	Corning	6	6	.....	6	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
666	Cortland	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
667	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Male under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

106	86	5	8	6					192		25	15	20	14	613
1									1						614
48	14								62						615
1							1								616
5									5						617
9	18								22						618
1									1		1		1	1	619
299	851	18		9			18	89	593		31	17	21	13	620
8									8						621
8									8		4	3	4	3	622
10	3								13		6	4	6	4	623
1									1						624
20	23								43		5	2	3	2	625
4							4				5	2	5	2	626
9									9		1	1			627
3									3						628
2									2		3	1			629
4									4						630
5	1								6						631
15									15						632
1	1								2		4	1	2	1	633
5	6	1		1					11		1	1	1	1	634
11	5								16						635
9									9						636
2,210	2,928	61	33	202	6		291	1,156	3,584	107	179	62	161	61	637
3	2								5		3	1	3	1	638
1							1								639
2	4								6		2	1	2	1	640
8									8		3	3	3	3	641
2	8								10						642
71	215	6	2	9				165	121		8	3	8	3	643
2									2		1	1	1	1	644
2	1								3						645
4									4		3	2	2	2	646
67	32			1	1		2	6	91		7	2	4	2	647
37	28	3		5				18	47		3	3	3	3	648
14	2	1	1					5	11		4	3	4	3	649
1									1		1	1	1	1	650
3									3		1	1	1	1	651
2,007	3,723	95	39	232	7		317	1,339	4,917	107	301	131	256	123	
837	227	30	9	36			220	221	123		15	7	11	5	652
16		3	3				13	3			1	1	1	1	653
4							4								654
6							6				1	1	1	1	655
6	2								8						656
9									9		3	1	3	1	657
3							3								658
711	1,264	17	3	18			150	882	943		38	18	29	15	659
265	29	30	19	2			295				19	12	15	11	660
2							2				1	1	1	1	661
3							3				4	2	2	2	662
4							4								663
8							8								664
15	7						14		8		10	4	10	4	665
4	2						6				2	2	2	2	666
7		1					7								667

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

4. Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco—Con.											
668	Depew	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
669	Deposit	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
670	Dundee	8	8	.....	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
671	Dunkirk	6	6	.....	6	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
672	Elmira	12	12	.....	12	170	45	.....	125	.....	.....
673	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
674	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
675	Fredonia	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
676	Fulton	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
677	Geneva	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
678	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
679	Gowhen	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
680	Greene	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
681	Green Island	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
682	Homer	3	8	.....	8	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
683	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
684	Hudson	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
685	Ithaca	5	5	.....	5	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
686	Jamestown	6	6	.....	6	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
687	Kingston	4	4	.....	4	1,564	29	.....	.....	.....	1,535
688	Lindenhurst	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
689	Lowville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
690	Malone	4	4	.....	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
691	Massena	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
692	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
693	Middleburg	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
694	Middletown	8	8	.....	8	289	6	.....	.....	233	.....
695	Monticello	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
696	Montour Falls	8	8	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
697	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	862	7	.....	.....	855	.....
698	New York City	408	801	51	852	20,688	1,806	1,500	5,512	5,652	6,718
699	Norwich	3	8	.....	8	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
700	Ogdensburg	5	5	.....	5	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
701	Oseonta	4	4	.....	4	111	10	31	70	.....	.....
702	Oswego	4	4	.....	4	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
703	Oswego Falls	8	8	.....	8	175	15	.....	160	.....	.....
704	Owego	2	2	.....	2	80	9	21	.....	.....	.....
705	Oxford	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
706	Parish	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
707	Patterson	1	1	.....	1	185	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
708	Peun Yan	8	8	.....	8	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
709	Perry	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
710	Poughkeepsie	4	4	.....	4	427	21	.....	50	856	.....
711	Pulaski	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
712	Red Hook	1	1	.....	1	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
713	Rensselaer	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
714	Riverhead	3	8	.....	8	80	23	.....	57	.....	.....
715	Rochester	23	23	.....	23	114	93	21	.....	.....	.....
716	Rome	14	14	.....	14	58	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
717	St. Johnsville	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
718	Saranac Lake	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
719	Saratoga	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
720	Saugerties	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
721	Schenectady	5	5	.....	5	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
722	Seneca Falls	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
723	Syracuse	25	23	1	24	449	102	67	280	.....	.....
724	Troy	16	16	.....	16	286	94	43	99	.....	.....
725	Unadilla	2	2	.....	2	46	8	38	.....	.....	.....
726	Utica	24	22	1	23	169	111	58	.....	.....	.....
727	Viola	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
728	Walton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
729	Waterford	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
730	Waterloo	8	8	.....	8	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
731	Watervliet	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

1							1								668
12							12								669
6									6		1	1	1	1	670
16		5	2				16				2	1	2	1	671
106	64	8		1			45		125		2	2	2	2	672
1	1						2								673
8							8								674
2							2								675
4	1						5								676
13	2						15								677
11		2					11				1	1	1	1	678
10							10								679
5							2	8			1	1	1	1	680
2							2								681
19	8	1					22								682
5	1						6								683
25		2							25						684
23							23								685
18		2					7	8	8						686
501	1,063	850	146	115			28		1,541		1	1	1	1	687
6	4						10								688
5							5								689
9	2						6		5		7	4	7	1	690
7		2	1				7								691
4							4								692
6							6								693
64	175	40	22	6			8	8	283		8	1	8	1	694
8	1						9								695
7	1								8		1	1	1	1	696
32	820	11	7	25					862		1	1	1	1	697
9,74	10,904	182	66	193	18	8	5,983	11,603	8,102		848	171	304	166	698
12	1						13				8	2	8	2	699
25		8	8				2	9	14		2	1	2	1	700
86	25	7	6	2			78	81	2		8	2	8	2	701
80							80				4	3	8	2	702
175		16	11		6		15	160			4	2	4	2	703
26	4						30				4	2	4	2	704
4							4				1	1			705
2							2								706
72	63	15	4	5					135						707
9							7		2						708
2							2				1	1	1	1	709
190	237	80	47	43			21		406						710
2							2								711
82	7	5	4						89						712
4	2						1		5						713
49	81	1					23	57			1	1	1	1	714
90	24	7	5	4			75	12	27		5	5	4	4	715
57	1	2	1				57		1		5	5	5	5	716
6							6								717
4									4		4	1	4	1	718
7		2	1		1		4		3		2	2	2	2	719
21	1	8					22				1	1	1	1	720
31	1	8					32								721
5		1					5								722
256	93	18	9	13		2	403		46		16	9	15	9	723
235	1	40	28				234		2		5	8	2	2	724
35	11	1	1				46				1	1	1	1	725
161	8	6	5				128	3	38		8	8	2	2	726
12								12							727
4									4						728
8							8								729
18							18				3	1	2	1	730
2							2								731

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

4. Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco—Con.											
732	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
733	Waverly	4	4	.....	4	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
734	Whippleville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
735	Whiteboro	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
736	Wolcott	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		781	656	59	715	28,515	2,940	1,978	7,180	7,546	8,871
5. Liquors (Including Ice).											
a. Artificial Ice.											
737	Buffalo	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
738	Glen Cove	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
739	Greenport	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
740	Lawburgh	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
741	New York City	21	17	2	19	377	111	191	75	.....	.....
742	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
743	Northport	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
744	Patchogue	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
745	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
746	Port Jefferson	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
747	Rockville Center	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
748	Southampton	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		32	28	2	30	440	174	191	75	.....	.....
b. Oiler, Etc.											
749	Goshen	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
750	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
751	Madison	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
752	Ravena	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
753	Riverhead	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
754	Roseton	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
755	Tonawanda	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
756	Utica	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
757	West Deer Park	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		9	9	.....	9	92	42	.....	50	.....	.....
c. Carbonated Beverages.											
758	Albany	7	7	.....	7	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
759	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
760	Attica	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
761	Auburn	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
762	Bayport	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
763	Bayshore	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
764	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
765	Brownville	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
766	Buffalo	20	18	1	19	96	68	28	.....	.....	.....
767	Canoe	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
768	Corning	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
769	Cortland	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
770	Fonda	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
771	Geneva	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
772	Greenport	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
773	Haverstraw	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
774	Hempstead	3	3	.....	3	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
775	Hicksville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
776	Hornellville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
777	Jamestown	4	4	.....	4	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
778	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
779	Kindhook	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
780	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732
28	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	733
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	734
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	736
18,922	14,593	898	403	463	20	5	8,278	13,002	7,235	.....	528	283	461	264	
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	737
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	1	738
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	739
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740
872	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	142	8	5	8	5	741
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	742
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	743
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	744
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	745
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	746
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	748
435	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	166	14	11	11	8	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	750
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	2	1	2	1	752
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	753
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	754
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	1	.....	.....	755
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	756
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	757
92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	90	.....	8	5	5	4	
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	4	4	4	4	758
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	759
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	760
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	761
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	763
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	764
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	4	1	765
85	11	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	94	.....	11	5	10	5	766
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	3	7	3	768
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	769
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	6	3	6	3	771
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	1	772
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	8	2	3	2	774
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	775
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	1	776
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	777
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	778
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	779
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

5. Liquors, (Including Ice)—Con.											
a. Carbonated Beverages—(Con.											
781	Lancaster	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
782	Liberty	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
783	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
784	Lowville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
785	Malone	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
786	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
787	Middletown	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
788	Nassau	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
789	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
790	New York City	73	58	7	65	946	371	350	225	.....	.....
791	North Hoosick	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
792	Norwood	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
793	Ogdensburg	5	5	.....	5	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
794	Oneonta	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
795	Oswego	2	2	.....	2	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
796	Perry	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
797	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
798	Richfield Springs	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
799	Rome	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
800	Saranac Lake	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
801	Saratoga	14	14	.....	14	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
802	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
803	Seneca Falls	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
804	Sidney	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
805	Syracuse	6	6	.....	6	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
806	Troy	6	6	.....	6	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
807	Tupper Lake	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
808	Utica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
809	Warwick	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
810	Waverly	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		198	181	8	189	1,523	920	378	225	.....	.....
d. Malting.											
811	Adams	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
812	Attica	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
813	Buffalo	13	13	.....	13	195	96	99	.....	.....	.....
814	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	30	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
815	Oswego	3	3	.....	3	38	13	25	.....	.....	.....
816	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
817	Pittsford	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
818	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
819	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		23	23	.....	23	310	156	154	.....	.....	.....
e. Malt Liquors.											
820	Albany	9	9	.....	9	364	15	73	276	.....	.....
821	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
822	Attica	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
823	Auburn	3	3	.....	3	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
824	Binghamton	3	3	.....	3	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
825	Buffalo	22	22	.....	22	636	90	313	233	.....	.....
826	Catandaigna	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
827	Cohoes	2	2	.....	2	28	3	25	.....	.....	.....
828	Corning	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
829	Dunkirk	3	3	.....	3	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
830	Ellenville	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
831	Kimbra	5	5	.....	5	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
832	Fort Edward	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
833	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

4		1							4		1	1			781
4									4						782
3									3						783
1									1						784
2		1	1						2		3	1	3	1	785
3									3						786
11									11						787
5									5		2	1	2	1	788
12									12						789
930	16	2	1		1		12	81	843	10	33	23	28	23	790
3									3		1	1			791
3									3		4	1	4	1	792
10								4	6						793
7		1								7	2	1	2	1	794
5									5						795
2									2						796
4		2	1						4						797
2									2		2	1	1	1	798
5									5						799
6		2					6				4	1	2	1	800
74	6	1							80		13	10	13	10	801
23		1	1						23		7	3	6	2	802
7									7						803
3									3						804
47	2	1	1						49		4	3	9	2	805
34									34		2	2	2	2	806
5									5		1	1	1	1	807
4									4						808
5									5		4	1	4	1	809
5									5						810
1,487	36	23	6		1		22	96	1,388	17	132	78	113	72	
12									12		2	1	2	1	811
15									15						812
195							42	140		13	6	5	6	5	813
30										30	1	1	1	1	814
38										38	1	1	1	1	815
8							8								816
2									2						817
6							6				2	1	2	1	818
4									4						819
310								56	173	81	12	9	12	9	
363	1								364		1	1	1	1	820
20									20						821
3									3						822
38							33	5		3	3	2	3	2	823
32									32		6	3	4	2	824
638							301	335		2	2	2	1	1	825
40							40			2	1	1	1	1	826
28									28		2	2	1	1	827
2									2		2	1	2	1	828
32	1	1					28		4		4	2	4	2	829
13									13						830
27							2		25		2	1			831
25									25						832
2									2						833

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

5. Liquors (Including Ice)—Con.											
e Malt Liquors—Con.											
834	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
835	Haverstraw	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
836	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
837	Hudson	2	2	.....	2	73	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
838	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
839	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
840	Kingston	2	2	.....	2	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
841	Lindenhurst.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
842	Newburgh.....	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
843	New York.....	117	67	25	92	5,175	264	1,217	2,114	1,030	550
844	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
845	Norwich.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
846	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
847	Olean	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
848	Oswego.....	6	6	.....	6	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
849	Owego.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
850	Patchogue.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
851	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
852	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
853	Riverhead	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
854	Rochester	2	2	.....	2	64	16	48	.....	.....	.....
855	Rome.....	3	3	.....	3	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
856	Sag Harbor	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
857	Schenectady	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
858	Syracuse.....	6	6	.....	6	204	17	106	81	.....	.....
859	Tonawanda.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
860	Troy	8	8	.....	8	222	34	188	.....	.....	.....
861	Utica.....	3	3	.....	3	76	10	66	.....	.....	.....
862	Watkins.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		224	174	25	199	7,322	817	2,221	2,704	1,030	550
f. Wine and Distilled Liquors.											
863	Buffalo	8	8	.....	8	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
864	New York City.....	15	13	1	14	175	80	30	65	.....	.....
865	Oswego.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
866	Penn Yan	5	5	.....	5	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
867	Red Hook.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
868	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
869	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		32	30	1	31	282	187	30	65	.....	.....

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

1. Water Works.											
1	Albany	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
2	Babylon	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bath on Hudson.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Bayshore	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Champlain.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Cohoes.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Corning	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Elmira.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Green Island	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Hempstead	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Hosack Falls	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 64 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

5										5	1	1	1	1	834
9										9					835
15										15					836
73		2								73					837
15										15					838
2										2	1	1			839
26										26	1	1	1	1	840
2										2	1	1	1	1	841
11										11					842
5,149	26	11	2				72	265	4,838		47	83	43	82	843
2										2	1	1	1	1	844
5										5	2	1	2	1	845
15										15					846
27										27					847
44		1	1					5		87	2	10	5	10	848
8										3	2	1	2	1	849
8										8					850
8										8	1	1	1	1	851
10										10					852
7										7	1	1	1	1	853
64		1						16		48	6	1	6	1	854
18										18	2	2	2	2	855
3										3	1	1	1	1	856
9										9	1	1			857
204								81	123		2	2	2	2	858
14								14			1	1	1	1	859
220	2							16	208		4	3	4	3	860
76									76						861
3									3						862
7,293	29	16	4				74	799	6,447	2	109	73	96	66	
51	1							5	47		2	2	2	2	863
161	14	1					45	103	27		17	10	17	10	864
8									3		2	1	1	1	865
34									34		6	4	6	4	866
6									6						867
7									7						868
5									5		1	1	1	1	869
267	15	1					45	108	129		28	18	27	18	

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

25								26			2	1	1	1	1
1								1			2	1	2	1	2
4										4	1	1	1	1	3
2										2					4
9										9	1	1	1	1	5
1															6
4								4			1	1	1	1	7
2										2	1	1	1	1	8
4										4					9
2										2	2	1			10
4										4	1	1	1	1	11
1										1	1	1	1	1	12
2										2	1	1	1	1	13

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

1. Water—Con.											
14	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Keeseville	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Massena	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Milburn	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
18	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Olean	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Owego	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Patchogue	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Perry	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Phoenix	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Rochester	3	2	.....	2	48	8	40	.....	.....	.....
27	Saratoga	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Seneca Falls	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Troy	2	2	.....	2	27	3	24	.....	.....	.....
30	Unadilla	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Waterford	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		87	87	.....	87	205	93	112	.....	.....	.....
2. Gas.											
34	Albany	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
35	Auburn	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	134	4	130	.....	.....	.....
38	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Corning	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Dunkirk	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Fishkill on Hudson	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Fort Plain	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Garden City	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Gloversville	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Hempstead	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Hornellsville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Huntington	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Kingston	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Middletown	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	New York City	11	5	3	8	1,752	16	506	.....	1,230	.....
53	Niagara Falls	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Nyack	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Ogdensburg	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Penn Yan	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Port Jervis	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Poughkeepsie	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Rensselaer	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Sag Harbor	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Saratoga	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
65	Tonawanda	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Troy	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Utica	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
68	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		46	40	3	43	2,148	173	40	766	.....	1,230

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHARGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No factories.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Continued.

3										3					14
1									1		1	1	1	1	15
3									3	3	1	3	1	1	16
22									22	2	1	1	1	1	17
4									4						18
3									3						19
2									2						20
2									2	2	1	1	1	1	21
3									2	1	1	1	1	1	22
1									1	2	1	2	1	1	23
2									2	2	1	2	1	1	24
2									2						25
48							48								26
11								11			2	2	1	1	27
3									3						28
27								27							29
1									1						30
1							1			2	1				31
3									3	1	1	1	1	1	32
2							2								33
205							56	54	25	70	31	21	23	18	
20									20						34
6										6	1	1	1	1	35
10										10	1	1	1	1	36
134									134		1	1			37
5										5					38
5									5						39
6										6	1	1	1	1	40
5									5						41
2										2	1	1			42
4									1	3					43
4										4	1	1	1	1	44
11									4	7					45
3										3	2	1	1	1	46
2									2		1	1	1	1	47
2								2			1	1	1	1	48
5									5						49
4									4						50
5									5						51
1,752									1,438	314	3	4	3	4	52
4								4			2	1	2	1	53
3								3							54
7									7						55
1							1				1	1	1	1	56
10										10					57
4									4						58
4									4						59
5									5						60
3										3	1	1	1	1	61
4									4		1	1	1	1	62
12									12						63
70										70					64
4										4	1	1			65
10									10						66
20										20					67
2									2						68
2,148							1	9	1,671	467	24	18	20	15	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

3. Gas & Electricity.											
69	Attica	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Baldwinsville.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Bayshore	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Norwich	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Oxford	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	6	6	.....	6	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Electric Light and Power.											
75	Adams	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Albany.....	2	2	.....	2	66	18	48	.....	.....	.....
77	Amityville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Athens.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Auburn	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	Babylon	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Binghamton	2	2	.....	2	35	10	25	.....	.....	.....
83	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Camden	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Catskill	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	Champlain	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Chaiteaugay	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Chatham	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Cohoes	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	Corning	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	Cortland.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Delhi	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	Deposit.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Dundee.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	Dunkirk.....	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Elmira	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	Fayetteville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	Fredonia	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	Freeport.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Fulton.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Garden City.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	Glen Cove.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	Glens Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Green Island.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Greenport	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Haverstraw	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Hosack Falls.....	3	3	.....	3	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Hornellville	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	Huntington	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	Jam-stown	3	3	.....	3	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	Johnstown	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	Keeseville	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Kingston	3	3	.....	3	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Lancaster.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Liberty	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Little Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Little Valley.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	Lockport	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Long Beach	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	Malone	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	Manlius	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Masena.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Matteawan	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Mexico	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	Middletown	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	Monticello.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Montour Falls.....	1	1	1	2	2
130	Napanoch	1	1	1	3	3

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1901.

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Continued.

[illegible]

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

4. Electric Light and Power—Con.											
181	New Berlin.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	Newburgh.....	2	2	.....	2	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	New Hartford.....	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	New York City.....	81	29	1	80	1,805	184	107	1,064	.....	.....
135	Northport.....	1	1	.....	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Northville.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	Norwood.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	Ogdensburg.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	Olean.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	Oneonta.....	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Ontario.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	Orangeburg.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Oswego.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	Owego.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Oyster Bay.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	Penn Yan.....	2	2	.....	2	29	4	25	.....	.....	.....
147	Perry.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	Phelps.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	Phoenix.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	Port Jefferson.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Port Jervis.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	Poughkeepsie.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Pulaski.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
154	Rensselaer.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Richfield Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Riverhead.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	Rochester.....	4	4	.....	4	94	22	22	50	.....	.....
158	Rockville Center.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Rome.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
160	Sandy Hill.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	Saratoga.....	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
162	Saugerties.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	Schenectady.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	Seneca Falls.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	Shortsville.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
166	Sidney.....	2	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
167	Sodus.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
168	Stamford.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
169	Stillwater.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Stuyvesant Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Syracuse.....	1	1	.....	1	87	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
172	Troy.....	8	8	.....	8	48	12	31	.....	.....	.....
173	Unadilla.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	Utica.....	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
175	Walton.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
176	Waterford Road.....	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	Waterson.....	2	2	.....	2	46	2	42	.....	.....	.....
178	Waterville.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	Watervliet.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
180	Watkins.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	West Sand Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	White Plains.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	Wolcott.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
184	Worcester.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		170	166	2	168	2,29	786	355	1,201	.....	.....
5. Power and Heat (Steam).											
185	Albany.....	4	4	.....	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	New York City.....	47	41	8	44	244	154	20	170	.....	.....
187	Saratoga Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	Syracuse.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
189	Troy.....	3	8	.....	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		57	51	8	54	259	160	20	170	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

GAS AND ELECTRICITY—Concluded.

2											2	1	1		181
29											29				182
10											10	2	1	2	183
1,308	2	16					83	710	308	144	26	15	25	15	184
3										3					185
2									2						186
1									1						187
5									5						188
9										9					189
6										6	3	2	3	2	190
2										2	1	1	1	1	191
5										5					192
7									7		1	1			193
4										4	3	1	3	1	194
2								2			1	1	1	1	195
29									29		1	1	1	1	196
3										3					197
1									1		1	1	1	1	198
3									3						199
1									1		2	1	2	1	200
9										9					201
15										15					202
3								3			3	1	3	1	203
2										2	2	1			204
3									3		2	1			205
2										2	1	1			206
94										94	4	2	2	1	207
2										2					208
25									25						209
2										2					210
9										9	2	1	2	1	211
3										3	1	1	1	1	212
7										7					213
7										7	1	1	1	1	214
3										3					215
2										2	4	1	4	1	216
2										2	1	1	1	1	217
2										2					218
1										1	1	1	1	1	219
12										12	1	1	1	1	220
87										87					221
43								38	5		2	2	2	2	222
3									3		2	1	2	1	223
30										30					224
1										1	1	1	1	1	225
12										12	2	1	2	1	226
44										44	2	2	1	1	227
8									3		3	1	3	1	228
4										4					229
2									2						230
3										3	2	1	1	1	231
5										5	3	1	3	1	232
3										3	1	1	1	1	233
2										2	2	1	2	1	234
2,290	2	16					101	806	507	878	144	84	109	67	
6									3	3					235
341							11	88	233	12	46	27	38	26	236
3									3						237
2										2	2	1	2	1	238
4									4		1	1	1	1	239
359							11	88	243	17	49	29	41	28	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

XII. BUILDING

1. General Contracting and Building.											
1	Massena	1	1	.....	1	850	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
2	New York City.....	3	1	1	2	72	12	.....	60	.....	.....
3	Troy	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	5	3	1	4	425	15	.....	60	350	.....
2. Masonry, Brick-laying, Etc.											
4	Albany	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	New York City.....	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	3	.....	3	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Carpentry.											
6	Albany	5	5	.....	5	33	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Auburn	5	5	.....	5	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Binghamton	5	5	.....	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Boonville	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Brasher Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Clifton Springs.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Copenhagen	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Jamestown	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Malone	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	New York City.....	56	52	2	54	511	370	86	155	.....	.....
17	North Lawrence.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Oneonta	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Seneca Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sodus	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Troy	6	6	.....	6	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Watkins	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	91	87	2	89	701	460	86	155	.....	.....
4. Stairbuilding and Interior Wood Work.											
23	Baldwin	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Boonville.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Buffalo	3	3	.....	3	330	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
26	Little Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
27	Lynbrook	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	New York City.....	49	35	7	42	315	231	283	301	.....	.....
29	Perry	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Syracuse	3	3	.....	3	53	20	33	.....	.....	.....
32	Troy	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Turin	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Yonkers.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	64	50	7	57	1,294	307	356	641	.....	.....
5. Mantels, Tiling, Grates, Etc.											
35	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	New York City.....	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2	2	.....	2	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

INDUSTRY.

350	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	3	1	2	1	1
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3
425	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	15	350	.....	6	4	5	4	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	8	7	.....	14	5	13	4	7
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	8
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	5	2	5	2	9
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1	10
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	11
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	4	1	1	1	12
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	1	15
511	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	336	49	76	.....	60	33	47	31	16
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	18
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1	19
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	20
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	29	10	.....	12	6	12	6	21
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	2	1	22
697	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	465	107	129	.....	190	56	87	51	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	1	1	23
6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	24
330	.....	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	4	2	2	1	25
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	27
815	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	345	318	152	.....	55	23	46	21	28
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	30
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	33	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	31
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	32
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	1	33
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1,294	.....	87	4	.....	.....	.....	365	364	555	.....	75	32	53	27	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	36
19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	4	1	4	1	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

XII. BUILDING

6. Painting and Decorating.											
a. Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.											
37	Amsterdam	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
38	Buffalo	6	6	.....	6	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	New York City	31	29	1	30	256	150	106	.....	.....	.....
40	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	39	37	1	38	317	186	131	.....	.....	.....
b. Ornamental Plastering and Stucco Work.											
41	Buffalo	2	2	.....	2	515	.....	75	440	.....	.....
42	New York City	9	8	8	6	118	23	95	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	5	8	8	633	23	95	75	440	.....
7. Roofing and Sheet Iron Working.											
43	Albany	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Buffalo	9	9	.....	9	215	38	27	150	.....	.....
45	Cohoes	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Dunkirk	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Jamestown	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Newburgh	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	New York City	65	59	3	62	617	343	224	50	.....	.....
50	Rochester	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Sidney	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Syracuse	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Troy	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Utica	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	86	80	3	83	902	451	251	200	.....	.....
8. Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.											
55	Albany	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Alfred	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Amsterdam	2	2	.....	2	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Buffalo	32	32	.....	32	268	221	47	.....	.....	.....
60	Cohoes	7	7	.....	7	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Cortland	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Coxsackie	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
63	Dunkirk	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Elmira	4	4	.....	4	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Geneva	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Hosack Falls	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Jamestown	3	3	.....	3	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Mechanicville	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Newburgh	2	2	.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	New York City	15	13	1	14	474	45	169	260	.....	.....
71	Olean	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Oswego	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Phoenix	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Rochester	3	3	.....	3	39	19	20	.....	.....	.....
75	Saratoga	2	2	.....	2	25	5	30	.....	.....	.....
76	Schenectady	6	6	.....	6	78	53	25	.....	.....	.....
77	Syracuse	3	3	.....	3	70	15	55	.....	.....	.....
78	Troy	5	5	.....	5	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Utica	3	3	.....	3	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Wellsville	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	106	104	1	105	1,273	642	371	260	.....	.....

Continued.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. factories.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

INDUSTRY—Continued.

25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	1	1	1	37
30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	18	1	.....	3	3	3	3	38
222	34	2	2	.....	.....	.....	50	115	91	.....	81	14	29	14	39
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
283	34	4	2	.....	.....	.....	61	133	123	.....	85	18	33	18	
515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	41
113	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	45	54	.....	10	3	8	2	42
628	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	534	45	54	.....	12	4	8	2	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
215	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	161	51	3	.....	9	6	9	6	44
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	48
617	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	369	190	58	.....	25	19	22	18	49
14	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	50
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	51
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	2	2	2	53
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
902	.....	25	4	.....	.....	.....	541	275	86	.....	42	30	39	29	
7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	1	1	55
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	56
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	57
15	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	58
268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	68	18	.....	10	9	9	9	59
40	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	.....	6	6	6	6	60
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	1	2	1	61
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1	1	.....	.....	62
9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	2	2	2	63
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	64
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	1	1	1	65
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	8	1	3	1	68
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
474	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	37	65	.....	14	9	13	9	70
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	71
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	1	1	72
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	74
35	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
78	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	76
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	4	4	4	4	78
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	6	3	6	3	79
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	80
1,273	.....	17	4	.....	.....	.....	630	392	251	.....	64	49	57	47	

TABLE I—

No.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total No.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

XII. BUILDING

9. Paving and Side-walks.											
81	Buffalo ..	2	2	.....	2	427	.....	27	.....	400	.....
82	New York City.....	8	3	2	5	271	1	.....	270	.....	.....
83	Utica	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		11	6	2	8	700	3	27	270	400	.....
10. Miscellaneous.											
84	Cohoes ..	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
85	New York City.....	11	7	2	9	140	65	20	50	.....	.....
Total		12	8	2	10	160	65	45	50	.....	.....

XIII. WAREHOUSING, COLD

1	Albany	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Binghamton	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
3	Buffalo ..	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	New York City.....	16	14	1	15	346	90	22	284	.....	.....
5	Troy	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Utica	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		22	20	1	21	485	119	22	294	.....	.....

Concluded.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYKES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total No.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

INDUSTRY—Concluded.

427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	400	.....	1	1	.....	.....	81
271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	206	.....	2	2	.....	2	12
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	2	83
700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	608	.....	8	4	.....	4	
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	84
140	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	50	52	88	.....	6	3	.....	4	85
160	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	70	52	88	.....	8	4	.....	5	

STORAGE, ETC.

14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	1	1	.....	1	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
311	85	1	1	6	.....	.....	25	130	189	2	16	11	14	11	4
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	6
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	7
400	85	1	1	6	.....	.....	25	130	204	76	21	16	19	16	

TABLE II.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES IN

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

I. STONE AND

1. Stone (Finish- ing).											
b. Out Stone.											
1	Brooklyn	25	23	1	24	483	107	196	180	.....	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	72	53	9	62	1,927	259	712	756	200	.....
3	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	335	.....	.....	.....	335	.....
Total		98	77	10	87	2,745	366	908	936	535	.....
3. Tale, Garnet, Rock Salt, Etc.											
b. Emery, Garnet, Rock Salt, Etc.											
4	Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	73	13	.....	60	.....	.....
5	Manhattan and Bronx...	3	1	1	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		6	2	2	4	81	21	.....	60	.....	.....
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster.											
a. Lime.											
6	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Plaster (including Gypsum).											
7	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	4	4	.....	4	55	25	30	.....	.....	.....
Total		5	5	.....	5	58	28	30	.....	.....	.....
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery.											
a. Common Brick.											
9	Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	105	.....	25	80	.....	.....
10	Manhattan and Bronx...	2	.....	1	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		5	1	2	3	114	9	25	80	.....	.....
b. Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products.											
11	Brooklyn	13	9	2	11	598	67	51	60	420	.....
12	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	12	1	13	217	74	93	50	.....	.....
Total		27	21	3	24	815	141	144	110	420	.....
c. Pottery Products.											
13	Brooklyn	3	3	.....	3	247	.....	30	217	.....	.....
14	Manhattan and Bronx...	12	10	1	11	270	30	75	165	.....	.....
Total		15	13	1	14	517	30	105	382	.....	.....
5. Glass.											
a. Building Glass.											
15	Brooklyn	14	8	3	11	230	52	93	85	.....	.....
16	Manhattan and Bronx...	25	19	3	22	399	129	65	.....	205	.....
Total		39	27	6	33	629	181	158	85	205	.....

NEW YORK CITY—By Industries and Boroughs.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

CLAY PRODUCTS.

483	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	811	121	51	.....	12	11	12	11	1
1,919	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,671	78	178	.....	41	22	35	19	2
810	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	4	1	4	1	3
2,782	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,982	199	564	.....	57	34	51	31	
73	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	60	.....	3	2	3	2	4
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	2	1	2	1	5
81	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	63	.....	5	3	5	3	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	7
51	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	44	2	.....	6	2	6	2	8
54	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	44	5	.....	7	3	7	3	
105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	25	.....	6	2	6	2	9
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	6	1	.....	.....	10
114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	34	.....	12	3	6	2	
493	105	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	495	100	.....	13	6	10	6	11
217	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	112	54	51	.....	12	4	8	3	12
710	105	23	5	.....	.....	.....	115	549	151	.....	25	10	18	9	
131	116	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	8	3	8	3	13
208	62	6	2	.....	.....	.....	85	45	190	.....	3	2	3	2	14
339	178	7	3	4	.....	.....	83	45	437	.....	11	5	11	5	
193	87	4	1	.....	.....	.....	20	130	80	.....	22	8	19	8	15
349	50	20	5	1	1	.....	.....	816	83	.....	24	13	19	12	16
512	87	24	6	1	1	.....	20	446	163	.....	46	21	38	20	

Table II--Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

I. STONE AND

5. Glass--Con.											
b. Mirrors.											
17	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Manhattan and Bronx...	30	12	9	21	1,004	78	247	458	224	.....
19	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
	Total	33	15	9	24	1,088	92	247	525	224	.....
c. Pressed, Blown and Out Glassware.											
20	Brooklyn	17	18	2	15	693	57	181	230	275	.....
21	Manhattan and Bronx...	26	18	4	23	335	106	104	125	.....	.....
	Total	43	31	6	37	1,028	163	235	355	275	.....
d. Bottles and Jars.											
22	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	423	10	.....	.....	413	.....
23	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	5	1	6	76	23	53	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	7	2	9	499	33	53	.....	413	.....
	Total--Group I.....	283	200	41	241	7,576	1,066	1,905	2,533	2,072	.....

II. METALS, MACHINERY

1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.											
a. Silver and Silver Plated Ware.											
1	Brooklyn	17	7	5	12	590	45	140	155	250	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	80	43	18	61	1,724	286	850	632	456	.....
3	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	98	51	23	74	2,317	334	490	787	706	.....
b. Gold and Silver Leaf.											
4	Brooklyn	3	3	.....	3	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Manhattan and Bronx...	11	8	1	9	240	47	26	167	.....	.....
	Total	14	11	1	12	262	69	26	167	.....	.....
c. Gold Pens, Pencils, Etc.											
6	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	34	3	81	.....	.....	.....
7	Manhattan and Bronx...	19	10	4	14	244	48	196	.....	.....	.....
	Total	21	12	4	16	278	51	227	.....	.....	.....
d. Gold and Silver Watch Cases.											
8	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	408	17	.....	104	287	.....
9	Manhattan and Bronx...	9	7	1	3	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	13	9	2	11	470	79	.....	104	287	.....
e. Jewelry.											
10	Brooklyn	9	7	1	3	87	44	43	.....	.....	.....
11	Manhattan and Bronx...	264	218	20	247	2,974	1,236	929	297	512	.....
	Total	273	225	30	255	3,061	1,280	972	297	512	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

CLAY PRODUCTS—Concluded.

14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	17
970	84	27	13	.....	1	.....	.....	572	432	.....	26	14	25	14	18
50	20	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	2	1	1	1	19
1,034	54	33	14	1	1	.....	6	572	5.0	.....	29	16	27	16	
640	53	67	41	6	.....	.....	7	248	438	.....	15	8	13	8	20
285	50	11	4	.....	.....	.....	32	159	144	.....	17	8	16	8	21
925	103	78	45	6	.....	.....	39	407	58	.....	32	16	29	16	
423	.....	84	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	413	10	.....	8	2	7	2	22
67	9	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	20	.....	4	2	2	1	23
490	9	90	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	80	.....	12	4	9	3	
7,023	553	277	109	12	2	.....	2,206	2,829	2,541	.....	236	115	201	108	

AND APPARATUS.

447	143	23	3	2	.....	.....	.....	64	526	.....	27	7	26	7	1
1,577	147	79	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	1,235	.....	62	32	51	28	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	.....	3	1	3	1	3
2,037	290	102	36	2	.....	.....	.....	536	1,761	.....	92	40	80	36	
17	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
174	66	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	29	114	.....	8	4	8	4	5
191	71	4	2	.....	.....	.....	97	45	120	.....	8	4	8	4	
29	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	1	1	1	1	6
215	29	19	4	3	.....	.....	82	82	130	.....	14	6	14	6	7
244	34	21	4	3	.....	.....	82	82	161	.....	15	7	15	7	
387	21	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	.....	6	2	5	2	8
59	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	46	14	.....	5	4	5	4	9
446	24	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	46	422	.....	11	6	10	6	
77	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	68	.....	15	6	15	6	10
2,529	445	184	74	22	.....	1	192	2,182	650	.....	231	122	216	118	11
2,606	455	187	77	22	.....	1	192	2,151	718	.....	246	128	231	124	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spections.	FACTORIES INSPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY											
1. Gold, Silver, Etc.—Con.											
f. Diamond Cutting and Polishing.											
12	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	145	.....	25	120	.....	.....
13	Manhattan and Bronx...	25	19	3	22	313	152	66	95	.....	.....
	Total	27	21	3	24	458	152	91	215	.....	.....
2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.											
a. Smelting and Refining.											
14	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	28	7	21	.....	.....	.....
15	Manhattan and Bronx ..	16	12	2	14	217	62	80	75	.....	.....
	Total	20	16	2	18	245	69	101	75	.....	.....
b. Copper-smiths.											
16	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	23	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Manhattan and Bronx...	9	7	1	8	305	15	40	250	.....	.....
	Total	13	11	1	12	327	37	40	250	.....	.....
c. Brass Foundries.											
18	Brooklyn	13	9	2	11	173	85	138	.....	.....	.....
19	Manhattan and Bronx ...	19	11	4	15	568	86	57	225	200	.....
	Total	32	20	6	26	741	121	195	225	200	.....
d. Valves, Hydrants, Soda Water Apparatus, Etc.											
20	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
21	Manhattan and Bronx...	11	3	4	7	120	15	45	60	.....	.....
	Total	12	4	4	8	122	15	45	62	.....	.....
e. Gas and Electric Fixtures.											
22	Brooklyn	14	10	2	12	316	53	112	151	.....	.....
23	Manhattan and Bronx...	59	30	14	44	1,838	154	237	737	710	.....
	Total	73	40	16	56	2,154	207	349	888	710	.....
f. Plumbers' Supplies.											
24	Brooklyn	6	4	1	5	124	24	25	75	.....	.....
25	Manhattan and Bronx...	21	11	5	16	554	75	112	127	240	.....
	Total	27	15	6	21	678	99	137	202	240	.....
g. Other Brass and Bronze Goods.											
26	Brooklyn	12	8	2	10	809	40	.....	294	475	.....
27	Manhattan and Bronx...	45	25	5	40	1,283	297	82	183	215	506
	Total	57	43	7	50	2,092	337	82	477	690	506
h. Lead, Zinc and Aluminum Goods.											
28	Manhattan and Bronx ...	12	6	3	9	565	8	92	170	235	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.		Fac-tories.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	.....	1	1	1	1	12
306	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	186	101	.....	16	11	16	11	18
451	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	186	246	.....	17	12	17	12	
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
209	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	182	.....	15	8	15	8	15
237	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	85	208	.....	15	8	15	8	
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	4	2	4	2	16
303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48	254	.....	5	3	5	3	17
327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48	276	.....	9	5	9	5	
173	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	181	.....	10	5	8	5	18
560	8	11	2	1	.....	.....	11	223	334	.....	16	7	18	6	19
733	8	23	8	1	.....	.....	11	265	465	.....	26	12	21	11	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	20
120	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	98	.....	9	3	9	3	21
132	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	95	.....	10	4	10	4	
311	5	12	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	22	10	18	8	22
1,736	102	59	9	8	.....	.....	21	476	1,341	.....	68	27	51	25	23
2,047	107	71	12	9	1	.....	21	476	1,657	.....	90	37	69	33	
123	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	45	.....	3	2	3	2	24
554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	181	363	.....	9	3	7	6	25
677	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	260	408	.....	12	10	10	8	
696	113	24	10	26	.....	.....	3	.....	806	.....	23	8	21	7	26
1,151	132	48	14	5	.....	.....	15	118	1,150	.....	59	24	54	21	27
1,847	245	72	24	31	.....	.....	18	118	1,956	.....	82	32	75	28	
303	262	16	1	56	.....	.....	.....	217	348	.....	19	6	17	6	28

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY										
3. Iron and Steel.										
b. Blast Furnaces, Pig Iron.										
29	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....
30	Manhattan and Bronx...	2	2	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Total		3	3	.....	3	83	13	.....	70	.....
c. Architectural and Structural Iron (Including Bridges).										
31	Brooklyn	35	27	4	31	2,598	95	234	649	870
32	Manhattan and Bronx...	95	49	22	71	2,049	328	592	604	525
Total		130	76	26	102	4,647	423	826	1,253	1,395
d. Car Wheels and Railroad Equipments.										
33	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	83	11	72	.....	.....
34	Manhattan and Bronx...	8	3	2	5	67	10	57	.....	.....
Total		13	6	3	9	150	21	129	.....	.....
e. Rolling Mills and Steel Works.										
35	Brooklyn	18	12	3	15	930	44	42	624	320
36	Manhattan and Bronx...	28	13	7	20	1,653	64	120	110	829
Total		46	25	10	35	2,583	108	162	734	1,049
f. Locks, Bolts, Screws, Chains, Etc.										
37	Brooklyn	7	3	2	5	107	11	96	.....	.....
38	Manhattan and Bronx...	13	11	1	12	262	51	56	155	.....
Total		20	14	3	17	369	62	152	155	.....
g. Hardware.										
39	Brooklyn	21	13	4	17	404	84	80	240	.....
40	Manhattan and Bronx ..	35	31	2	33	514	192	102	30	.....
Total		56	44	6	50	918	276	182	460	.....
h. Outlery.										
41	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	65	12	.....	53	.....
42	Manhattan and Bronx...	13	13	.....	13	163	72	20	71	.....
Total		15	15	.....	15	228	84	20	124	.....
i. Tools.										
43	Brooklyn	19	11	4	15	311	58	94	155	.....
44	Manhattan and Bronx...	38	27	4	31	224	167	57	.....	.....
Total		57	38	8	46	535	225	155	155	.....
j. Patterns, Dies, Etc.										
45	Brooklyn	6	4	1	5	47	23	24	.....	.....
46	Manhattan and Bronx...	22	22	.....	22	179	99	30	50	.....
Total		28	26	1	27	226	123	54	50	.....
l. Typewriting, Registering and Sewing Machines.										
47	Brooklyn	2	.....	1	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....
48	Manhattan and Bronx...	27	23	2	25	587	214	40	313	.....
Total		29	23	3	26	632	214	85	333	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYERS IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
13	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	5	1	4	1	30
83	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	70	.....	5	1	4	1	
2,550	48	78	83	8	.....	.....	4	1,303	1,291	.....	88	19	84	18	31
2,018	81	87	7	.....	.....	.....	154	1,333	562	.....	80	42	68	41	32
4,568	79	115	40	8	.....	.....	158	2,636	1,853	.....	118	61	102	59	
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	72	.....	7	1	7	1	33
67	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32	31	.....	3	1	3	1	34
150	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	43	103	.....	10	2	10	2	
912	18	22	4	2	.....	.....	.....	120	810	.....	28	10	27	9	35
1,014	39	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	120	1,463	.....	22	11	21	11	36
2,526	57	84	4	2	.....	.....	70	240	2,273	.....	50	21	48	20	
103	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	41	26	.....	6	2	5	2	37
246	16	13	4	1	.....	.....	2	171	89	.....	11	6	11	6	38
349	20	14	4	1	.....	.....	42	212	115	.....	17	8	16	8	
873	81	50	23	2	.....	.....	75	17	312	.....	27	9	32	8	39
503	12	34	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	858	.....	43	17	39	17	40
875	43	84	34	2	.....	.....	75	173	670	.....	70	26	61	25	
62	8	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	10	2	10	2	41
154	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	139	.....	13	6	8	5	42
216	12	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	204	.....	23	8	18	7	
297	14	17	10	.....	.....	.....	15	122	174	.....	26	10	23	10	43
205	19	7	3	.....	.....	.....	18	95	111	.....	22	15	21	15	44
502	33	24	13	.....	.....	.....	33	217	265	.....	48	25	44	25	
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	44	.....	11	4	11	4	45
179	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	4	141	34	.....	16	9	16	9	46
226	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	7	141	78	.....	27	13	27	13	
42	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	5	1	3	1	47
571	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	311	208	.....	18	11	18	11	48
613	19	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	311	253	.....	23	12	21	12	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spection-s.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

3. Iron and Steel—Continued.											
m. Metal Beds, Wire Springs and Mattresses, Etc.											
49	Brooklyn	5	1	2	3	99	9	30	60	.....	.....
50	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	8	8	11	225	44	122	59	.....	.....
	Total	19	9	5	14	324	53	152	119	.....	.....
n. Other Wire Goods.											
51	Brooklyn	10	8	1	9	216	58	63	100	.....	.....
52	Manhattan and Bronx...	41	25	8	33	436	182	199	55	.....	.....
	Total	51	33	9	42	652	235	262	155	.....	.....
o. Tinware, Sheet Metal Work, Metal Stamp-ing, Etc.											
53	Brooklyn	41	31	5	36	4,030	148	99	1,445	1,598	740
54	Manhattan and Bronx...	68	60	4	61	1,988	345	320	291	420	612
55	Queens	1	1	.....	1	269	.....	.....	.....	269	.....
	Total	110	92	9	101	6,287	493	419	1,736	2,287	1,352
p. Toys, Buttons and Fancy Metal Goods.											
56	Brooklyn	15	9	3	12	196	49	97	50	.....	.....
57	Manhattan and Bronx...	75	43	16	59	1,938	279	432	977	250	.....
	Total	90	52	19	71	2,134	328	529	1,027	250	.....
q. Plating, Enameling, Galvanizing, Etc.											
58	Brooklyn	9	7	1	8	96	41	23	32	.....	.....
59	Manhattan and Bronx...	48	36	6	42	540	226	56	258	.....	.....
	Total	57	43	7	50	636	267	79	290	.....	.....
r. Cooking and Heating Apparatus.											
60	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
61	Manhattan and Bronx...	33	19	7	26	1,410	85	282	758	285	.....
	Total	34	20	7	27	1,436	85	308	758	285	.....
t. Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Etc.											
62	Brooklyn	26	14	6	20	2,477	67	145	553	367	1,345
63	Manhattan and Bronx...	30	18	6	21	485	141	144	200	.....	.....
64	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
	Total	57	33	12	45	2,994	208	321	753	367	1,345
u. Other Machinery.											
65	Brooklyn	90	58	16	74	3,166	404	394	918	.....	1,450
66	Manhattan and Bronx...	156	123	15	188	4,565	655	549	611	300	2,450
	Total	246	181	31	212	7,731	1,059	943	1,529	300	3,900
v. Foundries and Machine Shops.											
67	Brooklyn	41	27	7	34	1,211	131	272	808	.....	.....
68	Manhattan and Bronx...	90	48	20	68	1,312	338	292	682	.....	.....
69	Queens	1	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	125	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
	Total	133	77	27	101	2,660	481	564	1,615	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	5 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

99 187	..... 88	2 9	1 3	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 90	99 185	..... .....	7 21	2 6	6 14	2 5	49 50
286	88	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	224	.....	28	8	20	7	
196 810	20 126	7 24	2 15	1 5	..... .....	..... .....	18 2	19 272	185 162	..... .....	3 38	2 19	3 32	2 18	51 52
506	146	31	17	6	.....	.....	20	285	347	.....	41	21	35	20	
2,681 1,656 236	1,149 332 83	305 55 20	75 14 6	49 5 8	1 1	1	42 228	569 158	3,419 1,602 269	..... ..... .....	64 61 4	27 32 1	55 49 4	23 30 1	53 54 55
4,773	1,514	390	95	62	2	1	270	727	5,290	.....	132	60	108	54	
136 1,282	60 656	20 100	11 38	4 39	..... 1	..... .....	3 142	6 556	187 1,240	..... .....	18 85	8 34	18 80	8 33	56 57
1,418	716	120	49	43	1	.....	145	562	1,427	.....	103	42	98	41	
75 519	21 21	3 82	1 9	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 15	18 127	83 398	..... .....	20 50	6 26	15 36	4 21	58 59
594	42	35	10	.....	.....	.....	15	140	481	.....	70	32	51	25	
26 1,404	..... 6	5 23	5 8	..... .....	1 .....	..... .....	..... 264	..... 536	26 610	..... .....	6 28	1 17	4 28	1 17	60 61
1,430	6	28	13	.....	1	.....	264	536	636	.....	34	18	32	18	
2,477 485 32	..... ..... .....	27 4	2 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	120 14	1,453 367 82	904 48 .....	..... ..... .....	38 17 2	17 11 1	31 17 2	16 11 1	62 63 64
2,994	.....	31	2	.....	.....	.....	134	1,852	952	56	57	29	50	28	
3,010 4,436	156 129	41 84	2 2	..... 4	..... .....	..... .....	115 187	2,125 2,748	926 1,630	..... .....	98 99	37 59	78 91	34 57	65 66
7,446	285	125	4	4	.....	.....	302	4,873	2,556	.....	197	96	169	91	
1,156 1,812 12 125	55	21 4 3	1 1 ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... .....	13 24	336 322 125	862 966 12 .....	..... ..... ..... .....	59 61 2 2	25 35 1 1	51 55 2 2	23 33 1 1	67 68 69 70
2,605	55	28	2	.....	.....	.....	37	783	1,840	.....	124	62	110	58	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPICED			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

4. Railway Repair Shops.											
71	Brooklyn	4	1	1	2	493	.....	.....	61	432	.....
72	Manhattan and Bronx...	8	4	2	6	1,268	22	25	250	.....	971
73	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
	Total	13	6	3	9	1,782	22	46	311	432	971
5. Vehicles.											
a. Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs.											
74	Brooklyn	37	29	4	33	428	108	157	75	.....	.....
75	Manhattan and Bronx...	105	87	9	96	1,978	492	581	420	482	.....
76	Richmond	2	2	.....	2	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	144	118	13	131	2,420	702	741	495	482	.....
b. Cycles and Parts.											
77	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Manhattan and Bronx...	8	6	1	7	90	30	.....	60	.....	.....
	Total	10	8	1	9	96	36	.....	60	.....	.....
c. Vehicle Wheels.											
79	Manhattan and Bronx...	4	4	.....	4	78	50	28	.....	.....	.....
d. Motor Vehicles.											
80	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	60	10	.....	50	.....	.....
81	Manhattan and Bronx...	6	4	1	5	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	10	8	1	9	108	58	.....	50	.....	.....
e. Cars (except Railway Car Shops).											
82	Manhattan and Bronx...	3	3	.....	3	492	12	30	.....	450	.....
6. Ship and Boat Building.											
83	Brooklyn	17	15	1	16	2,413	71	222	120	.....	2,000
84	Manhattan and Bronx...	12	8	2	10	550	36	100	.....	414	.....
85	Richmond	7	7	.....	7	1,942	15	.....	285	.....	1,612
	Total	36	30	3	33	4,905	122	322	405	414	3,612
7. Agricultural Implements.											
86	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Manhattan and Bronx...	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	3	.....	3	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Musical Instruments.											
a. Pianos.											
88	Brooklyn	6	6	.....	6	321	6	.....	815	.....	.....
89	Manhattan and Bronx...	124	48	38	86	5,523	320	613	2,083	1,987	520
	Total	130	54	38	92	5,844	326	613	2,398	1,987	520
b. Organs and Other Instruments.											
90	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	53	23	30	.....	.....	.....
91	Manhattan and Bronx...	35	25	5	30	406	129	217	60	.....	.....
	Total	40	28	6	34	459	152	247	60	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

493	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493	.....	8	2	5	2	71
1,268	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108	160	12	4	8	8	72
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	1	1	1	73
1,782	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,622	160	18	7	14	6	
428	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	291	.....	85	17	27	17	74
1,975	3	14	6	.....	.....	.....	60	900	1,018	.....	68	40	58	36	75
14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	1	1	1	76
2,417	3	18	8	.....	.....	.....	60	1,037	1,823	.....	104	58	86	54	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	1	1	1	77
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	8	.....	5	4	5	4	78
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	10	.....	6	5	6	5	
85	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	25	15	.....	6	4	6	4	79
59	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	10	.....	8	4	7	4	80
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2	.....	5	3	5	3	81
107	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	12	.....	13	7	12	7	
492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
2,413	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,361	52	.....	20	11	18	10	83
550	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	502	5	.....	5	5	4	4	84
1,942	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,864	78	.....	15	7	14	7	85
4,905	.....	18	3	.....	.....	.....	43	4,727	135	.....	40	23	36	21	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	1	86
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	2	1	2	1	87
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	4	2	4	2	
821	.....	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	265	.....	4	2	4	2	88
5,523	.....	242	145	.....	.....	.....	46	577	4,900	.....	85	40	76	37	89
5,844	.....	260	154	.....	.....	.....	46	633	5,165	.....	89	42	80	39	
53	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	4	3	4	3	90
391	12	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	197	.....	39	19	34	18	91
447	12	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	250	.....	43	22	38	21	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY											
9. Other Instruments and Appliances.											
a. Scientific Instruments and Appliances.											
92	Brooklyn	15	11	2	13	225	70	104	51	.....	.....
93	Manhattan and Bronx...	23	21	1	22	196	171	25	.....	.....	.....
	Total	38	32	3	35	421	241	129	51	.....	.....
b. Optical and Photographic Apparatus.											
94	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
95	Manhattan and Bronx...	38	32	3	35	267	193	74	.....	.....	.....
	Total	39	33	3	36	297	193	104	.....	.....	.....
c. Scales.											
96	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
97	Manhattan and Bronx...	12	8	2	10	150	29	53	68	.....	.....
	Total	13	9	2	11	174	29	77	68	.....	.....
d. Clocks and Time Recording Apparatus.											
98	Brooklyn	5	1	2	3	1,294	4	45	.....	.....	1,245
99	Manhattan and Bronx...	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	8	4	2	6	1,308	18	45	.....	.....	1,245
e. Thermometers, Meters, Steam Gauges, Etc.											
100	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	378	3	25	.....	850	.....
101	Manhattan and Bronx...	17	13	2	15	199	58	.....	141	.....	.....
	Total	21	15	3	18	577	61	25	141	350	.....
f. Lamps, Lanterns, Reflectors, Stereopticons, Etc.											
102	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	110	21	28	61	.....	.....
103	Manhattan and Bronx...	26	20	3	23	643	102	168	373	.....	.....
	Total	31	23	4	27	753	123	196	434	.....	.....
g. Phonographs.											
104	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	Manhattan and Bronx...	4	4	.....	4	70	19	.....	51	.....	.....
	Total	5	5	.....	5	78	27	.....	51	.....	.....
10. Electrical Apparatus.											
a. Telephone, Telegraph, Fire Alarm Apparatus.											
106	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	138	.....	.....	138	.....	.....
107	Manhattan and Bronx...	18	10	5	15	3,590	60	121	259	.....	3,150
	Total	20	12	5	17	3,728	60	121	397	.....	3,150
b. Electric Lamps.											
108	Manhattan and Bronx...	5	5	.....	5	157	50	.....	107	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES. IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND APPARATUS—Continued.

221	4	10	2	.....	.....	.....	4	21	200	.....	17	8	15	8	92
171	26	7	1	.....	.....	.....	27	96	71	.....	29	12	26	12	93
292	29	17	4	.....	.....	.....	31	119	271	.....	46	20	41	20	
24	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	8	1	8	1	94
248	19	12	2	.....	.....	.....	54	185	78	.....	17	11	16	10	95
272	26	17	3	.....	.....	.....	54	135	108	.....	20	12	19	11	
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
150	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	8	41	101	.....	15	6	12	6	97
174	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	8	41	125	.....	15	6	12	6	
874	420	105	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,290	.....	1	1	1	1	98
14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
888	420	106	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,292	.....	1	1	1	1	
878	.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	3	.....	8	1	2	1	100
193	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	174	3	.....	10	8	10	8	101
571	6	21	3	.....	.....	.....	22	549	6	.....	13	9	12	9	
110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	44	.....	13	4	9	4	102
592	51	23	12	3	.....	.....	.....	74	569	.....	11	8	11	3	103
702	51	23	12	3	.....	.....	.....	140	613	.....	24	12	20	12	
8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	104
57	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	55	.....	.....	7	2	6	2	105
66	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	15	55	8	.....	8	3	7	3	
138	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	3	2	2	1	106
3,044	546	38	6	.....	.....	.....	3,150	850	90	.....	15	9	15	9	107
3 182	546	52	7	.....	.....	.....	3,150	850	228	.....	18	11	17	10	
74	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	25	.....	8	3	8	3	108

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

II. METALS, MACHINERY

<i>c. Dynamos, Motors and Electrical Supplies.</i>											
109	Brooklyn	9	5	2	7	233	12	78	148	.....	.....
110	Manhattan and Bronx...	58	30	11	41	1,036	240	226	245	823	.....
	Total	62	35	18	48	1,269	252	299	393	825	.....
	Total—Group II.....	2,521	1,729	394	2,123	78,959	10,172	11,207	20,656	14,018	17,911

III. WOOD MANU

1. Lumber and House Trimmings (Saw and Planing Mills).											
1	Brooklyn	52	34	9	48	1,312	166	275	671	200	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	78	57	10	67	1,228	817	546	865	.....	.....
3	Richmond	2	2	.....	2	27	2	25	.....	.....	.....
4	Queens	2	2	.....	2	36	11	25	.....	.....	.....
	Total	134	95	19	114	2,603	496	871	1,036	200	.....
2. Cooperage.											
<i>a. Packing Boxes, Barrels, Shooks, Etc. (Including Grape Baskets).</i>											
5	Brooklyn	21	11	5	16	1,184	44	125	375	.....	640
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	51	39	6	45	846	244	344	258	.....	.....
	Total	72	50	11	61	2,030	288	469	633	.....	640
<i>b. Cigar Boxes, Fancy Wood Boxes.</i>											
7	Brooklyn	2	.....	1	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	21	15	3	18	1,016	8	310	450	248	.....
	Total	23	15	4	19	1,061	8	355	450	248	.....
3. Baskets and Other Woven Work.											
9	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	100	21	27	52	.....	.....
10	Manhattan and Bronx...	2	2	.....	2	55	2	.....	53	.....	.....
	Total	7	5	1	6	155	23	27	105	.....	.....
4. Brooms.											
11	Brooklyn	3	3	.....	3	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	5	1	6	80	19	61	.....	.....	.....
	Total	10	8	1	9	112	51	61	.....	.....	.....
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work.											
<i>a. Furniture and Upholstery.</i>											
13	Brooklyn	28	24	3	26	947	89	225	638	.....	.....
14	Manhattan and Bronx...	144	109	16	125	3,268	536	810	1,501	421	.....
	Total	172	133	19	151	4,215	625	1,035	2,134	421	.....
<i>b. Caskets.</i>											
15	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	198	28	.....	170	.....	.....
16	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	3	1	4	826	.....	.....	326	.....	.....
	Total	11	7	1	8	524	28	.....	496	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto-ries.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND APPARATUS—Concluded.

211	22	28	6	1	.....	.....	.....	81	152	.....	5	4	5	4	109
987	49	72	18	1	.....	.....	56	696	284	.....	49	24	43	23	110
1,198	71	100	24	2	.....	.....	56	777	436	.....	54	28	48	27	
68,044	5,875	2,294	695	262	5	2	5,586	27,507	40,670	216	2,359	1,131	2,078	1,067	

FACTURES.

1,284	28	36	14	.....	.....	.....	78	476	758	.....	71	28	52	25	1
1,322	6	12	2	.....	.....	.....	392	319	517	.....	45	22	33	22	2
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	.....	1	1	1	1	3
36	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	25	11	.....	.....	4	2	4	2	4
2,564	34	49	17	.....	1	.....	495	831	1,277	.....	121	53	90	50	
1,184	.....	157	80	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1,169	.....	23	11	19	10	5
844	2	28	18	.....	1	.....	17	197	632	.....	66	28	63	27	6
2,024	2	185	98	.....	1	.....	25	204	1,801	.....	89	39	82	37	
30	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	4	1	1	1	7
644	372	61	23	24	.....	.....	.....	70	946	.....	25	10	23	10	8
674	387	62	24	24	.....	.....	.....	70	991	.....	29	11	24	11	
86	14	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	33	.....	9	4	9	4	9
43	12	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	10
129	26	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	33	.....	11	6	11	6	
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	14	.....	1	1	1	1	11
75	5	10	5	.....	1	.....	.....	34	46	.....	6	4	6	4	12
107	5	10	5	.....	1	.....	.....	52	60	.....	7	5	7	5	
837	110	44	15	.....	.....	.....	20	70	857	.....	65	19	56	18	13
3,065	203	72	14	24	1	.....	192	1,263	1,813	.....	177	81	160	79	14
3,902	313	116	29	24	1	.....	212	1,333	2,670	.....	242	100	216	97	
173	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	191	.....	3	2	3	2	15
228	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	276	.....	24	2	21	2	16
401	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	7	467	.....	27	4	21	4	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

III. WOOD MANU

5. Furniture, Etc. —Con.											
c. Store and Office Fix- tures.											
17	Brooklyn	8	8	.....	8	221	26	115	80	.....	.....
18	Manhattan and Bronx...	83	19	7	26	516	135	313	68	.....	.....
	Total	41	27	7	34	737	161	428	148	.....	.....
e. Other Cabinet Work.											
19	Brooklyn	6	6	.....	6	328	41	.....	.....	287	.....
20	Manhattan and Bronx...	74	52	11	63	904	443	279	182	.....	.....
	Total	80	58	11	69	1,232	484	279	182	287	.....
6. Wood, Cork and Amber Working.											
a. Articles of Cork.											
21	Brooklyn	8	6	1	7	144	24	49	71	.....	.....
22	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	14	.....	14	119	97	22	.....	.....	.....
	Total	22	20	1	21	263	121	71	71	.....	.....
b. Pipes and Smokers' Articles.											
23	Brooklyn	7	7	.....	7	73	45	28	.....	.....	.....
24	Manhattan and Bronx...	20	16	2	18	469	76	140	253	.....	.....
	Total	27	23	2	25	542	121	168	253	.....	.....
c. Wooden Toys and Novelties.											
25	Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	41	9	32	.....	.....	.....
26	Manhattan and Bronx...	36	26	5	31	472	129	290	53	.....	.....
	Total	39	27	6	33	513	138	322	53	.....	.....
d. Refrigerators and Domestic Appliances.											
27	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	190	7	.....	183	.....	.....
28	Manhattan and Bronx...	17	11	3	14	297	63	102	182	.....	.....
	Total	21	15	3	18	487	70	102	315	.....	.....
e. Other Articles and Appliances of Wood.											
29	Brooklyn	13	13	.....	13	86	56	30	.....	.....	.....
30	Manhattan and Bronx...	61	43	9	52	466	219	187	60	.....	.....
31	Richmond	4	4	.....	4	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	78	60	9	69	576	299	217	60	.....	.....
7. Picture Frames and Moldings.											
32	Brooklyn	11	9	1	10	251	36	40	175	.....	.....
33	Manhattan and Bronx...	57	55	1	56	631	252	279	100	.....	.....
	Total	68	64	2	66	882	288	319	275	.....	.....
	Total—Group III ...	805	607	96	703	15,932	3,201	4,724	6,211	1,156	610

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1901.

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Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

FACTURES—Concluded.

219	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	66	.....	19	6	19	6	17
501	15	10	2	1	.....	.....	98	274	149	.....	34	14	29	14	18
720	17	13	4	1	.....	.....	93	429	215	.....	53	20	48	20	
882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	5	811	.....	5	3	5	3	19
878	26	18	4	2	.....	2	480	395	79	.....	66	31	59	29	20
1,206	26	18	4	2	.....	2	442	400	390	.....	71	34	64	32	
83	61	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	26	118	.....	18	5	13	5	21
78	41	2	2	1	.....	.....	22	33	64	.....	12	5	12	5	22
161	102	3	2	8	.....	.....	22	59	182	.....	25	10	25	10	
54	19	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	16	6	16	6	23
412	57	21	7	2	.....	.....	31	112	326	.....	21	10	19	19	24
466	76	25	9	3	.....	.....	31	113	399	.....	37	16	35	16	
41	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	7	2	6	2	25
396	76	25	5	1	.....	1	76	301	95	.....	36	14	33	14	26
437	76	29	7	1	.....	1	76	301	136	.....	43	16	39	16	
199	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	107	.....	3	2	3	2	27
297	.....	28	17	.....	.....	.....	4	115	178	.....	5	3	5	3	28
487	.....	42	17	.....	.....	.....	4	198	235	.....	8	5	8	5	
86	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	65	.....	19	11	16	11	29
448	18	11	5	.....	.....	.....	102	177	187	.....	39	20	26	17	30
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	31
558	18	13	6	.....	.....	.....	102	222	252	.....	61	34	47	31	
251	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	70	.....	11	5	10	5	32
624	7	29	7	.....	.....	.....	20	226	386	.....	40	25	39	25	33
875	7	43	13	.....	.....	.....	20	406	456	.....	51	30	49	30	
14,720	1,212	621	241	63	4	3	1,572	4,746	9,614	.....	875	383	769	370	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

IV. LEATHER AND

1. Manufacture of Leather.											
1	Brooklyn	7	7	.....	7	989	15	61	118	300	500
2	Manhattan and Bronx.	38	32	2	34	561	140	245	176	.....	.....
	Total	43	39	2	41	1,550	155	306	289	300	500
2. Furs, Brushes, Articles of Hair, Etc.											
b. Furs and Fur Goods.											
3	Brooklyn	18	18	.....	18	364	95	152	117	.....	.....
4	Manhattan and Bronx...	222	158	32	190	2,312	971	970	371	.....	.....
	Total	240	176	32	208	2,676	1,066	1,122	488	...	.....
c. Brushes.											
5	Brooklyn	10	8	1	9	343	33	30	280	.....	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	28	17	5	22	414	133	101	180	.....	.....
	Total	38	25	6	31	757	166	131	460	.....	.....
d. Articles of Hair, Feathers, Etc											
7	Brooklyn	3	3	.....	3	190	.....	20	170	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	48	42	3	45	595	223	99	273	.....	.....
	Total	51	45	3	48	785	223	119	443	.....	.....
3. Leather Goods.											
a. Belting, Washers, Etc.											
9	Brooklyn	7	7	.....	7	119	34	20	65	.....	.....
10	Manhattan and Bronx...	28	17	5	22	1,052	73	163	157	659	.....
	Total	35	24	5	29	1,171	107	183	222	659	.....
b. Saddlery and Harness.											
11	Brooklyn	3	3	.....	3	58	8	.....	50	.....	.....
12	Manhattan and Bronx...	37	31	3	34	414	216	24	174	.....	.....
	Total	40	34	3	37	472	224	24	224	.....	.....
c. Traveling Bags and Trunks.											
13	Manhattan and Bronx...	45	30	8	38	630	200	297	133	.....	.....
d. Boots and Shoes.											
14	Brooklyn	38	24	7	31	3,259	93	169	943	679	1,375
15	Manhattan and Bronx...	80	60	10	70	1,413	293	369	501	250	.....
	Total	118	84	17	101	4,672	386	538	1,444	929	1,375
e. Gloves and Mittens.											
16	Manhattan and Bronx...	9	9	.....	9	123	38	34	.....	.....	.....
f. Fancy Leather Goods.											
17	Brooklyn	9	9	.....	9	93	73	20	.....	.....	.....
18	Manhattan and Bronx...	96	62	17	79	2,093	406	510	1,177	.....	.....
	Total	105	71	17	88	2,186	479	530	1,177	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

RUBBER GOODS.

813	176	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	989	.....	6	2	6	2	1
441	120	40	27	15	.....	.....	5	215	341	.....	37	18	37	18	2
1,254	296	65	29	15	.....	.....	5	215	1,830	.....	48	20	43	20	
278	91	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	139	225	.....	31	11	16	9	3
1,578	784	24	9	4	.....	.....	312	1,638	347	15	313	124	252	118	4
1,851	825	29	11	5	.....	.....	312	1,777	572	15	334	125	268	127	
146	197	8	5	7	.....	.....	.....	202	141	.....	5	3	5	3	5
284	180	17	5	9	.....	.....	.....	171	243	.....	21	11	17	10	6
430	327	25	10	16	.....	.....	.....	373	384	.....	26	14	22	13	
65	125	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	105	85	.....	5	2	3	2	7
260	335	6	1	21	1	.....	136	345	114	.....	51	29	50	29	8
325	460	11	1	29	1	.....	136	450	199	.....	56	31	53	31	
118	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	2	2	2	2	9
950	103	33	13	2	.....	1	7	528	517	.....	35	16	32	16	10
1,062	103	33	13	2	.....	1	7	528	636	.....	37	18	34	18	
18	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	2	2	2	2	11
344	70	21	14	14	.....	.....	3	224	187	.....	28	16	28	16	12
362	110	21	14	14	.....	.....	3	224	245	.....	30	18	30	18	
566	64	23	12	3	.....	.....	.....	97	533	.....	46	19	45	19	13
2,224	1,035	189	92	56	.....	.....	.....	300	2,959	.....	53	18	48	18	14
1,091	322	28	8	5	.....	.....	45	943	400	25	81	33	60	37	15
3,315	1,357	317	100	61	.....	.....	45	1,243	3,359	25	184	56	108	55	
55	67	1	1	3	.....	.....	49	73	.....	.....	15	5	10	5	16
81	12	34	17	3	.....	.....	.....	5	82	.....	15	7	15	7	17
1,383	710	142	56	50	.....	1	89	1,080	924	.....	167	65	148	64	18
1,464	722	166	73	53	.....	1	89	1,085	1,012	.....	182	72	163	71	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IV. LEATHER AND

4. Rubber and Gutta-Percha Goods.											
19	Brooklyn	7	5	1	6	183	18	.....	115	.....	.....
20	Manhattan and Bronx...	49	25	6	41	877	223	284	185	235	.....
21	Queens	3	3	.....	3	831	.....	86	.....	206	589
Total		59	43	7	50	1,841	241	320	250	441	589
5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Etc.											
a. Pearl Buttons.											
22	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	90	12	.....	78	.....	.....
23	Manhattan and Bronx...	38	21	6	27	1,139	126	156	857	.....	.....
Total		40	23	6	29	1,229	138	156	935	.....	.....
b. Articles of Horn, Bone, Tortoise Shell, Etc.											
24	Brooklyn	7	3	2	5	116	7	109	.....	.....	.....
25	Manhattan and Bronx...	32	20	6	26	396	153	76	167	.....	.....
Total		39	23	8	31	512	160	185	167	.....	.....
Total—Group IV....		862	626	114	740	18,603	3,583	3,995	6,232	2,329	2,484

V. CHEMICALS, OILS,

1. Chemicals and Drugs.											
a. Proprietary Medicines.											
1	Brooklyn	18	16	1	17	650	90	50	227	283	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	60	46	6	52	941	303	290	348	.....	.....
Total		78	62	7	69	1,591	393	340	575	283	.....
b. Alkalies (Sodas, Potash, Ammonia).											
3	Brooklyn	9	3	3	6	297	26	.....	271	.....	.....
4	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	10	2	12	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		23	13	5	18	402	131	.....	271	.....	.....
c. Other Chemicals and Drugs.											
5	Brooklyn	17	9	4	13	575	57	133	95	290	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	33	27	3	30	562	176	27	359	.....	.....
Total		50	36	7	43	1,137	233	160	454	290	.....
2. Paints and Colors.											
a. Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Etc.											
7	Brooklyn	39	25	7	32	1,050	164	210	676	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	22	16	3	19	423	80	29	122	200	.....
9	Queens	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
10	Richmond	2	2	.....	2	205	.....	.....	205	.....	.....
Total		64	44	10	54	1,698	244	251	1,003	200	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

RUBBER GOODS—Concluded.

63	70	4	1	3	.....	.....	8	60	70	.....	11	5	9	5	19
899	478	89	20	32	.....	.....	20	296	561	.....	43	22	42	22	20
530	801	56	39	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	.....	7	2	6	2	21
992	849	99	60	58	.....	.....	23	356	1,462	.....	61	29	57	29	
50	40	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	78	12	.....	7	2	2	2	22
710	429	52	16	43	.....	.....	9	243	887	.....	46	24	34	17	23
760	469	52	16	44	.....	.....	9	321	899	.....	53	26	36	19	
72	44	8	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	112	.....	12	3	10	3	24
312	84	23	15	1	.....	1	17	86	293	.....	20	11	18	11	25
384	728	31	17	2	.....	1	17	90	405	.....	32	14	28	14	
12,826	5,777	780	357	305	1	3	695	6,832	11,036	40	1,049	457	897	439	

EXPLOSIVES.

326	324	15	7	3	.....	.....	127	191	332	.....	11	8	11	8	1
336	605	3	3	3	.....	.....	508	367	66	.....	56	27	50	26	2
662	929	18	10	6	.....	.....	635	558	398	.....	67	35	61	34	
241	56	1	1	1	.....	.....	20	113	164	.....	19	4	19	4	3
62	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	51	40	.....	4	3	4	3	4
303	99	1	1	1	.....	.....	34	164	204	.....	23	7	23	7	
508	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	502	.....	20	5	15	5	5
416	146	2	.....	3	.....	.....	154	893	15	.....	27	17	27	17	6
922	215	2	.....	3	.....	.....	154	466	517	.....	47	22	42	22	
942	108	14	.....	2	.....	.....	6	96	848	100	62	21	62	21	7
412	10	20	8	.....	.....	.....	3	61	858	.....	19	10	19	10	8
21	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	1	1	1	9
200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	110	.....	4	2	4	2	10
1,575	123	38	8	2	.....	.....	9	252	1,337	100	86	34	86	34	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS,											
2. Paints and Colors—Continued.											
b. Dyes and Colors.											
11	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	332	4	.....	128	200	.....
12	Manhattan and Bronx...	9	9	.....	9	121	37	84	.....	.....	.....
13	Queens	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Total		14	12	1	13	493	41	124	128	200	.....
c. Inks and Adhesives.											
14	Brooklyn	15	9	3	17	250	50	76	124	.....	.....
15	Manhattan and Bronx...	32	28	2	30	359	155	144	60	.....	.....
Total		47	37	5	42	609	205	220	184	.....	.....
d. Blacking, Stove Polish, Etc.											
16	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	84	8	26	.....	.....	.....
17	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	10	2	12	212	55	63	94	.....	.....
Total		18	12	3	15	246	63	89	94	.....	.....
e. Lead Pencils, Crayons, Etc.											
18	Brooklyn	2	.....	1	1	478	.....	.....	.....	478	.....
19	Manhattan and Bronx...	8	6	1	7	1,081	31	.....	.....	.....	1,050
Total		10	6	2	8	1,559	31	.....	.....	478	1,050
3. Vegetable Oils, Perfumery, Etc.											
b. Linseed Oil.											
20	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
c. Perfumery.											
21	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Manhattan and Bronx...	23	22	3	30	657	164	159	109	225	.....
Total		39	23	3	31	665	172	159	109	225	.....
d. Other Essential Oils.											
23	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
24	Manhattan and Bronx...	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		3	3	.....	3	29	4	25	.....	.....	.....
4. Soap, Candles, Etc.											
a. Soap.											
25	Brooklyn	10	8	1	9	125	55	.....	70	.....	.....
26	Manhattan and Bronx...	34	21	6	27	1,019	119	107	241	552	.....
Total		44	29	7	36	1,144	174	107	311	552	.....
b. Candles, Stearine, Tallow, Etc.											
27	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	51	13	33	.....	.....	.....
28	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	14	.....	14	238	49	47	192	.....	.....
Total		18	16	1	17	289	62	85	192	.....	.....
c. Wax.											
29	Manhattan and Bronx...	5	5	.....	5	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

EXPLOSIVES—Continued.

832	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	832	.....	5	2	5	2	11
116	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	62	47	12	.....	7	8	6	8	12
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
488	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	62	47	284	.....	12	5	11	5	.....
205	45	2	1	2	.....	.....	94	50	106	.....	18	9	18	9	14
211	148	2	1	.....	.....	.....	75	151	183	.....	80	16	80	16	15
416	193	4	2	2	.....	.....	169	201	239	.....	43	25	43	25	.....
34	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	82	.....	5	2	4	2	16
83	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	174	4	.....	9	6	9	6	17
116	130	1	1	.....	.....	.....	84	176	36	.....	14	8	18	8	.....
168	810	60	47	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....	6	1	6	1	18
555	526	69	51	52	24	.....	11	.....	1,070	.....	11	2	4	2	19
722	836	129	98	107	24	.....	11	.....	1,648	.....	17	4	10	4	.....
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	1	1	1	1	20
1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	21
247	410	7	1	11	.....	.....	814	820	23	.....	43	17	83	16	22
248	417	7	1	11	.....	.....	814	828	23	.....	47	18	87	17	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	9	114	.....	6	8	6	8	25
765	254	70	87	4	2	.....	53	163	801	.....	28	14	24	14	26
882	262	70	87	5	2	.....	57	172	915	.....	34	17	80	17	.....
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	8	8	8	8	27
284	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	83	233	.....	12	9	12	9	28
335	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16	83	290	.....	15	12	15	12	.....
17	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	8	5	8	5	29

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS,											
5. Mineral Oils and By-Products.											
30	Brooklyn	8	8	.....	8	1,139	36	.....	.....	300	308
31	Manhattan and Bronx ..	8	8	.....	8	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	16	16	.....	16	1,199	96	.....	.....	300	308
6. Fertilizers and Miscellaneous Products.											
32	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Matches and Explosives.											
a. Matches.											
33	Manhattan and Bronx...	2	.....	1	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Richmond.	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	1	1	2	31	8	23	.....	.....	.....
8. Plastics.											
35	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Manhattan and Bronx ..	2	2	.....	2	98	8	.....	90	.....	.....
	Total	3	3	.....	3	102	12	.....	90	.....	.....
	Total--Group V.....	437	320	57	377	11,495	1,920	1,583	3,411	2,728	1,853

VI. PAPER

1. Bags and Paper Stock.											
1	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	107	17	.....	90	.....	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	52	52	.....	52	672	298	198	176	.....	.....
	Total	56	56	.....	56	779	315	198	266	.....	.....
2. Pulp and Paper.											
b. Pulp and Paper (Principal Product Not Reported).											
3	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Manhattan and Bronx...	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2	2	.....	2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Paper, Cardboard, Strawboard, Etc.											
5	Brooklyn	8	2	3	5	413	12	.....	401	.....	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	29	22	3	25	524	185	118	271	.....	.....
	Total	37	24	6	30	937	147	118	672	.....	.....
	Total--Group VI....	95	82	6	88	1,729	475	316	938	.....	.....

VII. PRINTING AND

1. Type and Printers' Materials.											
1	Manhattan and Bronx...	17	9	4	13	350	57	93	200	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto-ries.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 h ours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

EXPLOSIVES—Concluded.

1,133	6	120	68	.....	.....	.....	6	807	326	.....	12	5	12	5	80
57	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	30	.....	12	6	12	6	81
1,140	9	120	68	.....	.....	.....	6	837	856	.....	24	11	24	11	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1	83
6	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	2	1	2	1	84
14	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	3	2	3	2	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
82	66	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	5	2	5	2	86
36	66	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	98	4	.....	5	2	5	2	
8,167	8,328	399	229	140	26	.....	1,503	3,371	6,321	300	446	208	412	206	

AND PULP.

27	80	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	90	17	.....	4	3	4	3	1
316	356	1	1	.....	.....	.....	56	150	466	.....	75	34	68	34	2
343	436	1	1	1	.....	.....	56	240	483	.....	79	37	72	37	
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	3	1	3
3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
6	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	4	1	3	1	
315	98	52	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	413	.....	12	4	12	4	5
219	305	20	11	23	.....	.....	40	129	355	.....	38	11	33	11	6
534	403	72	30	27	.....	.....	40	129	768	.....	50	15	45	15	
833	816	74	31	28	96	878	1,255	133	53	120	53	

PAPER GOODS.

271	79	10	3	84	223	43	17	7	15	7	1
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Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

VII. PRINTING AND											
2. Paper Boxes, Bags, Envelopes.											
a. Pasteboard and Velvet Boxes.											
2	Brooklyn	19	17	1	18	1,882	91	142	378	.....	771
3	Manhattan and Bronx...	160	85	36	121	8,828	554	1,127	1,944	203	.....
4	Queens	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		180	103	37	140	5,222	657	1,269	2,322	203	771
b. Paper Bags and Sacks.											
5	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	89	.....	20	69	.....	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	3	2	5	350	6	119	.....	225	.....
Total		9	5	2	7	439	6	139	69	225	.....
c. Envelopes.											
7	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	12	6	3	9	686	9	43	409	225	.....
Total		13	7	3	10	726	9	83	409	225	.....
3. Printing and Stationery.											
a. Printing and Publishing.											
9	Brooklyn	93	77	8	85	4,646	343	287	692	1,737	1,537
10	Manhattan and Bronx...	1,160	804	177	981	30,879	4,617	5,291	10,932	5,693	4,346
11	Queens	4	4	.....	4	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Richmond	7	7	.....	7	92	42	.....	50	.....	.....
Total		1,264	892	185	1,077	35,643	5,028	5,578	11,674	7,430	5,933
b. Blank Books and Stationery.											
13	Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	64	9	.....	55	.....	.....
14	Manhattan and Bronx...	67	39	14	53	2,097	316	407	524	850	.....
Total		70	40	15	55	2,161	325	407	579	850	.....
c. Paper Patterns, Fashion Plates, Sample Cards, Etc.											
15	Brooklyn	7	3	2	5	734	9	.....	205	520	.....
16	Manhattan and Bronx...	49	28	10	38	1,681	205	274	336	866	.....
Total		56	31	12	43	2,415	214	274	541	1,386	.....
d. Playing Cards, Games, Novelties											
17	Manhattan and Bronx...	26	12	7	19	967	62	184	238	483	.....
4. Wall Paper.											
18	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
19	Manhattan and Bronx...	10	4	3	7	656	15	30	611	.....	.....
Total		11	5	3	8	956	15	30	611	300	.....
Total—Group VII...		1,616	1,104	268	1,872	48,879	6,373	8,057	16,643	11,102	6,704

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1901.

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Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

PAPER GOODS—Concluded.

565	817	68	23	122	.....	.....	18	963	401	.....	85	12	28	12	2
1,515	2,918	139	51	118	.....	1	22	1,458	2,848	.....	191	75	161	72	3
1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	1	2	1	4
3,081	3,141	207	74	240	.....	1	40	2,421	2,761	.....	228	88	191	85	
89	50	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20	69	.....	5	2	5	2	5
217	183	16	4	4	.....	.....	.....	225	125	.....	8	4	8	4	6
256	183	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	245	194	.....	13	6	13	6	
20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2	1	2	1	7
211	475	9	5	11	.....	.....	50	636	.....	.....	18	8	17	8	8
231	495	9	5	11	.....	.....	50	636	40	.....	20	9	19	9	
2,952	1,694	142	57	107	.....	.....	504	2,689	1,453	.....	155	55	142	54	9
24,163	6,716	831	255	151	5	3	5,679	22,583	2,665	2	1,167	565	1,088	553	10
26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	.....	2	1	2	1	11
77	15	4	2	.....	1	.....	4	22	66	.....	12	6	11	6	12
27,218	8,425	978	314	258	6	3	6,187	25,249	4,205	2	1,326	627	1,243	614	
24	40	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1,119	978	75	33	80	.....	.....	45	977	1,075	.....	90	34	90	34	14
1,143	1,018	76	34	32	.....	.....	45	1,041	1,075	.....	90	34	90	34	
888	346	18	8	7	.....	.....	.....	734	.....	.....	11	8	8	3	15
787	894	54	1	7	.....	.....	236	1,383	112	.....	54	22	50	22	16
1,175	1,240	72	9	14	.....	.....	236	2,067	112	.....	65	25	58	25	
250	717	20	.....	20	.....	.....	51	251	665	.....	27	13	24	12	17
260	40	28	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
620	36	84	44	.....	1	.....	.....	33	623	.....	7	5	7	5	19
880	76	112	61	1	1	.....	.....	33	923	.....	7	5	7	5	
23,506	15,374	1,504	505	581	7	4	6,693	32,166	10,018	2	1,803	814	1,600	797	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VIII.

1. Of Silk.											
1	Brooklyn	9	5	2	7	945	18	45	382	.....	500
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	56	30	12	42	3,116	205	67	1,264	1,550	.....
3	Queens	2	2	.....	2	361	.....	.....	62	299	.....
4	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
	Total	68	35	14	52	4,451	223	171	1,708	1,849	500
2. Of Wool.											
a. Carpets and Rugs.											
5	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	1,421	3	.....	142	200	1,076
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	18	13	2	15	1,445	85	88	62	.....	1,210
	Total	23	16	3	19	2,866	88	88	204	200	2,286
b. Felt Goods.											
7	Manhattan and Bronx...	13	9	2	11	1,629	83	46	.....	.....	1,500
c. Woolens and Worsteds.											
8	Brooklyn	7	1	3	4	187	4	88	145	.....	.....
9	Manhattan and Bronx...	13	11	1	12	441	84	52	305	.....	.....
	Total	20	12	4	16	628	88	90	450	.....	.....
3. Of Cotton.											
10	Brooklyn	4	.....	2	2	107	7	.....	100	.....	.....
11	Manhattan and Bronx...	13	9	2	11	812	54	42	116	.....	600
	Total	17	9	4	13	919	61	42	216	.....	600
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods (Cotton or Wool).											
12	Brooklyn	20	14	3	17	804	61	137	281	325	.....
13	Manhattan and Bronx...	34	20	6	26	920	93	224	598	.....	.....
	Total	54	34	9	43	1,724	159	361	879	325	.....
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool, Cotton.											
a. Dyeing, Finishing, Etc.											
14	Brooklyn	3	1	1	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Manhattan and Bronx...	56	38	2	46	1,128	283	390	227	228	.....
	Total	59	39	9	48	1,140	295	390	227	228	.....
b. Upholstery Goods.											
16	Brooklyn	11	6	3	9	272	59	.....	213	.....	.....
17	Manhattan and Bronx...	55	29	12	41	697	209	313	175	.....	.....
	Total	66	35	15	50	969	268	313	388	.....	.....
c. Braids, Embroideries and Dress Trimmings.											
18	Brooklyn	8	4	2	6	593	23	.....	70	.....	500
19	Manhattan and Bronx...	120	84	17	101	3,147	622	726	744	1,055	.....
	Total	128	88	19	107	3,740	645	726	814	1,055	500
6. Of Flax, Hemp, Jute and Other Fibers.											
20	Brooklyn	8	2	3	5	2,130	10	.....	70	750	1,300
21	Manhattan and Bronx...	12	6	3	9	711	43	.....	218	450	.....
	Total	20	8	6	14	2,841	53	.....	288	1,200	1,300

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No-facto-ries.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

TEXTILES.

337	608	7	4	31	.....	.....	.....	332	563	.....	3	3	3	3	1
1,174	1,942	34	12	54	.....	.....	85	1,636	1,395	.....	45	16	41	15	2
173	188	24	16	24	.....	.....	.....	299	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
20	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	4
1,704	2,747	65	32	109	.....	.....	85	2,346	2,020	.....	50	20	46	19	
603	818	208	115	95	.....	.....	.....	142	1,279	.....	9	2	4	2	5
417	1,028	88	19	13	2	.....	31	91	1,323	.....	24	12	24	12	6
1,020	1,846	246	134	108	2	.....	31	233	2,602	.....	33	14	28	14	
591	1,038	57	20	2	.....	.....	28	42	1,559	.....	15	8	14	7	7
43	144	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	42	.....	2	2	2	2	8
213	228	12	7	21	.....	.....	46	374	21	.....	21	9	16	8	9
256	372	15	8	21	.....	.....	46	519	63	.....	23	11	18	10	
29	78	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	100	7	.....	2	2	2	2	10
102	710	5	.....	31	.....	.....	18	736	58	.....	16	7	16	7	11
131	788	5	.....	41	.....	.....	18	836	65	.....	18	9	18	9	
147	657	4	4	80	.....	.....	6	357	441	.....	27	10	19	9	12
247	673	7	3	17	1	.....	89	640	191	.....	45	18	35	17	13
894	1,330	11	7	97	1	.....	95	997	632	.....	72	28	54	26	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	1	14
929	199	19	7	.....	.....	.....	38	416	674	.....	34	18	30	18	15
941	199	19	7	.....	.....	.....	40	416	684	.....	35	19	31	19	
157	115	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	75	.....	8	6	7	5	16
282	415	17	8	10	.....	.....	150	470	77	.....	52	25	44	24	17
439	530	26	11	10	.....	.....	150	667	152	.....	60	31	51	29	
90	503	20	9	34	.....	.....	.....	15	578	.....	11	4	9	4	18
938	2,209	84	40	104	.....	1	182	1,745	1,270	.....	151	61	123	57	19
1,023	2,712	104	49	138	.....	1	132	1,760	1,848	.....	162	65	132	61	
765	1,365	76	45	66	.....	.....	.....	10	2,120	.....	17	3	4	1	20
271	440	45	18	42	.....	.....	24	132	555	.....	6	3	6	3	21
1,036	1,805	121	63	168	.....	.....	24	142	2,675	.....	23	6	10	4	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

VIII. TEXTILES

7. Oil Cloth, Crinoline, Window Shades, Etc.											
22	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Manhattan and Bronx...	18	16	1	17	160	116	44	.....	.....	.....
	Total	20	18	1	19	171	127	44	.....	.....	.....
	Total—Group VIII..	488	306	86	892	21,078	2,090	2,271	5,174	4,857	6,686

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

1. Tailoring and Dressmaking.											
a. Men's and Boys' Clothing.											
1	Brooklyn	892	346	23	869	5,720	2,654	1,895	671	.....	500
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	1,481	1,214	105	1,319	24,145	8,545	6,962	4,826	2,410	1,402
	Total	1,873	1,560	128	1,688	29,865	11,199	8,857	5,497	2,410	1,902
b. Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Wrappers, Etc.											
3	Brooklyn	64	58	3	61	1,305	850	427	528	.....	.....
4	Manhattan and Bronx...	1,298	873	205	1,078	28,642	5,868	9,459	10,144	2,571	600
	Total	1,362	931	208	1,139	29,947	6,218	9,886	10,672	2,571	600
2. White Goods, Shirt Waists, Etc.											
a. Shirts, Shirt Waists, Collars and Cuffs.											
5	Brooklyn	26	18	4	22	709	176	270	263	.....	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	288	164	58	222	7,193	985	2,257	2,459	1,492	.....
	Total	314	182	62	244	7,902	1,161	2,527	2,722	1,492	.....
b. Women's and Children's White Goods.											
7	Brooklyn	33	23	5	28	968	70	440	458	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	262	139	59	198	8,157	789	2,120	8,202	1,566	540
9	Richmond	4	4	.....	4	822	.....	77	.....	245	.....
	Total	299	166	64	230	9,447	859	2,637	8,660	1,751	540
3. Men's Hats and Caps.											
10	Brooklyn	18	9	2	11	1,877	84	118	240	295	1,250
11	Manhattan and Bronx...	150	100	25	125	8,121	763	661	1,223	470	.....
	Total	168	109	27	136	4,998	796	779	1,463	705	1,250
4. Millinery, Art Embroideries, Lace Goods, Etc.											
a. Ladies' Hats, Artificial Flowers, Etc.											
12	Brooklyn	15	11	2	18	426	44	278	104	.....	.....
13	Manhattan and Bronx...	346	255	44	299	6,755	1,638	2,034	3,083	.....	.....
	Total	361	266	46	312	7,181	1,682	2,312	3,187	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.		Fao- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

—Concluded.

11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2	1	1	1	23
128	82	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	102	37	.....	7	4	7	4	23
139	82	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	102	42	.....	9	5	8	5	
7,679	18,899	676	831	634	8	1	676	8,060	12,342	.....	500	219	410	203	

LAUNDRY, ETC.

3,594	2,126	64	34	75	1	9	.....	161	5,551	8	709	254	503	232	1
17,132	7,013	297	128	119	8	17	481	7,413	16,042	209	3,086	1,061	2,850	1,007	2
20,726	9,139	361	162	194	9	26	481	7,674	21,593	217	3,795	1,315	2,853	1,239	
583	772	3	3	20	.....	.....	9	498	778	20	91	38	71	35	3
15,005	13,637	163	56	261	18	24	704	18,543	9,019	376	2,349	821	1,984	779	4
15,538	14,409	166	59	281	18	24	713	19,041	9,797	396	2,440	859	2,005	814	
136	573	8	5	60	.....	4	.....	471	238	.....	59	18	51	18	5
3,076	4,117	77	32	87	2	2	411	4,734	2,032	16	512	166	425	156	6
3,212	4,690	85	37	147	2	6	411	5,205	2,270	16	571	184	476	174	
146	822	4	3	61	1	.....	.....	579	389	.....	55	20	39	19	7
1,073	7,084	39	5	327	.....	1	525	6,638	963	11	375	136	328	129	8
17	305	2	.....	2	.....	.....	32	290	.....	.....	9	4	9	4	9
1,236	8,211	45	8	390	1	1	557	7,507	1,372	11	439	160	376	152	
1,123	754	49	13	7	.....	.....	16	700	1,161	.....	15	6	15	6	10
2,198	923	43	7	18	2	1	31	1,814	1,276	.....	258	91	199	84	11
3,321	1,677	92	20	25	2	1	47	2,514	2,437	.....	273	97	214	90	
112	314	2	2	3	.....	.....	27	362	37	.....	7	4	7	4	12
1,303	5,452	89	41	223	4	4	1,161	4,475	1,119	.....	505	217	454	211	18
1,415	5,766	91	43	226	4	4	1,183	4,837	1,156	.....	512	221	461	215	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

4. Millinery, Etc.— Con.											
b. Art Embroideries, Etc.											
14	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	605	12	73	.....	520	.....
15	Manhattan and Bronx...	166	106	30	136	4,255	767	825	1,355	1,308	.....
	Total	170	108	31	139	4,860	779	825	1,428	1,308	520
5. Miscellaneous.											
a. Neckwear (men's).											
16	Manhattan and Bronx...	93	54	18	72	2,773	292	757	1,220	.....	504
b. Corsets, Leggings, Etc.											
17	Brooklyn	2	.....	1	1	182	.....	.....	192	.....	.....
18	Manhattan and Bronx...	25	15	5	20	714	91	27	821	275	.....
	Total	27	15	6	21	846	91	27	453	275	.....
c. Suspenders and Hose Supporters.											
19	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Manhattan and Bronx...	77	33	22	55	1,241	278	327	636	.....	.....
	Total	78	34	22	56	1,255	292	327	636	.....	.....
d. Umbrellas and Parasols.											
21	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Manhattan and Bronx...	51	31	10	41	1,287	241	328	258	460	.....
	Total	53	33	10	43	1,295	249	328	258	460	.....
e. Quilts, Comfortables, Etc.											
23	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	42	14	28	.....	.....	.....
24	Manhattan and Bronx...	11	7	2	9	225	56	24	145	.....	.....
	Total	13	9	2	11	267	70	52	145	.....	.....
f. Bags and Bagging.											
25	Brooklyn	3	3	.....	3	182	4	.....	178	.....	.....
26	Manhattan and Bronx...	5	3	1	4	80	9	71	.....	.....	.....
	Total	8	6	1	7	262	13	71	178	.....	.....
g. Sails, Flags, Tents and Sporting Goods.											
27	Brooklyn	10	8	1	9	213	32	56	125	.....	.....
28	Manhattan and Bronx...	50	40	5	45	489	237	252	.....	.....	.....
	Total	60	48	6	54	702	269	308	125	.....	.....
6. Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing.											
a. Laundries.											
29	Brooklyn	70	62	4	66	1,110	334	320	456	.....	.....
30	Manhattan and Bronx...	191	158	18	176	3,905	799	763	1,604	739	.....
	Total	261	220	22	242	5,015	1,133	1,083	2,060	739	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. factories.	No.	Fac-to-ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Continued.

284	371	21	7	24	.....	.....	.....	520	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1,173	3,082	83	14	151	3	1	817	3,701	207	.....	245	94	208	93	15
1,407	3,453	54	21	175	3	1	847	4,221	292	.....	245	94	208	93	
558	2,215	22	7	78	.....	1	395	2,144	234	.....	129	51	120	50	16
7	125	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	5	1	5	1	17
151	563	8	4	21	.....	.....	282	299	133	.....	82	15	81	15	18
158	648	8	4	23	.....	.....	282	431	133	.....	87	16	86	16	
.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
726	515	92	81	23	.....	.....	88	891	262	.....	83	83	80	33	20
726	529	92	81	24	.....	.....	88	891	276	.....	83	83	80	33	
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	3	1	3	1	21
451	836	39	19	8	.....	.....	152	720	415	.....	72	29	71	29	22
457	838	39	19	8	.....	.....	152	725	418	.....	75	30	71	30	
15	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
176	49	13	3	.....	1	.....	10	34	181	.....	10	5	10	5	24
191	76	13	3	.....	1	.....	10	84	223	.....	10	5	10	5	
71	111	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	178	.....	4	2	4	2	25
22	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29	49	.....	8	4	8	4	26
93	169	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	83	227	.....	12	6	12	6	
93	120	10	6	4	.....	.....	29	166	18	.....	7	4	7	4	27
815	174	39	19	15	.....	.....	91	286	112	.....	47	23	40	22	28
408	294	49	25	19	.....	.....	120	452	130	.....	54	27	47	26	
281	829	8	2	25	.....	.....	64	332	714	.....	103	47	97	45	29
1,181	2,724	12	6	81	1	.....	233	1,127	2,872	173	259	119	236	117	30
1,462	3,553	20	8	56	1	.....	297	1,459	3,086	173	362	166	333	162	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spection-s.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

6. Laundry, Cleaning, Etc. - Con.											
b <i>Cleaning and Dyeing.</i>											
81	Brooklyn	24	24	.....	24	803	182	62	109	.....	.....
82	Manhattan and Bronx...	60	50	5	55	555	204	197	154	.....	.....
83	Queens	8	8	.....	8	51	27	24	.....	.....	.....
84	Richmond	8	8	.....	8	814	14	.....	.....	800	.....
Total		90	80	5	85	1,228	377	283	268	300	.....
Total—Group IX....		5,225	3,821	658	4,479	107,889	25,480	81,069	83,972	12,011	5,816

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

1. Cereals, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.											
a. Grain Handling and Milling.											
1	Brooklyn	15	11	2	18	263	38	89	186	.....	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	12	1	13	480	68	52	85	225	.....
3	Queens	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Total		31	25	3	28	767	115	141	286	225	.....
b. Canned Fruits and Vegetables.											
5	Brooklyn	8	6	1	7	226	46	.....	180	.....	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	42	22	10	32	1,103	196	163	744	.....	.....
Total		50	28	11	39	1,329	242	163	924	.....	.....
c. Sugar, Starch, Yeast.											
7	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	1,667	16	.....	.....	775	876
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	6	2	2	4	91	41	.....	50	.....	.....
9	Richmond	19	19	.....	19	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		30	24	3	27	1,834	133	.....	50	775	876
d. Coffee Roasting and Grinding, Spices, Etc.											
10	Brooklyn	20	15	2	17	1,369	88	98	.....	265	918
11	Manhattan and Bronx...	87	64	11	75	1,280	421	290	219	350	.....
Total		107	79	13	92	2,649	509	388	219	615	918
2. Meats, Milk, Etc.											
a. Slaughtering and Packing.											
12	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	79	24	.....	55	.....	.....
13	Manhattan and Bronx...	32	20	6	26	2,080	84	210	463	.....	1,823
Total		36	24	6	30	2,159	108	210	518	.....	1,823
b. Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Dairy Preparations.											
14	Brooklyn	5	3	1	4	233	9	49	175	.....	.....
15	Manhattan and Bronx...	6	4	1	5	81	43	38	.....	.....	.....
Total		11	7	2	9	314	52	87	175	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANOKS.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING--				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fao- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

LAUNDRY, ETC.—Concluded.

215	88	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	46	257	.....	32	15	30	14	31
851	204	2	1	.....	.....	.....	15	103	424	18	50	25	49	25	32
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
210	104	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	.....	3	1	3	1	34
827	396	11	5	2	.....	.....	15	149	1,046	18	94	42	82	40	
51,735	56,103	1,151	452	1,646	41	64	5,105	57,217	44,690	826	9,131	3,306	7,887	3,145	

AND LIQUORS.

249	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	138	100	14	7	13	7	1
287	143	1	.....	5	.....	.....	8	45	877	.....	12	8	12	8	2
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	2	1	2	1	4
608	159	1	.....	5	.....	.....	8	70	589	100	28	16	27	16	
181	95	4	4	2	.....	.....	55	140	31	.....	8	4	4	3	5
516	587	10	8	27	.....	.....	45	598	460	.....	46	21	43	19	6
647	682	14	7	29	.....	.....	100	738	491	.....	54	25	47	22	
1,631	36	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	892	775	7	1	7	1	7
43	48	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	78	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	8
76	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	26	15	23	15	9
1,750	84	9	1	.....	.....	.....	13	78	963	775	36	19	33	19	
950	419	12	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	951	418	.....	25	7	15	7	10
860	420	31	17	17	5	1	391	580	309	.....	65	35	58	35	11
1,810	839	43	17	75	5	1	391	1,531	727	.....	90	42	73	42	
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	7	4	7	4	12
1,953	127	25	4	18	.....	.....	101	749	1,223	7	33	15	33	15	13
2,032	127	25	4	18	.....	.....	101	749	1,302	7	40	19	40	19	
233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	158	.....	3	2	3	2	14
76	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	7	4	4	4	4	15
309	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	232	7	7	6	7	6	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spections.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO											
3. Bakers' and Confectioners' Goods.											
a. Macaroni and Other Food Pastes.											
16	Brooklyn	9	5	2	7	216	17	37	172	.....	.....
17	Manhattan and Bronx...	9	7	1	8	91	43	48	.....	.....	.....
Total		18	12	3	15	307	60	75	172	.....	.....
b-c. Crackers and Other Bakery Products.											
18	Brooklyn	666	662	2	664	1,691	1,571	.....	120	.....	.....
19	Manhattan and Bronx...	1,291	1,201	44	1,245	4,602	4,080	397	125	.....	.....
20	Queens	12	12	.....	12	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		1,969	1,875	46	1,921	6,323	5,681	397	245	.....	.....
d. Confectionery (including Ice Cream).											
21	Brooklyn	83	17	8	25	1,455	69	160	461	765	.....
22	Manhattan and Bronx...	100	51	23	74	3,683	251	631	1,057	1,744	.....
Total		183	68	31	99	5,138	320	791	1,518	2,509	.....
4. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.											
23	Brooklyn	47	43	2	45	499	213	81	205	.....	.....
24	Manhattan and Bronx...	360	257	49	306	20,187	1,091	1,419	5,307	5,652	6,718
25	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		408	301	51	352	20,688	1,306	1,500	5,512	5,652	6,718
5. Liquors (Including Ice).											
a. Artificial Ice.											
26	Brooklyn	8	6	1	7	120	85	85	.....	.....	.....
27	Manhattan and Bronx...	12	10	1	11	232	76	81	75	.....	.....
28	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Total		21	17	2	19	377	111	191	75	.....	.....
b. Cider, Etc.											
29	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
30	Manhattan and Bronx...	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		2	2	.....	2	47	16	31	.....	.....	.....
c. Carbonated Beverages.											
31	Brooklyn	15	13	1	14	92	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Manhattan and Bronx...	68	45	6	51	864	279	350	225	.....	.....
Total		73	58	7	65	946	371	350	225	.....	.....
d. Malting.											
33	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Malt Liquors											
34	Brooklyn	41	28	8	36	1,381	134	524	523	200	.....
35	Manhattan and Bronx...	75	38	17	55	3,774	130	673	1,591	830	550
36	Queens	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Total		117	67	25	92	5,175	264	1,217	2,114	1,030	550

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.		
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.						

AND LIQUORS—Continued.

155	61	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	15	5	12	5	16
77	14	2	1	2	.....	.....	11	29	51	.....	15	5	18	5	17
233	75	2	1	8	.....	.....	11	29	267	.....	30	10	25	10	
1,686	5	81	3	.....	.....	.....	8	166	1,404	113	1,847	492	1,181	450	18
4,561	42	4	3	8	.....	.....	84	229	4,062	277	5,418	1,207	3,174	1,066	19
30	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	43	12	23	11	20
6,276	47	37	7	3	.....	.....	42	395	5,496	390	7,308	1,711	4,378	1,547	
623	83	43	30	133	.....	.....	.....	324	1,131	.....	57	17	52	17	21
1,587	2,096	18	3	69	6	.....	291	832	2,453	107	122	45	109	44	22
2,210	2,928	61	33	202	6	.....	291	1,156	3,584	107	179	62	161	61	
384	115	16	6	9	.....	.....	243	175	82	.....	41	26	40	26	23
9,399	10,788	166	60	184	13	3	5,741	11,428	3,018	.....	300	145	264	140	24
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
9,784	10,904	182	66	193	13	3	5,983	11,603	3,102	.....	343	171	304	166	
120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	45	2	2	2	2	26
232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	97	2	2	2	2	27
20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	4	1	4	1	28
372	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	142	8	5	8	5	
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	81	.....	8	6	7	6	31
838	16	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	78	762	10	25	17	21	17	32
930	16	2	1	.....	1	.....	12	81	813	10	83	23	28	23	
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1,359	22	4	3	.....	.....	.....	16	101	1,264	.....	22	16	19	16	34
3,770	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	164	3,554	.....	24	16	23	15	35
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1	1	1	36
5,149	26	11	2	.....	.....	.....	72	265	4,838	.....	47	31	43	32	

Table II—Continued.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO

5. Liquors (Including Ice) - Con.											
a. Wine and Distilled Liquors.											
87	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	Manhattan and Bronx...	14	12	1	13	171	76	80	65	.....	.....
	Total	15	13	1	14	175	80	80	65	.....	.....
	Total-Group X.	8,022	2,601	204	2,805	48,242	9,383	5,571	12,098	10,806	10,385

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER,

3. Gas.											
1	Brooklyn	4	2	1	3	326	.....	.....	326	.....	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	6	2	2	4	1,420	10	.....	180	.....	1,230
3	Queens	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	5	3	8	1,752	16	.....	506	.....	1,230
4. Electric Light and Power.											
4	Brooklyn	6	4	1	4	475	.....	80	445	.....	.....
5	Manhattan and Bronx...	23	23	.....	23	745	124	77	544	.....	.....
6	Queens	1	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
	Total	31	29	1	30	1,305	134	107	1,064	.....	.....
5. Power and Heat (Steam).											
8	Brooklyn	10	8	1	9	94	14	20	60	.....	.....
9	Manhattan and Bronx...	36	32	2	34	243	133	.....	110	.....	.....
10	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	47	41	3	44	344	154	20	170	.....	.....
	Total-Group XI....	89	75	7	82	3,401	804	127	1,740	.....	1,230

XII. BUILDING

1. General Contracting and Building.											
1	Brooklyn	2	.....	1	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
	Total	3	1	1	2	72	12	.....	60	.....	.....
2. Masonry, Brick-laying, Etc.											
3	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Manhattan and Bronx...	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Carpentry.											
5	Brooklyn	7	5	1	6	59	38	21	.....	.....	.....
6	Manhattan and Bronx...	43	47	1	48	452	232	65	153	.....	.....
	Total	50	52	2	54	511	270	86	153	.....	.....

Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto-ries.	No.	Fac-to-ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

AND LIQUORS—Concluded.

4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	37 38
157	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	103	27	.....	15	9	15	9	
161	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	103	27	....	17	10	17	10	
82,331	15,911	888	139	533	25	4	7,069	16,873	22,748	1,552	8,220	2,152	5,191	1,978	

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	218	3	2	3	2	1 2 3
1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330	99	3	1	3	1	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	1	2	1	
1,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,438	314	8	4	8	4	
475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	428	.....	7	3	1	3	1	4 5 6 7
743	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	282	368	52	20	12	19	12	
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	2	1	
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1	1	1	1	
1,303	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	710	368	144	26	15	25	15	
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	34	.....	12	6	12	6	8 9 10
243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	21	199	12	33	20	25	19	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	
314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	88	233	12	46	27	38	26	
3,399	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	798	2,039	470	80	46	71	45	

INDUSTRY.

12	12	1	1	1	1	1 2
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	12	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
2	2	3 4
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	1	31	8	20	9	4	9	4	5 6
452	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	355	41	56	.....	51	29	38	27
511	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	386	49	76	.....	60	33	47	31

Table II—Concluded.

No.	INDUSTRY AND BOROUGH.	In-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
			Once.	More than once.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
							Under 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.

XII. BUILDING

4. Stair Building and Interior Woodwork.											
7	Brooklyn	20	18	1	19	246	108	132	.....	.....	.....
8	Manhattan and Bronx...	25	16	6	22	552	116	145	301	.....	.....
9	Richmond	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	49	35	7	42	815	231	283	301	.....	.....
5. Mantels, Tiling, Grates.											
10	Brooklyn	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Painting and Decorating.											
a. Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.											
11	Brooklyn	8	8	.....	8	84	25	59	.....	.....	.....
12	Manhattan and Bronx...	23	21	1	22	172	125	47	.....	.....	.....
	Total	31	29	1	30	256	150	106	.....	.....	.....
b. Ornamental Plastering and Stucco Work.											
13	Manhattan and Bronx...	9	8	8	6	118	23	95	.....	.....	.....
7. Roofing and Sheet Iron Work.											
14	Brooklyn	16	16	.....	16	177	107	20	50	.....	.....
15	Manhattan and Bronx...	49	43	8	46	440	236	204	.....	.....	.....
	Total	65	59	8	62	617	343	224	50	.....	.....
8. Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.											
16	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	46	21	25	.....	.....	.....
17	Manhattan and Bronx...	11	9	1	10	428	24	144	.....	260	.....
	Total	15	13	1	14	474	45	169	.....	260	.....
9. Paving and Sidewalks.											
18	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	51	1	.....	50	.....	.....
19	Manhattan and Bronx...	6	1	2	3	220	.....	.....	220	.....	.....
	Total	8	3	2	5	271	1	.....	270	.....	.....
10. Miscellaneous.											
20	Brooklyn	4	4	.....	4	72	22	.....	50	.....	.....
21	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	8	2	5	65	43	25	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	7	2	9	140	65	25	50	.....	.....
	Total—Group XII...	250	206	22	227	3,307	1,178	988	886	260	.....

XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND

1	Brooklyn	2	2	.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	5	1	6	279	23	22	234
	Total	9	7	1	8	299	43	22	234

XIV.

1	Manhattan and Bronx...	7	7	7	47	47
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Factories Inspected in New York City.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.		No.
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				Total no.	No. facto- ries.	No.	Fac- to- ries.	
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.					

INDUSTRY—Concluded.

246	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	113	67	.....	81	11	27	10	7
562	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	205	85	.....	20	11	18	10	8
7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	9
815	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	845	818	152	.....	55	23	46	21	
15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	10
80	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	74	.....	7	4	6	4	11
142	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	50	105	17	.....	24	10	23	10	12
222	31	2	2	.....	.....	.....	50	115	91	.....	81	14	29	14	
113	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	45	54	.....	10	3	8	2	13
177	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	113	42	22	.....	4	3	4	3	14
440	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	256	148	36	.....	2	16	18	15	15
617	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	369	190	58	.....	25	19	22	18	
46	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	38	.....	6	4	5	4	16
428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	34	27	.....	8	5	8	5	17
471	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	37	65	.....	14	9	13	9	
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	2	2	2	2	13
220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	206	.....	2	2	2	2	
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15	7	.....	5	2	3	2	20
68	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	31	.....	1	1	1	1	21
140	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	50	52	33	.....	6	3	4	3	
8,264	39	23	9	.....	.....	.....	1,732	835	740	.....	209	109	177	103	

COMMUNICATION.

20	18	2	2	2	2	2	1
259	20	1	1	2	22	89	168	6	4	5	4	2
279	20	1	1	2	22	89	186	2	8	6	7	6	

TRADE.

32	15	4	3	41	3	8	5	7	5	1
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TABLE III.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES,

BY COUNTIES AND TOWNS.—Recapitulation.

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Albany County	671	663	4	667	23,784	2,639	2,414	6,813	4,888	7,530
Albany	490	482	4	486	12,566	2,025	1,738	3,668	1,932	3,203
Cohoes	122	121		122	8,172	452	515	1,654	1,774	3,777
Colonie	8	8		8	842	26		266		650
Green Island	18	18		18	1,075	29	71	384	591	
Ravena	3	3		3	54	4		50		
Watervliet	30	30		30	1,075	103	90	291	591	
Allegany County	24	24		24	814	56	63	195		
Alfred	9	9		9	140	17	63	60		
Almond	2	2		2	5	5				
Andover	7	7		7	25	25				
Cuba	1	1		1	1	1				
Wellsville	5	5		5	143	8		135		
Broome County	198	195	1	196	8,223	973	870	2,512	1,350	2,518
Binghamton	165	162	1	163	5,800	805	779	3,248	1,350	618
Deposit	12	12		12	132	61	21	50		
Lestershire	9	9		9	2,159	45		214		1,900
Union	8	8		8	83	41	35			
Whitneys Point	4	4		4	49	14	35			
Cattaraugus County	110	92	9	101	3,040	377	422	1,667	574	
Carrollton	1	1		1	60			60		
Cattaraugus	6	6		6	212	28		184		
Dayton	1	1		1	4	4				
East Randolph	7	7		7	58	21	30			
Little Valley	7	7		7	248	8	40	200		
Olean	56	44	6	50	1,583	184	257	568	574	
North Olean	12	6	3	9	518	33	30	455		
Otto	3	3		3	7	7				
Randolph	8	8		8	95	25		70		
Red House	1	1		1	16	16				
Salamanca	7	7		7	225	30	65	130		
Westons Mills	1	1		1	14	14				
Cayuga County—Auburn....	99	81	9	90	6,299	353	403	1,020	1,374	3,149
Chautauqua County	278	278		278	9,549	1,055	810	2,174	1,677	3,833
Cassadaga	5	5		5	58	4	54			
Charlotte Center	2	2		2	7	7				
Dunkirk	43	43		43	3,009	140	120	286	155	2,808
Falconer	10	10		10	720	6	60	499	155	
Forestville	4	4		4	81	16		65		
Fredonia	18	18		18	235	49	28	158		
Frewsburg	7	7		7	67	37	30			
Gerry	5	5		5	41	16	25			
Jamestown	165	165		165	5,044	655	493	1,004	1,367	1,525
Kennedy	3	3		3	15	15				
Lakewood	1	1		1	2	2				
Laona	5	5		5	35	35				
Levant	2	2		2	47	47				
Sinclairville	6	6		6	121	9		112		
Stockton	2	2		2	67	17		50		
Chemung County	177	177		177	4,137	764	466	957	1,125	825
Elmira	149	149		149	2,510	672	303	660	875	
Elmira Heights	10	10		10	1,381	19	42	245	250	825
Horseshoe	15	15		15	231	58	121	52		
Van Etten	3	3		3	15	15				

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan-ges.	No. of estab-lish-ments.	No.	No. of fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
15,143	8,641	625	277	317	3	.....	850	4,666	18,010	258	520	292	367	256
8,443	4,103	163	60	92	2	.....	795	4,500	7,189	82	391	222	240	193
8,968	4,204	856	191	202	1	.....	50	158	7,800	164	100	53	70	48
812	.....	88	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	2	2	.....	.....
1,408	69	12	3	22	.....	.....	2	1	1,064	8	9	8	9	8
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	11	8	8	2
810	263	56	16	1	.....	.....	3	7	1,061	4	7	4	5	3
308	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	310	.....	41	18	34	18
135	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	17	7	12	7
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	3	2
23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	21	.....	7	4	5	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	4	1
142	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	10	4	10	4
5,373	2,850	117	81	27	.....	1	315	1,515	6,300	93	270	132	170	95
3,500	2,240	40	16	20	.....	1	268	1,509	3,941	82	223	109	135	77
128	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	118	2	3	3	1	1
1,567	592	76	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,159	.....	19	9	13	8
72	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	72	5	18	7	17	6
48	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	10	4	7	4	4	3
2,849	191	223	112	8	.....	.....	161	368	2,423	88	96	47	64	33
48	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	4	1	4	1
212	.....	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	211	.....	15	5	10	3
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1
57	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	28	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	1	12	6	9	4
1,442	141	123	62	8	.....	.....	31	277	1,266	9	39	23	24	16
518	.....	54	36	.....	.....	.....	130	90	220	78	14	5	7	4
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	2	3	2
92	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	4	1	4	1
219	6	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	2	2	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	1	2	1
4,739	1,560	202	148	87	8	.....	26	162	6,091	20	140	63	121	50
7,465	2,081	462	260	385	2	.....	49	4,754	4,714	32	124	68	90	54
50	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	8	5	7	4
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	2	7	2
2,855	154	83	82	1	.....	.....	16	2,351	634	8	43	25	32	21
437	233	44	23	43	.....	.....	.....	382	838	.....	1	1	1	1
46	35	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	5	2	5	2
124	111	15	5	.....	.....	.....	3	4	220	3	16	6	12	5
52	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	9	5	9	5
41	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	3	3	3	3
3,634	1,410	275	183	341	1	.....	30	2,017	2,981	16	12	9	6	5
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	8	4	4	2
47	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	46	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	5	4	4	4
45	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	7	2	.....	.....
2,692	1,445	161	70	66	.....	.....	207	614	3,301	15	126	82	88	71
1,614	896	113	51	56	.....	.....	206	308	1,984	12	89	61	66	55
371	507	47	19	10	.....	.....	.....	250	1,131	.....	11	7	8	6
189	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	186	.....	18	11	9	7
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	3	8	3	5	3

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Chenango County.....	92	92	.....	92	1,708	889	498	895	426	.....
Afton	3	3	.....	3	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bainbridge.....	9	9	.....	9	132	60	72	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	11	11	.....	11	101	29	75	.....	.....	.....
Mount Upton	1	1	.....	1	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin	9	9	.....	9	166	26	140	.....	.....	.....
Norwich	28	28	.....	28	844	138	25	255	426	.....
Oxford	15	15	.....	15	227	55	32	140	.....	.....
Rockdale	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockwells Mills	1	1	.....	1	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Sherburne	7	7	.....	7	66	18	48	.....	.....	.....
South New Berlin.....	2	2	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Otsego	4	4	.....	4	45	15	30	.....	.....	.....
Clinton County	28	28	.....	28	492	64	.....	428	.....	.....
Champlain	11	11	.....	11	122	18	.....	104	.....	.....
Moore	4	4	.....	4	101	7	.....	94	.....	.....
Moore Forks.....	5	5	.....	5	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perrys Mills	3	3	.....	3	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rouses Point.....	5	5	.....	5	236	6	.....	230	.....	.....
Columbia County	63	63	.....	63	3,395	179	315	1,060	1,841	.....
Chatham.....	8	8	.....	8	163	33	40	90	.....	.....
Hudson	29	29	.....	29	1,889	75	197	874	743	.....
Kinderhook.....	3	3	.....	3	90	15	.....	75	.....	.....
Mellenville	2	2	.....	2	86	14	.....	72	.....	.....
Payneville	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Philmont	8	8	.....	8	762	17	.....	75	670	.....
Rossmore	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockport	3	3	.....	3	137	.....	54	83	.....	.....
Stottville	1	1	.....	1	428	.....	.....	.....	428	.....
Stuyvesant Falls.....	3	3	.....	3	156	14	.....	142	.....	.....
Valatie	4	4	.....	4	157	8	.....	149	.....	.....
Cortland County	86	86	.....	86	2,439	330	322	811	380	596
Cortland	52	52	.....	52	1,719	201	255	287	380	596
Homer	19	19	.....	19	356	87	27	242	.....	.....
McGraw	4	4	.....	4	202	5	.....	197	.....	.....
Marathon	11	11	.....	11	162	37	40	85	.....	.....
Delaware County	70	70	.....	70	956	343	241	372	.....	.....
Cadosia	2	2	.....	2	87	15	22	.....	.....	.....
Cooks Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delhi	15	15	.....	15	129	51	78	.....	.....	.....
East Branch	3	3	.....	3	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Brook	1	1	.....	1	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	4	4	.....	4	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvard	1	1	.....	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horton	2	2	.....	2	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methol	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peakville	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shinnhopple.....	2	2	.....	2	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	13	13	.....	13	426	54	.....	372	.....	.....
Stamford.....	8	8	.....	8	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout Brook	2	2	.....	2	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Walton	14	14	.....	14	150	53	97	.....	.....	.....

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan- ges.	No. of estab- lish- ments	No.	No. of fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
1,309	399	38	23	7	2	.....	60	199	1,297	152	152	72	127	65
17	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	4	8	3	8	3
129	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	35	95	.....	18	6	15	7
103	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	85	8	12	6	8	5
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2	1	1	1
104	62	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	164	2	10	6	5	4
625	219	18	4	5	.....	.....	29	26	724	5	45	22	4	21
180	47	18	15	.....	1	.....	4	104	25	94	25	13	18	11
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	7	2	5	2
26	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	39	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	59	.....	12	6	12	6
17	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	5	2	5	2
29	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	4	8	8	8	3
836	156	18	6	3	9	1	5	1	482	4	87	22	73	20
119	3	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	118	2	26	9	12	7
11	90	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	98	.....	6	3	6	3
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	24	5	24	5
14	2	4	3	2	4	1	1	.....	15	.....	20	3	20	3
175	61	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	.....	11	2	11	2
2,006	1,389	156	91	84	.....	.....	120	8	3,201	66	38	20	21	16
75	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
895	494	48	30	37	.....	.....	120	.....	1,269	.....	14	12	9	9
35	55	9	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	1	1	1
382	380	40	21	18	.....	.....	.....	8	754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1
80	57	16	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	5	2	5	2
285	143	27	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	12	1	1	1
87	69	8	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	12	5	3	4	2
91	68	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,996	443	81	7	1	.....	.....	109	312	2,013	5	119	63	84	53
1,495	224	61	5	.....	.....	.....	83	84	1,517	5	63	37	52	34
294	62	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	332	.....	22	13	17	11
54	148	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	127	75	.....	4	2	4	2
153	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	4	99	59	.....	30	11	11	6
784	172	4	2	5	.....	.....	52	8	719	177	70	41	63	38
37	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22	4	2	4	2
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	125	2	13	8	11	7
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	5	2	5	2
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	1	1	1
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12	2	2	2	2
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	1	1	1	1
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	1	1
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	1	1
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3	2	3	2
283	143	2	1	5	.....	.....	50	3	371	2	19	7	15	6
28	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	24	2	8	5	7	4
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	1	1	1
146	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	1	11	8	11	8

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Dutchess County	156	156	.....	156	7,682	695	674	1,959	8,463	889
Amenia	8	8	.....	8	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Annandale	1	1	.....	1	62	.....	.....	62	.....	.....
Dutchess Junction	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Fishkill Landing	11	11	.....	11	406	43	68	295	.....	.....
Hyde Park	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madalin	4	4	.....	4	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteawan	16	16	.....	16	1,489	56	22	837	1,074	.....
Millbrook	5	5	.....	5	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millerton	5	5	.....	5	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hamburg	1	1	.....	1	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie	87	87	.....	87	8,982	411	490	1,215	1,866	.....
Red Hook	5	5	.....	5	54	15	89	.....	.....	.....
Rhinebeck	4	4	.....	4	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staatsburg	2	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoneco	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Wappingers Falls	8	8	.....	8	1,194	80	.....	.....	275	889
Wassau	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Erie County	1,618	1,501	88	1,589	44,811	6,423	6,211	12,341	11,648	8,188
Buffalo	1,575	1,458	88	1,496	42,194	6,233	6,082	12,097	11,179	6,553
Depew	11	11	.....	11	1,784	9	84	106	.....	1,635
Fenton	1	1	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
Lancaster	15	15	.....	15	174	31	60	83	.....	.....
North Collins	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda	15	15	.....	15	407	98	35	55	219	.....
Essex County	22	22	.....	22	472	42	105	325	.....	.....
Ausable Chasm	5	5	.....	5	148	17	75	56	.....	.....
Keeseville*	13	13	.....	13	224	21	80	173	.....	.....
Willaborough	4	4	.....	4	100	4	.....	96	.....	.....
Franklin County	123	123	.....	123	1,941	899	426	916	200	.....
Bangor	8	8	.....	8	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont Center	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	2	2	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brushton	6	6	.....	6	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burke	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chasm Falls	2	2	.....	2	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chateaugay	15	15	.....	15	54	33	21	.....	.....	.....
Chateaugay Lake	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Derrick	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Dickinson Center	4	4	.....	4	41	5	36	.....	.....	.....
Malone	40	40	.....	40	566	185	107	324	.....	.....
Massena	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moir	2	2	.....	2	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bangor	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis Falls	5	5	.....	5	113	8	110	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	2	2	.....	2	96	.....	40	56	.....	.....
Saranac Inn	2	2	.....	2	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saranac Lake	9	9	.....	9	259	47	22	190	.....	.....
Skerry	4	4	.....	4	50	5	45	.....	.....	.....
Tebo	1	1	.....	1	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tupper Lake	11	11	.....	11	577	36	45	296	200	.....
West Bangor	8	8	.....	8	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Belmont	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whippleville	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton County	210	240	.....	240	7,353	1,129	1,790	3,320	600	514
Broadalbin	4	4	.....	4	182	24	.....	108	.....	.....
Gloversville	133	133	.....	133	4,898	626	1,117	2,011	600	514
Johantown	88	88	.....	88	2,010	397	492	1,121	.....	.....
Mayfield	4	4	.....	4	155	.....	105	50	.....	.....
Northville	9	9	.....	9	143	67	76	.....	.....	.....
Vail Mills	2	2	.....	2	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Part of town in

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLIANCE.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of changes.	No. of establishments.	No.	No. of factories.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Under 14.	Illiterate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
5,439	2,213	268	135	84	.....	.....	81	920	6,498	183	16	6	16	6
15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	1	2	1
48	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	67	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
886	603	34	16	12	.....	.....	.....	4	1,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,844	1,134	144	84	60	.....	.....	81	566	3,170	165	12	4	12	4
47	7	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	2	1	2	1
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
827	367	72	81	12	.....	.....	.....	282	912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37,747	7,064	1,985	517	8	.....	.....	2,550	13,974	27,431	856	1,183	540	876	464
35,284	6,910	1,814	495	7	.....	.....	2,523	12,819	26,287	565	1,124	512	851	453
1,783	1	115	2	.....	.....	.....	2	970	778	31	10	6	2	1
100	150	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	9	1	9	1
171	3	15	6	.....	.....	.....	2	55	114	3	23	10	9	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
407	.....	81	12	.....	.....	.....	23	128	252	4	17	11	5	5
310	132	16	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	310	156	49	19	44	19
112	36	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	57	14	4	14	4
128	96	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	218	2	23	11	21	11
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	97	12	4	9	4
1,732	209	49	11	5	.....	.....	31	94	1,294	522	339	108	228	103
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	9	8	7	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	1	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9	2	2	2
29	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	2	19	6	12	6
4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	2	3	2
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	3	2	3	2
54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12	37	42	13	26	11
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1
50	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	8	1	4	1
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	2	19	4	9	4
380	186	11	1	5	.....	.....	6	30	415	65	66	32	49	30
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	.....	9	2	9	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	2	5	2
113	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	18	4	16	4
96	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	12	2	10	2
8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	12	2	12	2
253	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	243	.....	24	8	25	8
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2	3	3	3	3
15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	9	1	2	1
573	4	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	354	21	9	11	9
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	12	3	10	3
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7	2	2	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	8	2	6	2
5,052	2,301	155	58	22	1	.....	11	155	7,173	14	215	130	187	89
85	47	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,206	1,692	113	46	21	.....	.....	11	10	4,867	10	100	66	75	50
1,574	436	31	5	.....	1	.....	.....	95	1,911	4	100	57	69	37
70	85	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	105	.....	7	.....	2	1
102	41	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	7	3	1	1
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	1	.....	.....

Clinton county.

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			Total.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Genesee County—Batavia ...	3	3	.....	3	279	9	.....	270	.....	.....
Greene County	44	44	.....	44	1,506	180	91	735	497	.....
Athens	9	9	.....	9	264	49	.....	215	.....	.....
Catskill	20	20	.....	20	811	81	.....	520	210	.....
Coxsackie	12	12	.....	12	423	42	94	.....	287	.....
West Coxsackie	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer County	83	83	.....	83	5,007	314	240	1,230	1,295	1,928
Fulton Chain	3	3	.....	3	45	11	31	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	24	24	.....	24	1,085	64	20	563	432	.....
Ilion	2	2	.....	2	1,021	.....	39	.....	.....	982
Little Falls	39	39	.....	39	2,265	188	124	864	643	946
McKeever	2	2	.....	2	78	8	.....	70	.....	.....
Mohawk	5	5	.....	5	412	7	23	162	220	.....
Old Forge	3	3	.....	3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Columbia	2	2	.....	2	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Winfield	3	3	.....	3	70	5	.....	65	.....	.....
Jefferson County	50	50	.....	50	404	124	71	209	.....	.....
Adams	14	14	.....	14	133	48	.....	85	.....	.....
Cape Vincent	5	5	.....	5	107	9	24	74	.....	.....
Carthage	18	18	.....	18	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chaumont	2	2	.....	2	52	2	.....	50	.....	.....
Pierrepont Manor	1	1	.....	1	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	10	10	.....	10	45	21	24	.....	.....	.....
Kings County	2,913	2,367	274	2,641	82,857	11,177	11,829	24,159	15,046	20,616
Lewis County	89	89	.....	89	1,139	305	248	586	.....	.....
Beaver Falls	4	4	.....	4	74	30	44	.....	.....	.....
Castorland	7	7	.....	7	157	37	40	80	.....	.....
Constableville	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copenhagen	5	5	.....	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crogan	8	8	.....	8	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer River	5	5	.....	5	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fowlerville	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Greig	3	3	.....	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowville	28	28	.....	28	383	80	81	222	.....	.....
Lyonsdale	1	1	.....	1	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Lyon Falls	4	4	.....	4	187	4	35	148	.....	.....
Naumberg	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bremen	3	3	.....	3	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Leyden	7	7	.....	7	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turin	5	5	.....	5	141	5	.....	136	.....	.....
West Leyden	8	8	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston County—Genesee	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County	13	13	.....	13	134	54	20	60	.....	.....
Cazenovia	5	5	.....	5	72	12	.....	60	.....	.....
Earlville	6	6	.....	6	50	30	20	.....	.....	.....
Sherburn	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Eaton	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe County	752	748	2	750	19,105	4,192	3,080	5,731	4,925	1,174
Pittsford	4	4	.....	4	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	738	734	2	736	18,982	4,127	3,080	5,673	4,928	1,174
Webster	10	10	10	107	49	58

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1901.

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Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan- ges.	No. of estab- lish- ments	No.	No. of fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
98	181	11	2	11	.....	.....	.....	9	270	.....	6	3	1	2
1,150	356	50	16	15	.....	.....	11	173	1,313	7	22	19	9	8
163	101	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	97	2	3	3	1	1
584	227	33	10	14	.....	.....	4	.....	205	2	9	8	6	5
895	28	11	6	1	.....	.....	7	10	403	3	7	6	2	2
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	2	.....	.....
3,889	1,618	99	69	63	.....	.....	.....	72	4,780	146	78	40	47	29
45	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	34	6	3	6	3
839	186	28	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,083	.....	15	9	4	3
957	64	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021	.....	8	2	3	2
1,170	1,095	57	34	50	.....	.....	.....	72	2,159	34	24	15	13	11
78	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	4	3	4	3
139	273	9	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	.....	2	1	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	2	2	2
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	9	2	9	2
70	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	13	3	6	3
220	184	4	.....	4	.....	.....	17	20	363	4	51	26	34	25
109	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	128	.....	4	3	4	3
39	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	26	4	31	15	14	14
12	40	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	30	.....	16	8	16	8
61,045	21,812	2,805	1,111	1,308	5	14	2,499	26,914	52,042	1,402	4,921	1,720	3,732	1,615
907	232	21	15	36	26	.....	5	20	664	450	263	74	99	57
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	12	4	5	2
189	18	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	121	15	5	5	4
9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	11	3	7	3
20	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	2	14	4	2	2
24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	30	8	14	5
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	.....	10	3	5	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	1
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	3	1	.....	.....
12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	7	2	1	1
239	144	5	11	34	25	.....	5	2	373	2	65	23	32	19
20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7	1	.....	.....
185	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	35	22	3	5	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	17	3	3	3
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	38	14	4	2	2
73	66	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	137	18	5	12	5
8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	13	3	4	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	3	1
121	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	128	.....	19	9	13	8
67	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	66	.....	6	3	5	3
44	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	12	5	7	4
4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	1
12,386	6,719	825	363	417	11	4	394	5,408	13,192	111	717	387	542	330
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,320	6,662	823	361	417	11	4	388	5,395	13,088	111	696	378	526	324
50	57	2	2	.....	.....	.....	6	13	88	.....	21	6	16	6

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Montgomery County.....	177	177	.....	177	9,055	516	743	2,873	2,745	2,148
Akin	1	1	.....	1	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Amsterdam	92	92	.....	92	6,134	276	449	1,379	1,886	2,143
Canajoharie.....	13	18	.....	13	287	51	39	197	.....	.....
Fonda	7	7	.....	7	124	16	35	73	.....	.....
Fort Hunter.....	1	1	.....	1	45	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Fort Plain.....	26	26	.....	26	441	108	.....	333	.....	.....
Fultonville	7	7	.....	7	124	15	109	.....	.....	.....
Hagaman	2	2	.....	2	366	.....	.....	168	200	.....
Harrowers	1	1	.....	1	185	.....	.....	185	.....	.....
Nelliston	2	2	.....	2	37	1	36	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Bridge.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockton	4	4	.....	4	571	18	30	98	425	.....
St. Johnsville.....	19	19	.....	19	647	51	.....	352	231	.....
Tribes Hill.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau County	118	118	.....	118	1,483	482	406	200	391	.....
Baldwin.....	1	1	.....	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Williston.....	2	2	.....	2	29	4	25	.....	.....	.....
Farmingdale.....	7	7	.....	7	168	26	82	60	.....	.....
Floral Park.....	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Freeport	5	5	.....	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden City	3	3	.....	3	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Cove	9	9	.....	9	451	23	36	.....	391	.....
Hempstead	13	13	.....	13	56	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hicksville	20	20	.....	20	190	85	45	60	.....	.....
Inwood	2	2	.....	2	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	3	3	.....	3	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Beach.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynbrook.....	2	2	.....	2	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millburn	1	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Mineola	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hyde Park	3	3	.....	3	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oyster Bay	9	9	.....	9	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Washington	5	5	.....	5	117	6	111	.....	.....	.....
Rockville Center.....	11	11	.....	11	80	59	21	.....	.....	.....
Roslyn	9	9	.....	9	159	87	42	80	.....	.....
Sea Cliff.....	6	6	.....	6	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomaston.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley Stream.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City	12,726	9,193	1,680	10,873	273,759	53,783	59,598	25,632	44,434	30,312
Niagara County.....	74	74	.....	74	2,019	340	335	878	466	.....
Lockport.....	21	21	.....	21	274	122	26	126	.....	.....
Niagara Falls	49	49	.....	49	1,617	200	309	612	466	.....
North Tonawanda.....	4	4	.....	4	128	18	.....	110	.....	.....
Oneida County.....	548	412	53	495	14,458	1,981	1,106	3,986	2,441	4,981
Boonville	26	26	.....	26	102	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	24	24	.....	24	479	117	.....	362	.....	.....
Derfield	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forestport	5	5	.....	5	112	88	76	.....	.....	.....
Maynard.....	1	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
New Hartford.....	7	7	.....	7	329	16	6	270	.....	.....
Rome	81	81	.....	81	2,983	329	151	1,054	582	867
Sangerfield	3	3	.....	3	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	373	267	53	320	9,742	1,280	826	2,013	1,609	4,014
Waterville	12	12	.....	12	117	40	.....	77	.....	.....
West Winfield	5	5	.....	5	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Lake.....	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitesboro	7	7	.....	7	515	10	25	230	250	.....

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan-ges.	No of estab-li-sh-ments	No.	No. of fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
5,170	3,885	879	186	148	.....	.....	207	830	8,472	46	215	93	132	71
40	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	3	1	2	1
3,382	2,756	282	126	98	.....	.....	13	162	5,945	18	119	51	74	42
124	164	7	1	1	.....	.....	142	.....	131	14	25	9	15	8
101	28	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	89	.....	15	8	0	8
45	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	3	1	3	1
292	149	11	9	11	.....	.....	8	2	422	14	11	8	4	4
99	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	91	.....	13	6	11	4
141	225	14	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	8	2	7	2
85	100	24	17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	.....	2	1	2	1
81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	2	1
437	134	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	571	.....	5	2	3	2
390	257	24	20	13	.....	.....	13	98	536	.....	9	6	3	2
i	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,323	160	28	13	12	1	.....	19	298	1,101	65	251	99	207	96
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	1	1	1
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	25	2	2	2	2
168	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	108	.....	1	6	9	5
15	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1	2	1
17	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	16	4	12	4
8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	6	2	5	2
423	27	12	8	6	.....	.....	.....	4	412	4	23	7	15	7
51	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	47	3	24	10	24	14
121	72	3	8	5	.....	.....	.....	73	119	.....	34	14	27	10
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	2
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	11	3	11	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
21	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	4	2	3	2
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	2	1	1	1
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	6	3	4	2
23	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	9	3	9	3
28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	.....	20	4	20	6
117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	19	5	19	5
48	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	35	32	2	14	7	11	7
159	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	87	.....	21	9	17	9
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	18	.....	9	6	7	5
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	4	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	1	1
178,138	95,621	5,255	1,918	2,833	107	67	30,465	131,997	109,562	1,715	19,961	7,203	15,510	6,533
1,539	490	91	25	16	.....	.....	56	281	1,505	177	133	57	70	32
131	140	8	.....	1	.....	.....	6	13	243	12	24	13	8	5
1,281	336	59	14	15	.....	.....	50	268	1,150	149	161	41	58	25
114	14	24	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	16	8	3	6	3
9,187	5,271	455	286	341	9	.....	405	865	13,117	71	390	222	293	191
86	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	27	62	5	53	19	28	11
312	167	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	475	.....	10	5	8	5
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4	2	3	2
112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	3	3	3	3
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	103	21	17	9	3	.....	.....	.....	319	10	7	4	6	4
2,311	672	60	28	29	3	.....	57	11	2,915	.....	67	54	63	53
16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	10	3	6	3
5,750	3,992	354	234	279	3	.....	337	312	8,543	50	203	115	152	95
94	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	113	.....	26	10	16	9
16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	.....	4	4	4	4
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
218	297	11	6	19	.....	.....	3	.....	512	.....	3	3	2	2

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECIAD.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Onondaga County.....	546	540	8	543	10,116	2,746	1,835	4,052	913	510
Baldwinsville.....	2	21	.....	21	375	103	92	100	.....	.....
Fayetteville.....	12	12	.....	12	116	66	.....	50	.....	.....
Liverpool.....	15	15	.....	15	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manlius.....	10	10	.....	10	252	48	71	.....	233	.....
Syracuse.....	488	482	3	485	9,221	2,477	1,672	3,822	710	540
Ontario County.....	89	89	.....	89	2,266	381	279	1,328	278	.....
Canandaigua.....	23	23	.....	23	567	116	40	133	278	.....
Clifton Springs.....	8	8	.....	8	92	19	73	.....	.....	.....
Geneva.....	43	43	.....	43	1,293	199	166	928	.....	.....
Phelps.....	8	8	.....	8	73	21	.....	52	.....	.....
Shortsville.....	7	7	.....	7	241	26	.....	215	.....	.....
Orange County.....	226	222	2	224	9,879	934	798	2,966	4,033	1,128
Cornwall.....	3	3	.....	3	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall Landing.....	2	2	.....	2	115	.....	.....	145	.....	.....
Cornwall-on-Hudson.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firthcliff.....	1	1	.....	1	373	.....	.....	.....	373	.....
Goshen.....	10	10	.....	10	147	67	.....	80	.....	.....
Highland Falls.....	3	3	.....	3	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicstown.....	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	46	44	1	45	1,729	215	144	787	583	.....
Montgomery.....	2	2	.....	2	93	3	.....	90	.....	.....
Moodna.....	1	1	.....	1	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Newburgh.....	92	90	1	91	4,080	420	240	642	2,150	628
New Hampton.....	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
New Windsor.....	10	10	.....	10	632	.....	142	480	.....	.....
Port Jervis.....	26	26	.....	26	886	102	136	398	250	.....
Roseton.....	3	3	.....	3	460	.....	45	115	300	.....
Salisbury Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	94	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
Sparrowbush.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walden.....	12	12	.....	12	1,013	41	.....	75	397	500
Warwick.....	9	9	.....	9	91	26	65	.....	.....	.....
Oswego County.....	194	194	.....	194	6,485	783	654	1,235	2,883	930
Fulton.....	37	37	.....	37	853	188	90	294	28	.....
Mexico.....	9	9	.....	9	67	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minetto.....	1	1	.....	1	260	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Oswego.....	101	101	.....	101	8,792	358	411	631	2,842	.....
Oswego Falls.....	8	8	.....	8	1,126	34	.....	160	.....	900
Parish.....	3	3	.....	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix.....	19	19	.....	19	209	56	153	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	15	15	.....	15	167	67	.....	100	.....	.....
Redfield.....	1	1	.....	1	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego County.....	121	121	.....	121	2,234	461	353	352	365	700
Cherry Valley.....	9	9	.....	9	49	27	22	.....	.....	.....
Cooperstown.....	10	10	.....	10	91	57	34	.....	.....	.....
Edmeston.....	8	8	.....	8	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lentsville.....	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlefield.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford.....	3	3	.....	3	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morris.....	4	4	.....	4	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneonta.....	41	41	.....	41	1,237	179	126	232	.....	700
Otsego.....	5	5	.....	5	40	10	30	.....	.....	.....
Phoenix Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	365	.....	.....	.....	365	.....
Richfield Springs.....	11	11	.....	11	192	29	43	120	.....	.....
Roseboom.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	3	3	.....	3	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanley.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unadilla.....	14	14	.....	14	154	56	98	.....	.....	.....
Worcester.....	7	7	.....	7	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED		COMPLI- ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACORIES WORKING—				No of chan- ges.	No. of estab- lish- ments	No.	No. of fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
7,592	2,524	298	185	122	8	2	578	1,815	7,541	182	396	220	339	203
338	42	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	67	308	.....	16	7	16	7
88	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	7	92	15	23	9	23	9
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	51	.....	3	1	3	1
820	32	7	4	5	2	.....	3	.....	841	8	20	9	19	8
6,801	2,420	290	130	115	6	2	572	1,741	6,749	159	381	194	278	180
2,022	244	51	20	2	2	.....	52	235	1,850	129	151	69	94	52
535	32	20	6	.....	2	.....	6	71	482	8	32	17	25	13
64	28	3	2	.....	.....	.....	26	5	61	.....	14	5	5	3
1,113	180	27	12	2	.....	.....	17	96	1,076	104	78	36	55	29
70	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	61	9	.....	5	5	2	2
240	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	222	17	22	6	7	5
6,785	3,094	344	182	116	3	.....	72	1,248	8,318	241	91	60	81	55
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	3	2	1	2	1
145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	70	.....	1	1	1	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	113	25	14	16	2	.....	.....	.....	373	.....	2	1	1	1
142	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	137	.....	5	1	5	1
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,240	489	58	32	11	.....	.....	3	308	1,400	18	12	9	11	8
43	50	10	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3	1	.....	.....
2,212	1,668	122	82	62	1	.....	2	640	8,409	29	39	27	36	27
22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
524	98	26	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	122	9	7	8	6
623	263	25	5	5	.....	.....	57	171	649	9	9	5	6	4
460	.....	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	1	1	1	1
72	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
899	114	55	30	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013	.....	5	3	4	2
68	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	61	.....	6	3	6	3
4,791	1,694	357	164	121	6	.....	108	567	5,520	290	242	117	183	100
777	76	7	3	6	.....	.....	5	11	616	191	19	12	10	8
55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	53	2	6	5	6	5
200	60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,812	980	216	98	57	.....	.....	83	389	3,268	52	187	84	148	74
675	451	118	58	54	6	.....	16	160	950	.....	8	5	5	3
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....
159	50	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	163	45	14	5	8	4
92	75	5	3	1	.....	.....	2	4	161	.....	7	5	6	6
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,574	660	56	21	34	.....	.....	144	879	1,167	44	175	85	133	78
42	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	3	31	.....	15	8	9	7
72	19	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	80	8	20	7	13	6
22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12	3	10	7	9	6
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	2	2	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	6	3	5	3
13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	9	.....	2	2	1	1
983	254	26	12	22	.....	.....	79	791	851	16	51	28	44	23
36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1	6	5	3	4	3
161	204	20	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	3	1	3	1
85	107	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	156	.....	29	10	23	9
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	1	1	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	1
102	52	2	2	2	.....	.....	46	.....	109	.....	10	5	9	4
19	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	2	13	6	9	5

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPACIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or often r.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Putnam County	14	14	.....	14	1,249	54	210	235	.....	750
Brewster	3	3	.....	3	160	15	.....	145	.....	.....
Cold Spring	5	5	.....	5	794	19	25	.....	.....	750
Croton Falls	2	2	.....	2	35	5	30	.....	.....	.....
Patterson	2	2	.....	2	150	15	135	.....	.....	.....
Phillipstown	2	2	.....	2	110	.....	20	90	.....	.....
Queens County	35	35	.....	35	1,734	143	166	62	774	589
College Point	21	21	.....	21	1,339	57	126	62	505	589
Flushing	8	8	.....	8	105	65	40	.....	.....	.....
Whitestone	5	5	.....	5	289	20	.....	.....	263	.....
Woodhaven	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer County	460	458	1	459	21,597	1,685	2,040	3,099	4,732	10,011
Averill Park	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath	5	5	.....	5	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	4	4	.....	4	155	12	62	81	.....	.....
Castleton	4	4	.....	4	179	1	28	150	.....	.....
East Greenbush	2	2	.....	2	32	7	25	.....	.....	.....
Grafton Center	1	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....
Hoosick Falls	23	23	.....	23	1,483	73	38	185	225	962
Nassau	5	5	.....	5	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Hoosick	2	2	.....	2	52	3	49	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	18	18	.....	18	663	53	24	265	32	.....
Troy	391	389	1	390	18,861	1,476	1,814	2,306	4,186	9,079
Walloomsac	1	1	.....	1	57	.....	.....	57	.....	.....
West Sand Lake	2	2	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond County	65	65	.....	65	4,035	206	232	875	1,080	1,612
Concord	2	2	.....	2	27	2	25	.....	.....	.....
Elm Park	9	9	.....	9	1,272	12	55	230	.....	975
Livingston	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
New Brighton	6	6	.....	6	418	8	25	50	335	.....
Port Richmond	10	10	.....	10	1,009	32	.....	110	200	667
Saint George	1	1	.....	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stapleton	3	3	.....	3	92	2	20	70	.....	.....
Tompkinsville	9	9	.....	9	92	39	53	.....	.....	.....
West New Brighton	21	24	.....	24	1,039	100	54	340	545	.....
Rockland County	105	105	.....	105	4,927	258	1,108	1,742	985	834
Clarkstown	1	1	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Congers	2	2	.....	2	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garnerville	1	1	.....	1	834	.....	.....	.....	.....	834
Gray Point	5	5	.....	5	215	.....	135	80	.....	.....
Haverstraw	42	42	.....	42	1,660	57	564	1,039	.....	.....
Hilburn	1	1	.....	1	325	.....	.....	.....	325	.....
New City	3	3	.....	3	67	19	48	.....	.....	.....
Nyack	23	23	.....	23	453	77	269	107	.....	.....
Orangeburg	3	3	.....	3	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl River	1	1	.....	1	225	.....	.....	.....	225	.....
Piermont	3	3	.....	3	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramapo	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Rockland Lake	1	1	.....	1	230	.....	.....	.....	230	.....
Spring Valley	9	9	.....	9	270	26	63	181	.....	.....
Stony Point	3	3	.....	3	128	3	.....	120	.....	.....
Suffern	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Cove	2	2	.....	2	270	.....	.....	65	205	.....
Viola	1	1	.....	1	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI-ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan-ges	No. of estab-li-sh-ments	No.	No. of fac-to-ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un-der 14.	Illit-erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
1,121	128	15	4	5	.....	.....	10	17	1,222	.....	2	1	2	1
95	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	152	.....	2	1	2	1
794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	63	15	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,199	535	111	63	56	1	.....	25	815	1,878	16	70	24	49	23
850	489	86	56	48	.....	.....	25	804	1,010	.....	3	12	26	12
103	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	78	16	11	6	9	5
215	44	21	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	.....	15	5	13	5
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	1	1	1
8,769	12,828	288	121	271	5	.....	557	1,269	19,628	145	343	27	267	190
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	4	2	2	1	1
43	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	2	2	2	2
138	41	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	122	10	4	10	4
28	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1,106	877	21	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,472	11	19	10	17	10
16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	8	4	7	3
48	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	2	2	1	1
572	91	18	6	2	1	.....	6	.....	65	5	8	6	5	4
6,716	12,135	240	103	264	4	.....	513	1,262	17,056	.....	281	182	220	161
55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	1	1	1	1
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	3	2	2	2
3,549	486	32	7	3	1	.....	43	2,516	1,201	275	100	54	91	54
2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	2	2	2	2	2
1,250	22	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,109	163	.....	19	9	18	9
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	1	1	1	1
396	22	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	.....	11	4	10	4
1,008	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	681	128	200	16	9	16	9
11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
52	40	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20	72	.....	4	2	3	2
62	80	4	.....	1	.....	.....	43	.....	49	.....	14	8	11	8
693	346	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	670	863	.....	82	13	29	18
4,407	521	190	79	24	1	.....	.....	812	4,608	7	54	83	39	20
60	40	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	5	2	3	1
679	165	85	61	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	1	1	1	1
215	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,613	47	71	15	2	1	.....	.....	59	1,599	2	17	14	10	7
825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	143	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	437	.....	13	8	12	7
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1	1	1	1
230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	1	1	.....	.....
163	107	8	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	2	2	.....	.....
123	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	9	2	9	2
270	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	4	1	3	1

Table III--Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	In- spec- tions.	FACTORIES IN- SPECIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING--				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
St. Lawrence County.....	128	128	.....	128	1,959	547	183	250	551	425
Blakes Mills.....	2	2	.....	2	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brusher Falls.....	14	14	.....	14	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Jackson.....	4	4	.....	4	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrenceville.....	4	4	.....	4	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massena.....	17	17	.....	17	428	56	20	.....	350	.....
Massena Springs.....	2	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicholville.....	6	6	.....	6	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Lawrence.....	4	4	.....	4	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwood.....	7	7	.....	7	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogdensburg.....	66	66	.....	66	959	342	163	250	204	.....
Piercefield.....	1	1	.....	1	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	425
Saratoga County.....	162	162	.....	162	7,188	642	632	2,711	2,120	1,083
Ballston.....	13	13	.....	13	669	59	.....	180	430	.....
Clarks Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
Cookingville.....	1	1	.....	1	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Corinth.....	3	3	.....	3	47	5	42	.....	.....	.....
Cranesville.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Factory Village.....	1	1	.....	1	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Hadley.....	4	4	.....	4	101	14	81	56	.....	.....
Mechanicsville.....	29	29	.....	29	1,594	103	95	821	.....	575
Palmer.....	1	1	.....	1	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	508
Rock City Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	64	64	.....	64	796	331	240	225	.....	.....
Schuylerville.....	5	5	.....	5	297	4	36	257	.....	.....
South Glens Falls.....	1	1	.....	1	467	.....	.....	.....	467	.....
Stillwater.....	6	6	.....	6	92	28	.....	64	.....	.....
Victory Mills.....	1	1	.....	1	473	.....	.....	.....	473	.....
Waterford.....	29	29	.....	29	1,912	64	135	963	750	.....
West Milton.....	1	1	.....	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady County.....	115	115	.....	115	12,291	498	209	537	323	10,724
Athens Junction.....	1	1	.....	1	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleveue.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	3	3	.....	3	91	6	.....	85	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	109	109	.....	109	12,173	465	209	452	323	10,724
Scotia.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie County.....	35	35	.....	35	155	135	20	.....	.....	.....
Central Bridge.....	2	2	.....	2	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coble-skil.....	16	16	.....	16	90	70	20	.....	.....	.....
Middleburg.....	11	11	.....	11	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	6	6	.....	6	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler County.....	43	43	.....	43	522	149	.....	873	.....	.....
Altay.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montour Falls.....	12	12	.....	12	160	27	.....	183	.....	.....
Reading Center.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyrone.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watkins.....	27	27	.....	27	342	102	.....	240	.....	.....
Weston.....	1	1	.....	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca County.....	56	56	.....	56	1,808	173	221	442	420	552
Seneca Falls.....	33	33	.....	33	1,096	105	131	308	.....	552
Waterloo.....	23	23	.....	23	712	68	90	131	420	.....

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 18.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan- ges.	No. of estab- lish- ments	No.	No. of fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
1,595	364	81	7	20	.....	.....	69	114	1,746	30	198	60	146	49
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	9	2	2	2
86	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	32	2	23	8	19	8
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	5	1	17	5	14	5
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	4	1
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	3	11	4	1	1
424	2	11	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	399	20	41	15	26	12
5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	2	4	2
15	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	1	16	5	8	2
10	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	13	3	13	3
32	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	33	.....	19	2	16	2
633	326	18	4	19	.....	.....	44	104	811	.....	18	12	16	10
400	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	.....	23	1	23	1
4,900	2,288	248	71	53	3	.....	15	469	5,377	1,327	205	96	183	86
563	106	42	1	2	.....	.....	3	10	656	.....	3	2	3	2
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	8	1	3	1
70	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	8	1	8	1
7	40	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	6	3	4	3
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	1	2	1
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	2	1	2	1
100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	65	12	4	12	4
1,179	415	50	8	4	.....	.....	4	246	749	595	39	17	35	15
494	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	.....	18	1	18	1
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	1	1	1	1
485	311	17	1	.....	1	.....	4	113	670	9	63	42	54	37
203	92	36	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	36	11	3	11	3
460	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	1	1	1	1
60	32	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	1	9	4	5	3
231	242	14	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	473	.....	6	1	6	1
884	1,028	84	28	39	.....	.....	4	100	1,747	61	19	12	16	10
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	1	2	1
10,936	1,855	330	90	18	.....	.....	330	7,600	4,294	67	92	41	69	32
17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	25	16	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	2	2	2	2
10,844	1,829	314	85	14	.....	.....	330	7,600	4,176	67	90	39	67	36
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	27	122	3	54	27	40	22
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	1	3	1
89	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	67	3	23	13	17	11
38	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	7	30	.....	18	8	14	7
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....	10	5	6	3
440	82	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	514	2	32	28	24	17
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	2	2	2
158	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	2	6	5	4	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	80	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	336	.....	20	14	17	11
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	1	1	1
1,504	304	36	18	.....	.....	.....	23	1,307	409	60	58	33	49	23
990	106	25	8	.....	.....	.....	5	382	193	16	35	19	30	16
514	198	11	10	.....	.....	.....	18	425	216	53	23	14	19	12

Table III—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in- spec- tions	FACTORIES IN- SPECTED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200- 499.	500 or over.
Steuben County.....	91	91	.....	91	3,072	341	213	785	1,203	525
Corning.....	61	61	.....	61	2,338	234	162	412	1,005	525
Hornellsville	23	23	.....	23	587	81	80	273	203	.....
Painted Post.....	7	7	.....	7	147	26	21	100	.....	.....
Suffolk county	128	128	.....	128	2,425	490	227	598	310	800
Amityville.....	4	4	.....	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babylon	10	10	.....	10	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayport.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayshore	8	8	.....	8	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Billport	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgehampton	2	2	.....	2	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerpark	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Northport	2	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenport	15	15	.....	15	108	53	55	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	8	8	.....	8	55	35	20	.....	.....	.....
Islip	3	8	.....	3	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindenhurst	8	8	.....	8	159	27	33	93	.....	.....
Matituck	2	2	.....	2	35	1	34	.....	.....	.....
Northport	7	7	.....	7	158	16	.....	112	.....	.....
Patchogue	10	10	.....	10	498	38	.....	150	310	.....
Port Jefferson	10	10	.....	10	67	27	40	.....	.....	.....
Promised Land	2	2	.....	2	159	9	.....	150	.....	.....
Riverhead	12	12	.....	12	121	61	.....	67	.....	.....
Sag Harbor	7	7	.....	7	822	22	.....	.....	.....	800
Sayville.....	3	3	.....	3	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smithtown.....	1	1	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton	4	4	.....	4	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southold	3	3	.....	3	49	4	45	.....	.....	.....
Stony Brook	3	3	.....	3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Deerpark	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan County	39	39	.....	39	312	215	97	.....	.....	.....
Acadalia	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallsburg	1	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Fernwood.....	1	1	.....	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	11	11	.....	11	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston Manor.....	7	7	.....	7	75	42	33	.....	.....	.....
Long Eddy	2	2	.....	2	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello	10	10	.....	10	91	47	44	.....	.....	.....
Roscoe	6	6	.....	6	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga County	73	73	.....	73	757	362	61	334	.....	.....
Lockwood.....	5	5	.....	5	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nichols	4	4	.....	4	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owego	38	38	.....	38	416	191	21	232	.....	.....
Spencer	3	3	.....	3	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waverly	23	23	.....	23	261	119	40	102	.....	.....
Tompkins County.....	38	38	.....	38	185	124	61	.....	.....	.....
Brookton	3	3	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca	26	26	.....	26	128	105	21	.....	.....	.....
McLean	5	5	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfield	4	4	.....	4	48	8	40	.....	.....	.....

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING.				No. of chan- ges.	No. of estab- lish- ments.	No.	No. of fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 16.	Illit- erate.	51 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
2,801	271	81	33	5	2	.....	28	543	2,490	11	180	79	147	77
2,175	163	65	33	.....	.....	.....	20	421	1,891	6	119	52	106	51
480	107	16	.....	5	2	.....	8	.....	574	5	48	21	29	20
146	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	25	.....	18	6	12	6
1,869	556	91	46	39	.....	.....	63	479	1,810	44	114	78	100	70
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	5	3	4	2
40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5	37	5	13	7	18	7
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	15	2	10	4	8	4
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1
103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	45	10	11	9	10	9
50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	8	27	7	7	5	7	5
28	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	2	2	2	2
86	71	16	13	10	.....	.....	10	3	146	.....	8	5	8	5
15	20	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	2	2	2	2
105	53	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	151	5	3	2	2	2
287	211	27	12	25	.....	.....	.....	813	185	.....	8	6	7	5
67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	1	10	8	9	7
159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	3	2	3	2
81	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	57	39	7	9	8	7	6
679	123	32	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	822	.....	8	5	8	5
15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	.....	2	2	2	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1
16	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	5	5	2	2	1	1
49	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	45	.....	6	2	4	1
8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1
282	30	7	1	.....	.....	.....	9	13	222	68	28	16	24	15
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	1
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	1	1	1
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	1
36	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	48	2	7	4	6	4
75	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	19	6	3	6	3
20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	5	2	4	2
79	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	10	72	.....	2	2	1	1
38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	11	4	2	4	2
696	61	39	17	.....	.....	.....	72	101	562	22	120	58	101	53
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	9	5	9	5
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	11	4	6	4
418	28	25	15	.....	.....	.....	41	78	318	6	67	32	60	30
23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16	.....	6	2	5	1
234	27	14	2	.....	.....	.....	28	10	213	10	27	15	21	13
151	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	21	140	.....	86	12	28	10
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	2	3	2
95	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	21	82	.....	17	4	14	4
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	4	2	2	1
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	13	4	9	3

Table III—Concluded.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	Total in-spec-tions.	FACTORIES IN-SPECIED.			NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS					
		Once.	Twice or oftener.	Total no.	Total.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—				
						Less than 20.	20-49.	50-199.	200-499.	500 or over.
Ulster County	156	156		156	7,044	621	688	3,270	932	1,535
Blinnewater	2	2		2	275			275		
Chichester	1	1		1	100			100		
East Kingston	8	8		8	650		45	605		
Ellenville	14	14		14	240	67		173		
Flatbush	8	3		3	125		40	85		
Glasco	6	6		6	410	18	112	280		
Kingston	85	85		85	8,268	409	229	863	230	1,535
Kingston Point	2	2		2	340			120	220	
Le Fever Falls	1	1		1	102			102		
Marlboro	5	5		5	109	8	101			
Milton	2	2		2	66	18	48			
Napanoch	5	5		5	62	84	28			
Phoenicia	1	1		1	1	1				
Port Ewen	2	2		2	83		83			
Rifton Glen	2	2		2	343			85	258	
Rosendale	3	3		3	330			330		
Saugerties	11	11		11	404	51		126	224	
Wallkill	2	2		2	83	12		71		
Whiteport	1	1		1	55			55		
Warren County	22	22		22	2,711	89	247	200	1,400	775
Glens Falls	19	19		19	2,590	88	227	100	1,400	775
Luzerne	2	2		2	21	1	20			
Queensbury	1	1		1	100			100		
Washington County	22	22		22	2,706	16	207	932	766	785
Fort Ann	4	4		4	76	12	61			
Fort Edward	3	3		3	882		25	72		785
Fort Miller	1	1		1	38		28			
Greenwich	4	4		4	380	2		378		
Sandy Hill	9	9		9	1,206	2	80	154	766	
Thomson	1	1		1	124			124		
Wayne County	41	41		41	190	129	61			
Ontario	5	5		5	17	17				
Sodus	17	17		17	113	52	61			
Williamson	8	8		8	21	21				
Wolcott	11	11		11	38	39				
Westchester County	14	14		14	592	81	78		433	
White Plains	1	1		1	5	5				
Yonkers	13	13		13	587	76	78		433	
Wyoming County	45	45		45	1,383	183	20	280		900
Arcade	10	10		10	115	25		90		
Attica	17	17		17	88	82				
Perry	18	18		18	1,180	70	20	190		900
Yates County	77	77		77	624	351	200	73		
Branchport	2	2		2	6	6				
Dresden	1	1		1	5	5				
Dundee	14	14		14	70	46	24			
Glenora	1	1		1	12	12				
Italy Hill	1	1		1	15	15				
Moy's Hill	1	1		1	3	3				
Penn Yan	57	57		57	513	264	176	73		

Inspections of Factories by Counties and Towns.

AT TIME OF INSPECTION.							WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHANGES ORDERED.		COMPLI- ANCES.	
SEX.		Males under 18.	UNDER 16.		CHILDREN.		NUMBER EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES WORKING—				No. of chan- ges.	No. of estab- lish- ments	No.	No. of fac- to- ries.
M.	F.		M.	F.	Un- der 14.	Illit- erate.	61 hours or less.	52-57 hrs.	58-63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.				
5,270	1,774	631	262	181	2	.....	45	356	6,606	37	94	56	83	54
275	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	1	1	1	1
100	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
649	1	36	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	5	4	5	4
232	18	23	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	10	6	10	6
125	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	5	1	5	1
410	.....	44	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	3	3	3	3
1,872	1,394	396	162	120	.....	.....	23	310	2,914	19	32	23	23	21
340	.....	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	.....	3	2	3	2
102	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	40	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	58	.....	11	4	7	4
43	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	3	1	1	1
56	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44	15	3	3	3	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
248	95	39	28	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	1	1	1	1
330	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	1	1	1	1
238	166	6	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	379	3	11	7	11	7
52	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,224	1,487	101	63	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,261	450	18	10	24	9
1,128	1,462	51	23	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140	450	10	7	19	6
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	2	2	2	2
75	25	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	6	1	3	1
2,167	539	80	40	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1,380	1,326	37	13	31	13
49	27	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	49	27	12	4	11	4
810	72	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	785	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	3	1	3	1
147	233	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	11	3	8	3
999	207	53	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	390	6	4	4	4
124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	5	1	5	1
140	50	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	71	102	12	90	40	79	39
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	2	12	5	9	5
71	42	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	54	50	7	45	17	41	17
17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	15	3	15	3
35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	29	3	13	10	14	9
492	100	6	.....	6	.....	.....	33	109	445	5	4	2	4	2
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	3	1
487	100	6	.....	6	.....	.....	33	109	445	.....	1	1	1	1
664	719	44	27	37	.....	3	26	.....	1,346	11	20	15	17	13
46	69	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	3	3	3	3
72	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	81	3	7	6	6	5
546	634	44	27	32	.....	3	22	.....	1,150	3	10	6	8	5
504	120	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	3	536	23	72	46	53	30
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	12	3	10	7
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	1	3	1
8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1	1	1	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	1
425	88	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	3	475	23	52	34	37	29

TENEMENT-HOUSE MANUFACTURES,
Table IV.—Number and Sex of Persons Working in Licensed

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	DWEILING.			
	Male.	Female	Sex not stated.	Total.
<i>Men's and Boys' Clothing.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	1,070	6,329	97	7,496
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	951	5,420	27	6,398
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	1,565	663	9	2,237
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	2,516	6,083	36	8,635
Total—New York City	3,586	12,412	133	16,131
Albany.....	134	34	8	176
Buffalo	215	663	33	911
Rochester	130	979	120	1,299
Syracuse	28	229	1	258
Troy.....	58	12	17	87
Utica	73	249	5	327
Other towns	203	421	12	636
Total—New York State.....	4,427	14,999	329	19,755
<i>Women's and Girls' Clothing.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	69	320	12	401
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	234	448	24	706
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	698	4,793	89	5,590
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	932	5,24	113	6,286
Total—New York City.....	1,001	5,56	125	6,687
Albany	8	810	3	821
Buffalo.....	19	684	.....	703
Rochester	6	1,213	3	1,222
Syracuse	12	804	2	818
Troy.....	6	42	2	429
Utica	5	467	.....	472
Other towns.....	13	3,621	.....	3,634
Total—New York State.....	1,070	13,561	135	14,766
<i>Clothing—Kind Not Specified.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	38	314	4	356
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	21	56	2	79
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	17	54	5	76
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	38	110	7	155
Total—New York City	76	424	11	511
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other towns .....	.....	10	.....	10
Total—New York State.....	76	434	11	521
<i>Total—Clothing.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	1,177	6,963	113	8,253
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	1,206	5,924	53	7,183
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	2,280	5,510	103	7,893
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	3,486	11,434	156	15,076
Total—New York City.....	4,663	18,397	269	23,329

DECEMBER, 1900—SEPTEMBER, 1901.
Dwellings and in Licensed Shops—By Industries and Localities.

SHOP OR STORE.				TOTAL—DWELLING AND SHOP OR STORE.			
Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
5,870	3,401	285	9,036	6,440	9,730	362	16,532
3,301	1,018	70	4,408	4,251	6,458	97	10,806
1,919	119	14	2,062	3,494	782	23	4,299
5,229	1,157	84	6,470	7,745	7,240	120	15,105
10,599	4,558	349	15,506	14,185	16,970	482	31,637
73	9	5	87	207	48	13	263
583	700	27	1,310	798	1,863	60	2,221
1,512	1,980	263	3,755	1,642	2,959	883	4,984
728	509	22	1,259	756	738	23	1,517
35	.....	12	47	93	12	29	134
382	249	4	635	455	498	9	962
371	71	92	534	571	492	104	1,170
14,283	8,076	771	23,133	18,710	23,075	1,193	42,883
391	460	16	867	460	780	28	1,268
1,813	673	106	2,082	1,537	1,121	130	2,788
227	157	14	398	925	4,950	103	5,978
1,530	830	120	2,480	2,462	6,071	233	8,766
1,921	1,290	136	3,347	2,922	6,851	261	10,034
2	8	8	8	10	813	6	829
16	76	.....	92	81	760	.....	795
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,213	3	1,222
5	4	8	12	17	808	5	830
5	18	2	20	11	434	4	449
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	467	.....	472
1	233	10	244	14	3,854	10	3,878
1,950	1,619	154	3,723	3,020	15,200	289	18,509
93	230	16	338	130	544	20	694
59	33	5	97	80	89	7	176
5	22	.....	27	22	76	5	103
61	55	5	124	102	165	12	279
156	285	21	462	232	709	82	973
8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6
.....	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	11
159	286	27	472	235	720	38	993
5,853	4,091	297	10,241	7,030	11,034	410	18,494
4,662	1,741	181	6,587	5,868	7,668	211	13,770
2,161	298	26	2,487	4,441	5,808	131	10,380
6,823	2,042	209	9,074	10,309	13,476	265	24,150
12,316	6,133	506	19,315	17,339	24,530	775	42,644

Table IV.—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	DWELLING.			
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
<i>Clothing—Continued.</i>				
Albany	142	844	11	997
Buffalo	234	1,847	83	1,614
Rochester	186	2,192	123	2,451
Syracuse	40	1,033	8	1,076
Troy	64	433	19	516
Utica	78	716	5	799
Other towns	216	4,052	12	4,280
Total—New York State	5,573	29,014	475	85,062
<i>Artificial Flowers.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	1	14	.....	15
Manhattan, lower East Side	20	172	.....	192
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side ..	45	528	8	576
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	65	700	8	768
Total—New York City	66	714	8	788
<i>Cigars, Etc.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	69	14	.....	83
Manhattan, lower East Side	90	10	3	103
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side ..	227	198	164	589
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	317	208	167	692
Total—New York City	386	222	167	775
Albany	64	.....	11	75
Buffalo	150	4	.....	154
Rochester	74	8	8	80
Syracuse	46	.....	.....	46
Troy	99	1	.....	100
Utica	49	.....	.....	49
Other towns	66	8	.....	74
Total—New York State	934	238	181	1,853
<i>Feathers.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	1	1	.....	2
Manhattan, lower East Side	4	50	.....	54
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side ..	6	31	.....	37
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	10	81	.....	91
Total—New York City	11	82	.....	93
Albany	7	2	.....	9
Buffalo	1	.....	.....	1
Syracuse	1	1	1	3
Troy .....	.....	4	.....	4
Utica .....	.....	1	.....	1
Other towns .....	.....	1	.....	1
Total—New York State	20	91	1	112
<i>Furs and Fur Goods.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	6	4	4	14
Manhattan, lower East Side	35	18	4	57
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side ..	67	40	23	130
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	102	58	27	187
Total—New York City	108	62	31	201

Persons Licensed to Work in Tenement Shops and Dwellings.

SHOP OR STORE.				TOTAL—DWELLING AND SHOP OR STORE.			
Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
75	12	8	95	217	856	19	1,092
602	776	27	1,405	836	2,123	60	3,019
1,512	1,980	269	3,761	1,648	4,172	392	6,212
783	518	25	1,271	773	1,546	28	2,347
40	13	14	67	104	446	83	543
382	249	4	635	460	965	9	1,434
372	305	102	779	588	4,357	114	5,059
16,392	9,981	955	27,328	21,965	38,995	1,430	62,390
14	50	.....	64	15	64	.....	79
5	.....	.....	5	25	172	.....	197
14	4	.....	18	59	532	8	594
19	4	.....	23	84	704	3	791
83	54	.....	87	99	768	8	870
418	45	95	553	482	59	95	636
643	158	25	826	733	168	28	929
1,182	117	144	1,443	1,409	315	308	2,032
1,825	275	169	2,269	2,142	483	336	2,961
2,238	320	264	2,822	2,624	542	431	3,597
59	.....	.....	59	123	.....	11	134
281	15	.....	297	432	19	.....	451
203	11	.....	214	277	14	8	294
1	1	1	3	47	1	1	49
.....	4	.....	4	90	5	.....	104
.....	1	.....	1	49	1	.....	50
711	85	80	776	777	43	80	850
3,494	387	295	4,176	4,428	625	476	5,529
.....	6	.....	6	1	7	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50	.....	54
2	.....	.....	2	8	31	.....	39
2	.....	.....	2	12	81	.....	93
2	6	.....	8	13	88	.....	101
.....	.....	6	6	7	2	6	15
1	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
8	8	6	17	23	99	7	129
2	2	.....	4	8	6	4	18
19	4	6	29	54	22	10	86
34	25	6	65	101	65	29	195
53	29	12	94	155	87	39	281
55	31	12	98	163	93	43	299

Table IV.—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	DWELLING.			
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total
<i>Furs and Fur Goods—Continued.</i>				
Albany	2	2	7	11
Buffalo	4	4	.....	8
Syracuse .....	.....	6	.....	6
Troy	1	.....	4	5
Utica	1	2	.....	3
Other towns	2	14	3	19
Total—New York State	118	90	45	253
<i>Hats and Caps.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	8	14	.....	22
Manhattan, lower East Side	40	27	.....	67
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side	19	15	.....	34
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	59	42	.....	101
Total—New York City	67	56	.....	123
Buffalo	2	1	.....	3
Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	2	2	.....	4
Other towns .....	.....	.....	6	6
Total—New York State	71	59	6	136
<i>Millinery.</i>				
New York City:				
Manhattan, lower East Side	1	7	.....	8
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side	1	241	.....	242
Total—New York City	2	248	.....	250
<i>Neckwear.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	6	974	.....	980
Manhattan, lower East Side	73	441	.....	514
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side	17	352	2	371
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	90	793	2	885
Richmond .....	.....	8	.....	8
Total—New York City	96	1,070	2	1,168
Rochester .....	.....	87	.....	87
Other towns .....	.....	4	.....	4
Total—New York State	96	1,161	2	1,259
<i>Purses.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens	4	1	.....	5
Manhattan, lower East Side	17	5	.....	22
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side .....	.....	1	.....	1
Total—Manhattan and Bronx	17	6	.....	23
Total—New York City	21	7	.....	28

Persons Licensed to Work in Tenement Shops and Dwellings.

SHOP OR STORE.				TOTAL—DWELLING AND SHOP OR STORE.			
Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	11
3	8	4	15	7	12	4	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	8	19
58	89	16	113	176	129	61	366
.....
44	15	.....	59	52	29	.....	81
75	27	4	106	115	51	4	173
48	19	.....	67	67	34	.....	101
123	46	4	173	182	88	4	274
167	61	4	232	234	117	4	355
8	19	7	34	10	20	7	37
4	2	.....	6	4	2	.....	6
9	3	.....	12	11	5	.....	16
1	3	.....	4	1	3	6	10
189	88	11	288	260	147	17	424
.....
2	68	.....	70	3	75	.....	78
1	115	.....	116	2	356	.....	358
3	183	.....	186	5	431	.....	436
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	274	.....	280
28	111	.....	139	101	552	.....	653
2	13	.....	15	19	365	2	386
80	124	.....	154	120	917	2	1,039
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
80	124	.....	154	126	1,194	2	1,322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
80	124	.....	154	126	1,285	2	1,413
.....
51	41	.....	95	58	42	.....	100
17	.....	.....	17	34	5	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
17	.....	.....	17	34	6	.....	40
71	41	.....	112	92	48	.....	140

Table IV.—Concluded.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	DWELLING.			
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
<i>Suspenders.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....		8	1	9
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	19	4		23
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....		4		4
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	19	8		27
Richmond.....		1		1
Total—New York City.....	19	17	1	37
Other towns.....	2	1		3
Total—New York State.....	21	18	1	40
<i>Umbrellas.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	2	1		3
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	5	5		10
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	8	7		15
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	13	12		25
Total—New York City.....	15	13		28
Albany.....				
Buffalo.....		1		1
Syracuse.....				
Other towns.....	1			1
Total—New York State.....	16	14		30
<i>White Goods.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	5	98		103
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	5	26	3	34
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	1	64	1	66
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	6	90	4	100
Richmond.....		1		1
Total—New York City.....	11	189	4	204
Albany.....		2		2
Rochester.....		52		52
Other towns.....		221		221
Total—New York State.....	11	464	4	479
<i>Total for All Articles.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	1,279	7,592	118	8,789
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	1,515	6,689	63	8,267
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	2,671	6,991	296	9,958
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	4,186	13,680	359	18,225
Richmond.....		5		5
Total—New York City.....	5,465	21,077	477	27,019
Albany.....	215	850	29	1,094
Buffalo.....	391	1,857	83	1,781
Rochester.....	210	2,334	126	2,670
Syracuse.....	51	1,040	7	1,098
Troy.....	80	437	23	540
Utica.....	88	721	5	814
Other towns.....	287	4,301	21	4,609
Total—New York State.....	6,787	32,117	721	39,625

Persons Licensed to Work in Tenement Shops and Dwellings.

SHOP OR STORE.				TOTAL—DWELLING AND SHOP OR STORE.			
Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
6	1	.....	7	6	9	1	16
76	7	2	85	95	11	2	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
76	7	2	85	95	15	2	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
82	8	2	92	101	25	3	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
82	8	2	92	103	26	3	133
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
19	8	.....	27	24	13	.....	37
22	11	.....	33	30	18	.....	48
39	19	.....	60	54	31	.....	85
41	19	.....	60	56	32	.....	88
.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	2	1	3	.....	2	1	3
5	2	.....	7	6	2	.....	8
46	28	1	75	62	42	1	105
.....
10	94	.....	104	15	192	.....	207
22	67	1	90	27	93	4	124
1	1	.....	2	2	65	1	68
23	68	1	92	29	158	5	192
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
33	162	1	196	44	351	5	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	221
33	162	1	196	44	626	5	675
.....
6,396	4,345	392	11,133	7,675	11,737	510	19,922
5,568	2,194	219	7,981	7,083	8,883	282	16,248
8,467	603	178	4,248	6,138	7,591	474	14,206
9,035	2,797	397	12,229	13,221	16,477	756	30,454
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
15,431	7,142	789	23,362	20,896	28,219	1,266	50,381
134	17	14	165	349	867	48	1,259
896	820	38	1,754	1,287	2,177	71	3,535
1,719	1,993	269	3,981	1,929	4,327	395	6,651
779	515	26	1,320	830	1,555	33	2,418
189	14	14	167	219	451	87	707
440	252	4	696	528	973	9	1,510
1,089	845	132	1,566	1,376	4,646	153	6,175
20,627	11,098	1,286	33,011	27,414	43,215	2,007	72,636

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURES—
Table V.—Number and Sex of Workers on Custom-Made and
By Industries

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	DWELL			
	CUSTOM.			
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
<i>Men's and Boys' Clothing.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	336	55	2	393
Manhattan, lower East Side (east of Broadway and East 14th street and south thereof) ..	602	125	2	729
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side..	1,467	150	4	1,621
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	2,069	275	6	2,350
Total—New York City.....	2,405	330	8	2,743
Albany	128	26	5	159
Buffalo	172	117	.....	289
Rochester	92	40	74	206
Syracuse	16	12	1	29
Troy	57	9	6	72
Utica	42	82	3	77
Other towns	155	151	11	317
Total—New York State.....	3,067	717	108	3,892
<i>Women's and Girls' Clothing.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	27	128	7	162
Manhattan, lower East Side	77	226	20	323
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side..	645	4,624	76	5,345
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	722	4,850	96	5,668
Total—New York City.....	749	4,978	103	5,830
Albany	6	806	3	815
Buffalo	17	677	.....	694
Rochester	3	1,161	3	1,167
Syracuse	10	615	2	627
Troy.....	6	420	2	428
Utica.....	5	456	.....	461
Other towns	5	3,569	.....	3,574
Total—New York State.....	801	12,682	113	13,596
<i>Clothing—Kind Not Specified.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	.....	2	2	4
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	8	16	.....	24
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side..	.....	5	.....	5
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	8	21	.....	29
Total—New York City.....	8	23	2	33
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other towns.....	.....	6	.....	6
Total—New York State.....	8	29	2	39

DECEMBER, 1900—SEPTEMBER, 1901.
on Ready-Made Clothing in Licensed Dwellings and Shops—
and Localities.

ING.				SHOP OR STORE.							
READY-MADE.				CUSTOM.				READY-MADE.			
Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
734	6,274	95	7,103	648	106	90	844	4,722	3,295	175	8,192
349	5,295	25	5,669	487	94	5	586	2,813	944	65	3,822
98	513	5	616	1,818	97	11	1,926	111	2	3	136
447	5,808	30	6,285	2,305	191	16	2,512	2,924	968	68	3,958
1,181	12,082	125	13,388	2,953	297	106	3,356	7,646	4,261	243	12,150
6	8	3	17	73	9	.....	82	.....	.....	5	5
43	546	33	622	260	66	.....	320	323	640	27	990
38	939	46	1,023	31	13	51	95	1,481	1,967	212	3,660
12	217	.....	229	4	2	2	8	724	507	20	1,251
1	3	11	15	33	.....	12	45	2	.....	.....	2
81	217	2	250	18	5	.....	23	364	241	4	612
48	270	1	319	362	64	82	508	9	7	10	26
1,360	14,282	221	15,863	3,734	450	253	4,437	10,549	7,626	521	18,696
42	193	5	239	112	126	.....	238	270	331	16	629
157	222	4	383	349	282	31	662	954	391	75	1,420
53	169	13	235	181	79	5	265	46	78	9	133
210	391	17	618	530	361	36	927	1,000	469	81	1,553
252	583	22	857	642	487	36	1,165	1,279	803	100	2,182
2	4	.....	6	2	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	7	.....	9	16	76	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	52	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	189	.....	191	5	4	3	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	5	13	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	52	.....	60	1	233	.....	234	.....	.....	10	10
269	899	22	1,190	671	816	44	1,531	1,279	803	110	2,192
38	312	2	352	7	26	1	34	85	204	15	304
13	40	2	55	17	8	.....	25	42	25	5	72
17	49	5	71	.....	1	.....	1	5	21	.....	26
30	89	7	126	17	9	.....	26	47	46	5	98
68	401	9	478	24	35	1	60	132	250	20	402
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	405	9	482	27	36	7	70	132	250	20	402

Table V.—Concluded.

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Dwell			
	CUSTOM.			
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
<i>Total—Clothing.</i>				
New York City:				
Brooklyn and Queens.....	363	185	11	559
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	687	367	22	1,076
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.	2,112	4,774	80	6,971
Total—Manhattan and Bronx.....	2,799	5,146	102	8,047
Total—New York City.....	3,162	5,331	113	8,606
Albany	184	832	8	974
Buffalo	189	794	.....	983
Rochester.....	95	1,201	77	1,373
Syracuse	26	627	3	656
Troy.....	63	429	8	500
Utica	47	488	3	538
Other towns	160	3,726	11	3,897
Total—New York State.....	3,876	13,428	223	17,527

Workers on Custom and Ready-Made Clothing.

ING.				SHOP OR STORE.							
READY-MADE.				CUSTOM.				READY-MADE.			
Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
814	6,778	102	7,694	767	258	91	1,116	5,086	3,833	206	9,125
519	5,557	31	6,107	853	384	36	1,273	3,809	1,360	145	5,314
168	731	23	922	1,999	177	16	2,192	162	121	12	295
687	6,288	54	7,029	2,852	561	52	3,465	3,971	1,481	157	5,609
1,501	13,066	156	14,723	3,619	819	143	4,581	9,057	5,814	363	14,734
8	12	3	23	75	12	3	90	-----	-----	5	5
45	553	33	631	279	136	-----	415	323	640	27	990
41	991	46	1,078	81	13	57	101	1,481	1,967	212	3,660
14	406	-----	420	9	6	5	20	724	507	20	1,251
1	4	11	16	38	13	14	65	2	-----	-----	2
31	228	2	261	18	5	-----	23	864	244	4	612
56	326	1	883	363	298	82	743	9	7	20	86
1,697	15,586	252	17,535	4,432	1,302	304	6,038	11,960	8,679	651	21,290

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURES—

Table VI.—Persons in Licensed Places Who Work for

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Number of out- standing licenses.
<i>Clothing.</i>	
New York City.....	16,981
Brooklyn and Queens.....	7,078
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	6,131
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	3,772
Rochester.....	1,635
Buffalo.....	1,116
Syracuse.....	763
Utica.....	600
Albany.....	563
Troy.....	264
Other towns.....	2,752
Total.....	21,709
<i>Other Articles.</i>	
New York City.....	3,065
Brooklyn and Queens.....	595
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	813
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	1,653
Richmond.....	4
Rochester.....	219
Buffalo.....	189
Syracuse.....	80
Utica.....	81
Albany.....	61
Troy.....	40
Other towns.....	413
Total.....	4,078
<i>Clothing and Other Articles.</i>	
New York City.....	20,046
Brooklyn and Queens.....	7,673
Manhattan, lower East Side.....	6,944
Manhattan and Bronx, outside of lower East Side.....	5,425
Richmond.....	4
Rochester.....	1,954
Buffalo.....	1,335
Syracuse.....	793
Utica.....	631
Albany.....	629
Troy.....	304
Other towns.....	3,195
Total.....	28,787

DECEMBER, 1900—SEPTEMBER, 1901.

Their Own Customers; Outside Workers in Families, Etc.

WORK FOR THEIR OWN CUSTOMERS ONLY.		WITH— WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS).		WITHOUT— WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS).
Number of places.	Number of workers.	Places.	Employees from outside.	Places.
8,572	11,414	1,380	5,703	12,695
322	705	148	611	5,921
793	2,542	215	559	5,001
2,457	8,167	1,017	4,533	1,773
511	1,372	227	772	1,092
406	1,120	126	426	798
814	671	126	312	552
281	496	72	168	456
515	950	145	388	408
238	552	95	206	150
2,296	4,451	643	1,497	1,880
8,135	21,026	2,814	9,472	18,031
1,262	4,500	178	903	1,815
269	686	13	64	377
390	1,511	64	345	423
663	2,303	101	491	1,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	4
93	300	8	15	166
189	508	15	84	108
80	71	7	12	8
1	78	1	3	11
61	167	27	94	23
39	124	8	10	16
254	889	7	19	249
1,929	6,637	246	1,090	2,396
4,834	15,914	1,558	6,606	14,510
531	1,391	161	675	6,298
1,183	4,053	279	904	5,424
3,120	10,470	1,118	5,027	2,784
.....	.....	.....	.....	4
604	1,672	235	787	1,258
595	1,628	141	460	906
344	742	133	324	560
282	574	73	171	467
576	1,117	172	482	431
277	676	98	216	166
2,552	5,340	650	1,516	2,129
10,064	27,663	3,060	10,562	20,427

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE—

Table VII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers
(a) Lower East Side of Manhattan Borough (East and South

STREET AND AVENUE.	No. of out-standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.	
		No. of li-censed places.	No. of work-ers.
Avenue A.....	28	8	21
Allen street.....	76	42	133
Attorney street....	51	8	6
Avenue B.....	47	11	51
Batavia street....	10	.....	.....
Baxter street.....	77	1	1
Bayard street.....	51	4	16
Bleecker street....	1	.....	.....
Bowery.....	48	2	23
Broome street.....	81	37	61
Avenue C.....	25	10	26
Canal street.....	6	2	6
Cannon street....	12	0	13
Catherine street...	18	0	20
Centre street.....	2	.....	.....
Centre Mkt place..	7	.....	.....
Chambers street...	1	1	2
Cherry street.....	121	3	4
Chrystie street....	352	24	71
City Hall place....	3	.....	.....
Clinton street.....	33	6	14
Columbia street..	76	0	17
Crosby street.....	43	.....	.....
Avenue D.....	6	2	8
Delancey street....	115	46	19
Division street....	61	53	259
East Broadway....	49	59	106
Eldridge street....	102	10	41
Elizabeth street...	707	4	16
Elm street.....	16	2	7
Essex street.....	64	44	163
Extra place.....	26	.....	.....
First avenue.....	25	8	21
Forsyth street....	105	25	81
Franklin street....	16	.....	.....
Front street.....	1	.....	.....
Goerck street.....	112	1	5
Gouverneur street	1	.....	.....
Grand street.....	15	2	1
Hamilton street...	27	.....	.....
Henry street.....	26	12	34
Hester street.....	142	5	11
Houston st. East..	106	15	47
Jackson street....	6	.....	.....
James street.....	104	.....	.....
Jefferson street...	5	4	6
Leonard street....	3	.....	.....
Lewis street.....	73	5	16
Ludlow street.....	33	5	16
Madison street....	56	16	44
Maiden lane.....	1	1	1
Mango street.....	4	1	1
Marion street.....	11	.....	.....
Market place.....	1	.....	.....
Market street....	16	4	4
Monroe street.....	174	3	4
Montgomery street	1	.....	.....
Mott street.....	512	5	11

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET AND AVENUE.	No. of out-standing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.												WOMEN'S		
		No. of li- censed places.	No. of work- ers.	DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.						DWELL.		
				CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.		
				M.	F.	†	M.	F.	†	M.	F.	†	M.	F.	†	M.	F.	†
Mulberry street...	363	4	6	29	22								49	9	16			
New Chambers st.	17	1	3							3								
Norfolk street...	45	29	73	10						9			53	24		5		
Oak street...	60									1								
Oliver street...	101		6	1												1		
Orchard street...	36	9	22	8						6			29	10				
Park row...	4	1	2															
Park street...	12	1	4	1	1					4								
Pearl street...	11	1	4							5	1							
Peck slip	1	1	1							1								
Peiham street...	1																	
Pike street	3	1	4							3	1							
Pitt street...	25	2	5							3			114	52		2		
Prince street...	64		3															
Ridge street...	41	1	1	1									333	124				
Rivington street...	66	12	44	18	5					14	1		27	8		4		
Roosevelt street...	40																	
Rose street	1																	
Rutgers street...	8												6					
Rutgers place...	2	2	3										1					
St. Marks place...	32	23	77	6	2					18						2		
Second avenue...	30	10	20	1	1					14								
Sheriff street	10		2															
South street...	1	1	1	1														
Spring street...	57	2	5	6	3													
Stanton street...	133	6	12	21	4					16	1		51	26		3		
Suffolk street...	81	3	13	6									77	25				
Third avenue...	10	5	12	4						3						1		
Water street	6																	
Willet street	8	3	9	2												1		
William street...	3	1	2	2						2								
First street...	59	5	20	22	3					5						1		
Second street	59	16	40	8	1					6			66	20				
Third street, East.	79	18	34	25	2					16	1	1	248	129	15	1		
Fourth street, East	55	24	51	14	5					14	1		36	8		4		
Fifth street	57	31	62	19	3					9	11		81	100		1		
Sixth street...	39	10	25	16	3					7			27	11				
Seventh street...	46	10	38	28	4					5	1							
Eighth street, East	13	3	14	6	2					18	3							
Ninth street, East	53	21	44	16	2					15	1		65	60		2		
Tenth street, East.	41	15	28	9						7	4		9	4		2		
Eleventh st., East.	217	5	9	10	5					16	3		6	9	2	1		
Twelfth st., East ..	67	5	13	14	2					11	7		7	13				
Thirteenth st., East	200	7	28	8	3								15	3		4		
Fourteenth st., East	73	13	38	7						15			6	8		3		1
Total	6,131	793	2,542	602	125					25	497	91	5	2,813	914	65	77	228

* Where the sex is not stated, the figures are given in the column which,

(a) Lower East Side, Manhattan—Clothing Industry

AND GIRLS' CLOTHING.									CLOTHING—KIND NOT SPECIFIED.									WITH—		WITH- OUT—			
ING.			SHOP OR STORE.						DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.						WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELL- INGS).		
READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			No. of places.	No. of em- ployees.	No. of places.
M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?						
5	12											1	4						4	42	357		
	2																				16		
2	1		9	24															6	11	19		
	3																				60		
2	4																		2	2	100		
4	1		6	7		7	4			2	1	4							8	6	21		
																					3		
	2																				11		
																					9		
																					1		
																					1		
						22	12				3					4	2	2	2	2	7		
								6										1	1	1	62		
				3		44	8		1	1								1	1	1	13		
3	4					30	2											10	14	2	29		
	3																				40		
																					1		
						1	1														2		
	2		10	4	3				4	6		4		1	1		3	6	35	2	10		
																		2	2	2	22		
																		1	1	1	9		
																					1		
2	4													3	1			4	11	8	84		
	1		7	4		17	7										1	12	16	1	107		
1	1		19	15		53	12									10	8	2	2	2	11		
																					5		
																					6		
3	5											1						1	1	1	5		
																		1	1	1	1		
							11											9	11	4	47		
			14	3		21	6				1						8	4	7	5	87		
2	5		4	5		13	1	10						1	1			3	5	6	40		
1	2		17	15		10	4											6	11	8	28		
			17	8		19	2					1						7	8	4	24		
			12															4	12	4	24		
			13	9							1	2						4	4	4	31		
	10																6	3	12	4	4		
1	1		8	6							1	2						4	8	8	24		
1	10		7	3														7	44	2	22		
2	5			5								1						5	5	5	207		
	4		7	7		2	8			3								2	7	7	56		
1	10		4	8		5	15				1	4						6	12	6	193		
4	6		20	4														3	8	8	58		
157	222	4	349	282	31	954	391	75	8	16	13	40	2	17	8	42	25	5	215	559	5,001		

from economy of space, is designated with the question mark.

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE—

Table VII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers
(b) Lower East Side of Manhattan Borough (East and South of

STREET OR AVENUE.	No. of out-standing li-censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.			CIGARS, ETC.					
		No. of li-censed places.	No. of work-ers.	DWELL-ING.		SHOP OR STORE.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.		
				M.	F.		M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?
Avenue A.....	20	13	25	1	1		1			16	2	4
Allen street.....	41	30	81							17	11	
Attorney street.....	9	1	12							5	7	
Avenue B.....	9	9	27							21	2	4
Baxter street.....	3					3						
Bleecker street.....	22	9	31		12					18	1	
Bond street.....	1	1	20		20							
Bowery.....	12	12	60				1			45	2	2
Broome street.....	11	4	16				1	1		2		
Avenue C.....	15	9	22		1					14	5	3
Canal street.....	4	1	6									
Cannon street.....	7	3	5				2			3		
Cherry street.....	7	3	18							7	1	10
Chrystie street.....	18	9	44		1		1			16	4	
Clinton street.....	16	8	23				2			3		
Columbia street.....	7	1	3		1							
Avenue D.....	4	3	7				2	1		4		
Delancey street.....	12	4	26							10		
Division street.....	9	7	49									
East Broadway.....	9	4	18									
Eldridge street.....	18	7	27	1	2							
Elizabeth street.....	9	2	8		8					7	6	
Elm street.....	1	1	1							1		
Essex street.....	25	19	101							47	40	
Extra place.....	2				2							
First avenue.....	16	10	84							28	2	
Forsyth street.....	21	5	30			3				17	3	
Goerck street.....	3	2	3				2	1				
Gouverneur street.....	2											
Grand street.....	12	8	47		1		17			15	4	
Henry street.....	10											
Hester street.....	2	1	12							4	1	
Houston street, East.....	17	7	26							28	1	
James street.....	1				1							
Jefferson street.....	1	1	4							3	1	
Lewis street.....	4	3	10				3	2		4	1	
Ludlow street.....	8	6	32							2		
Madison street.....	18	7	25				2			23		
Market street.....	2	2	5							2		
Monroe street.....	5	2	4								2	
Montgomery street.....	3	1	3							3		
Mott street.....	6	2	10		3		2	3		4	2	
Mulberry street.....	12	9	46		3		3			21	22	
New Bowery.....	1				2							
New Chambers street..	1	1	3								3	
Norfolk street.....	6	2	3				1			1	1	
Oliver street.....	1					2						
Orchard street.....	21	7	19									
Park street.....	2				2							
Pearl street.....	4	3	5		1		2			3		
Pike street.....	4	1	1									
Pitt street.....	4	1	4							4		
Prince street.....	2											
Ridge street.....	7	3	7				3			3	1	
Rivington street.....	26	8	20				2		2	6		
St. Marks place.....	12	9	20				3		1	9		
Scammell street.....	2											
Second avenue.....	12	7	24		3					20	4	2
Sheriff street.....	5	2	2				2					
South street.....	2	2	6				2			4		
Spring street.....	7	2	5		5					2		

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	No. of out-stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.			CIGARS, ETC.					
		No. of li- censed places.	No. of work- ers.	DWELL- ING.		SHOP OR STORE.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.		
				M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?
Stanton street.....	14	2	11	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Suffolk street.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Water street.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Willetts street.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William street.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
First street.....	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Second street.....	29	9	75	5	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	5	.....
Third street, East.....	29	11	56	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	17	4	.....
Fourth street, East.....	21	11	26	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Fifth street.....	23	7	34	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	.....
Sixth street.....	24	13	36	.....	3	.....	11	1	.....	19	.....	.....
Seventh street.....	8	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Eighth street, East.....	5	5	78	8	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....
Ninth street, East.....	20	14	121	4	7	.....	4	1	.....	29	5	.....
Tenth street, East.....	14	12	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	.....
Eleventh street, East..	12	7	21	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....
Twelfth street, East.....	8	6	15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Thirteenth street, East.	13	4	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Fourteenth street, East.	7	5	27	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	2	.....
Total	813	390	1,511	20	172	5	90	10	3	643	158	25

Table VII.—Continued.

[illegible]

Table VII.—Continued.

(b) Lower East Side, Manhattan.—Articles Other Than Clothing.

UMBRELLAS.				WHITE GOODS.						WITH— WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS).		WITH- OUT—
DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	Number of places.	Number of em- ployees.	Number of places.
.....
.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	15
.....	18
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13	18
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	13
.....	2	4	13
.....	5
.....	2	48	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	83	6
.....	5	.....	2	13	1
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	5
1	2	5	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
5	5	19	8	5	26	3	22	67	1	64	315	423

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE—

Table VII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers
(c) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx Outside

Narrow street.....	1							1											
Beech street.....	2	1	2	2				3											
Bedford street.....	1	1	1																
Bethune street.....	1	1	2	2															
Bleeker street.....	21	6	13	9	2		8	8					1			1			
Boston road.....	1																		
Broadway.....	41	31	112	15				1		48	1					7	2	12	
Broome street.....	4							4											
Canal street.....	4							2		1	2								
Carmine street.....	8	2	5	8				2	4										
Central Park, West.	1	1	2	2															
Charles street.....	1																		
Charlton street.....	2									1			4	2					
Christopher street..	2	2	9							3									
Columbus avenue....	68	88	245	12	2					151	7					8	27		
Cornelia street.....	5							1	7										
Courtlandt avenue..	2																		
Deabrooses street...	1	1	1							1									
Downing street.....	11			8				9											
Eastburn street.....	1			1	1														
East End avenue....	2	1	1					1										1	
Eighth avenue.....	68	64	127					1	2	106	6		2					2	
Eleventh avenue....	1	1	1							1									
Fifth avenue.....	65	65	410	81	2	3			2				22			57	265	4	
First avenue.....	46	17	37	41	3			11								7	2		
Fourth avenue.....	33	29	92	17	2		14			5						2	67		
Grand street.....	11	2	3				1	10		2									
Greenwich avenue...	6	6	9							7								1	
Greenwich street...	5	1	1	1			1	4		1									
Grove street.....	2	1	2					1		2									
Hancock street.....	1							1											
Home street.....	1																		
Horatio street.....	3							1											
Houston st., West..	28	5	21	4	1			25								13	9		
Hudson street.....	11	5	8	4			2	6		2						2			
Irving place.....	2	1	1					4										1	
Jones street.....	2							2											
King street.....	4	2	5					2		2						2		1	
Laight street.....	22						1	23											
Lawrence street....	1	1	3							8									
Lenox avenue.....	21	21	54							46									

Table VII.—Continued.

[illegible]

Table VII.—Continued.

		WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.	WOMEN'S		
				DWELL		
				CUSTOM.		
				M.	F.	T.
				1	2	..
				..	18	..
				6	13	..
				4	6	..
				6	33	..
				9	13	..
				15	69	..
				7	3	..
				11	39	..
				27	34	..
				8	44	..
				1	29	..
				14	184	..
				10	33	..
				10	75	..
				3	3	..
				7	69	..
				4	6	..
				7	3	..
			
				2	3	..
				81	154	..
				2	..	..
				1	93	..
				3	2	..
				1	81	..
				..	10	..
				1	25	..
				..	29	..
				6	136	..
				2	5	..
				..	13	..
				..	14	..
				..	10	..
			
				..	21	..
				..	36	..
				..	14	..
				..	25	..
				7	42	..
				3	3	..
				5	143	..
				..	1	..
				..	32	..
				..	25	..
				1	58	..
				..	24	..
				1	64	..
				..	12	..
				..	37	..
				..	31	..
				5	16	..
				1	15	..
			
				4	39	..
				29	32	..
				2	18	..
				10	69	..
				1	23	..
				..	14	..
55th street, East ...	1	..	..	1	..	..
56th street, East ...	9	8	32	5	..	..
56th street, West...	7	7	20	2	..	..

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET AND AVENUE.	No. of out-stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.												WOMEN'S			
		No. of li- censed places.	No. of work- ers.	DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.						DWELL.			
				CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			
				M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	
57th street, East ...	4	3	7	2														4	
57th street, West...	2	2	4																
58th street, East....	10	7	39	2				1										8	26
58th street, West...	1	1	2																
59th street, East....	26	25	166	20														1	140
59th street, West...	10	10	19	11	2														
60th street, East....	6	6	43	4															39
60th street, West...	2	2	2	1															1
61st street, East....	6	5	51	1				1										1	46
61st street, West...	3	1	2	3				9											
62d street, East....	4	3	6	5															3
62d street, West....	11	10	13	1	2														12
63d street, East....	4	3	4	1				1											1
63d street, West...	11	11	25															1	24
64th street, East....	8	8	24	2															22
65th street, East....	6	5	18																18
65th street, West...	2	2	6																6
66th street, East....	3	1	5	2	1														
66th street, West...	7	6	16	2															16
67th street, West...	6	6	7	1															5
68th street, East....	1	1	2	2															
68th street, West...	3	2	7	1															4
69th street, East....	9	7	20	9														4	16
69th street, West...	1	1	3																
70th street, East....	20	18	82	11														1	24
71st street, East....	36	13	33	27														3	29
71st street, West...	1	1	6																6
72d street, East....	21	17	51	7															43
72d street, West...	1	1	4																4
72d street, East....	14	7	13	13															9
73d street, West...	1	1	3																3
74th street, East....	9	6	14	6															10
75th street, East....	20	14	53	11														2	48
76th street, East....	11	5	7	15	1														1
76th street, West...	1	1	3																
77th street, East....	10	9	20	1														8	11
78th street, East....	10	6	12	6	1		1											2	5
79th street, East....	11	9	24	7	1													2	31
79th street, West...	1	1	2															1	1
80th street, East....	8	7	20															1	18
80th street, West...	2	2	7																7
81st street, East....	15	11	26	3															12
81st street, West...	1	1	3	3															
82d street, East....	10	6	8	6															5
82d street, West...	4	3	23	2															23
83d street, East....	10	3	9	6	1		1	1										1	11
83d street, West...	8	7	27	2															22
84th street, East....	24	19	47	10	1													2	27
85th street, East....	12	8	20	6														3	7
86th street, East....	17	15	33	1	1													7	9
87th street, East....	9	6	16	6	2														12
87th street, West...	3	3	7																7
88th street, East....	6	3	5	3	4													1	2
88th street, West...	4	4	10	1															9
89th street, East....	6	3	5	2	2														
90th street, East....	10	7	18	9														6	11
90th street, West...	2	2	3																3
91st street, East....	4	2	4	2															
91st street, West...	4	3	8	2															8
92d street, East....	2	2	3																
93d street, East....	4	2	3	1															
93d street, West...	1	1	1																1
94th street, East....	6	2	4	4				4											4

Table VII.—Continued.

[illegible]

(c) Manhattan and Bronx, except Lower East Side—Clothing Industry.

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Table VII.—Continued.

STREET AND AVENUE.	No. of out-stand-ing li-censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.												WOMEN'S		
		No. of li-censed places.	No. of work-ers.	DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.						DWELL		
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.		
				M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!
129th street, East...	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129th street, West..	2	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131st street, West ..	3	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
132d street, East....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
132d street, West....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133d street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133d street, West....	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134th street, East....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134th street, West..	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135th street, East ..	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135th street, West ..	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136th street, East....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138th street, East....	10	7	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
139th street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140th street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141st street, East ...	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142d street, East....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143d street, East....	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144th street, West..	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
145th street, West..	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145th street, East ..	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146th street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147th street, East....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148th street, West..	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149th street, East....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
150th street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153d street, East....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154th street, East....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
157th street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158th street, East....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
160th street, East....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161st street, East....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,772	2,457	8,167	1,467	150	4	98	513	5	1,818	97	11	111	22	3	615	4,624	76

(c) Manhattan and Bronx, except Lower East Side—Clothing Industry.

AND GIRLS' CLOTHING.									CLOTHING—KIND NOT SPECIFIED.									WITH—		WITH- OUT—
ING.			SHOP OR STORE.						DWELLING.				SHOP OR STORE.					WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS)		
READY- MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY- MADE.			CUSTOM	READY- MADE.			CUSTOM	READY- MADE.		No. of places	No. of em- ployees.	No. of places.		
M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	F.	M.	F.	!	F.	M.	F.					
.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....		
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
53	169	13	181	79	5	46	78	9	5	17	49	5	1	5	21	1,017	4,588	1,778		

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE—

Table VII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers
(d). Borough of Manhattan and Bronx Outside of

STREET OR AVENUE.	Number of out- standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEM- SELVES ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.				
		Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE	
				M.	F.	?	M.	F.
Avenue A.....	30	6	52		1			
Amsterdam avenue.....	20	18	37					
Anthony avenue.....	2							
Bank street.....	1							
Bathgate avenue.....	1							
Bedford street.....	2				2			
Bethune street.....	1							
Briggs avenue.....	1							
Broadway.....	2	2	5					
Brook avenue.....	7	4	6					
Broome street.....	2				3			
Bryant street.....	1							
Carmine street.....	10	1	1		10			
Catherine street (Bronx).....	1							
Cauldwell avenue.....	1				1			
Christopher street.....	3	1	3		1			
College avenue.....	1	1	4					
Columbus avenue.....	23	20	47					
Commerce street.....	1							
Cornelia street.....	9				9			
Creston avenue.....	1							
Dominick street.....	2				1			
Dorothy place.....	1							
Downing street.....	10				8			
East End avenue.....	1							
Eighth avenue.....	76	72	178	1	1			
Eleventh avenue.....	3	3	3					
Fifth avenue.....	25	22	151					
First avenue.....	75	15	21		1			
Forest avenue.....	3							
Fourth avenue.....	8	3	13					
Greenwich avenue.....	4	4	9					
Greenwich street.....	5			1	3			
Grove street.....	2							
Hancock street.....	1				1			
Houston street, West.....	41	1	4	2	46			
Hudson street.....	2	2	3					
Jackson avenue.....	2							
Jones street.....	4				4			
Kelly avenue.....	1							
King street.....	1				1			
Laight street.....	3			1	3			
Lenox avenue.....	5	4	21					
Leroy street.....	6				6			
Lexington avenue.....	16	13	31					
Macdougall street.....	21				21			
Madison avenue.....	24	17	55					
Manhattan avenue.....	1							
Minetta street.....	3			3	3			
Minetta lane.....	2			3				
Morningside avenue.....	1							
Morris avenue.....	1							
Ninth avenue.....	40	37	80					
Park avenue.....	12	6	15					
Perry street.....	3							
Prince street.....	26	2	10		25	3		
Ryer avenue.....	1							
St. Anna avenue.....	1							
St. Nicholas avenue.....	2	2	5				5	
Second avenue.....	58	31	91					
Seventh avenue.....	20	18	61					
Sixth avenue.....	37	33	131		1			
Southern boulevard.....	2							
Spring street.....	17			2	18			

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in Dwellings and in Shops, Etc., by Streets, in New York City.
Lower East Side—Articles Other Than Clothing.

CIGARS, ETC.						FEATHERS.			FURS AND FUR GOODS.					
DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.			DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.		
M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.
29	39		15	6	1		1				1			
			84	2										
			5											
			4								1			
1														
			8											
2	2		84									4	3	
			145	2		2	2				1			
			8								1			
			34	4					1	4				
13	17	61	43	5	18									
1			12											
			9											
			3				2		4					
			21											
2			18	2					4	2	3			
8							1							
1			30											
			75		4									
			15					1						
			7	8										
9	14	13	82	6					1					
1			50		8		1					6	2	
			33	2	1		4		14	13	9	5	8	6
									1	1				

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	Number of out- standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEM- SELVES ONLY		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.				
		Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.	
				M.	F.	I.	M.	F.
Sullivan street.....	106	.....	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	.....
Tenth avenue.....	21	19	82	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Third avenue.....	118	99	814	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Thompson street.....	72	1	8	4	83	.....	.....	.....
Union square.....	8	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
University place.....	2	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vandam street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Varick place.....	10	.....	.....	5	15	.....	.....	.....
Varick street.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Washington street.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Waverly place.....	8	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weeks avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Broadway.....	17	5	34	2	27	.....	7	4
Westchester avenue.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West End avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willis avenue.....	6	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wooster street.....	7	2	27	1	5	.....	.....	.....
York street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8d street, West.....	17	10	83	16	42	.....	.....	.....
4th street, West.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8th street, West.....	3	2	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10th street, West.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th street, West.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th street, West.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th street, East.....	7	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th street, West.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th street, East.....	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th street, West.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
17th street, East.....	4	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
18th street, East.....	3	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th street, West.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19th street, East.....	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20th street, East.....	3	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st street, East.....	4	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21st street, West.....	2	1	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
22d street, East.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
22d street, West.....	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23d street, East.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23d street, West.....	5	5	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24th street, West.....	2	1	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
25th street, East.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25th street, West.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26th street, West.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
27th street, East.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27th street, West.....	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28th street, East.....	5	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24th street, West.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29th street, East.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29th street, West.....	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
30th street, West.....	4	2	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31st street, East.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31st street, West.....	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32d street, West.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33d street, East.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33d street, West.....	5	2	22	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
34th street, West.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35th street, West.....	5	4	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
36th street, West.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37th street, West.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38th street, East.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38th street, West.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39th street, West.....	8	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40th street, West.....	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41st street, West.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42d street, East.....	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42d street, West.....	9	8	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	Number of out- standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEM- SELVES ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.				
		Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.	
				M.	F.	?	M.	F.
43d street, West.....	1				1			
44th street, West.....	1							
45th street, West.....	1	1	2					
46th street, East.....	2							
46th street, West.....	1	1	3					
47th street, West.....	3	2	2					
48th street, West.....	1							
49th street, East.....	2	1	13					
49th street, West.....	4	2	4					
50th street, West.....	1							
51st street, East.....	8							
51st street, West.....	1							
52d street, West.....	1							
53d street, West.....	1				2			
54th street, East.....	55	1	2					
55th street, East.....	1							
56th street, East.....	2	1	2					
56th street, West.....	1							
57th street, East.....	1	1	2					
57th street, West.....	2							
58th street, East.....	3	1	3					
58th street, West.....	1							
59th street, East.....	6	5	48					
61st street, East.....	2	2	3	1				
64th street, East.....	2							
64th street, West.....	1	1	2					
65th street, East.....	2	1	1	1				
65th street, West.....	1							
66th street, West.....	2							
67th street, West.....	2							
66th street, West.....	2				1			
70th street, East.....	4	8	7					
71st street, East.....	2	2	4					
72d street, East.....	6	1	4					
73d street, East.....	15	1	35					
74th street, East.....	2	1	4					
75th street, East.....	4	2	9					
76th street, East.....	5	2	16					
77th street, East.....	8	1	6					
78th street, East.....	2	1	1					
79th street, East.....	2							
80th street, East.....	6	4	10		1			
81st street, East.....	5	4	15					
82d street, East.....	2							
83d street, East.....	6							
84th street, East.....	3	2	3					
85th street, East.....	5							
86th street, East.....	6	3	9					
87th street, East.....	2							
88th street, East.....	2							
89th street, East.....	4							
90th street, East.....	3	1	10					
91st street, East.....	2	1	2					
92d street, East.....	4							
93d street, East.....	1							
94th street, East.....	3				1			
95th street, East.....	2							
96th street, East.....	1							
96th street, West.....	1							
97th street, East.....	46							
97th street, West.....	1	1	1					
98th street, West.....	2							
99th street, West.....	1	1	1					
99th street, East.....	2							
100th street, East.....	2							
100th street, West.....	3	1	1					
101st street, East.....	1	1	1					
101st street, West.....	2							
102d street, East.....	1	1	1					

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	Number of out- standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEM- SELVES ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.				
		Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.	DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.	
				M.	F.	I.	M.	F.
102d street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
104th street, West	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105th street, East	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106th street, East	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107th street, East	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
108th street, East	5	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109th street, East	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110th street, East	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111th street, East	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112th street, West	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113th street, East	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
114th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116th street, West	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117th street, East	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
117th street, West	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118th street, East	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118th street, West	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
119th street, East	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th street, East	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121st street, East	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121st street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122d street, East	3	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
123d street, East	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
123d street, West	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125th street, East	3	7	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125th street, West	3	7	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
128th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
132d street, East	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
133d street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135th street, West	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137th street, East	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
138th street, East	6	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143th street, East	3	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145th street, West	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147th street, East	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149th street, East	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
152d street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153d street, East	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154th street, East	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
161st street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162d street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163d street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
164th street, East	2	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
169th street, East	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179th street near Park avenue ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187th street	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205th street, Ernestcliff place ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,653	663	2,303	45	528	3	14	4

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	HATS AND CAPS.				MILLINERY.				NECKWEAR.				
	DWELL- ING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELL- ING		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELLING			SHOP OR STORE	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	I	M.	F.
Avenue A										2			
Amsterdam avenue										1			
Anthony avenue										1			
Bank street										1			
Bathgate avenue										1			
Bedford street													
Bethune street										1			
Briggs avenue										2			
Broadway													
Brook avenue										1			
Broome street													
Bryant street										1			
Carmine street													
Catherine street (Bronx)										1			
Cauldwell avenue													
Christopher street										1			
College avenue													
Columbus avenue										4			
Commerce street										1			
Cornelia street									1	1			
Creston avenue													
Dominick street										1			
Dorothy place										1			
Downing street													
East End avenue										1			
Eighth avenue	15	4	2	1						3			
Eleventh avenue													
Fifth avenue						69		40		4			
First avenue										4			
Forest avenue										7			
Fourth avenue													
Greenwich avenue													
Greenwich street										3			
Grove street										3			
Hancock street													
Houston street, West									1		2		
Hudson street													
Jackson avenue										1			
Jones street													
Kelly avenue													
King street													
Laight street													
Lenox avenue										1			
Leroy street										3			
Lexington avenue						4			3				
Macdougall street													
Madison avenue						24				8			
Manhattan avenue													
Minetta street													
Minetta lane													
Morningside avenue										1			
Morris avenue													
Ninth avenue	1									3			
Park avenue			1	1		1				3			
Perry street										2			
Prince street												2	13
Ryer avenue										1			
St. Ann's avenue													
St. Nicholas avenue													
Second avenue								6		7			
Seventh avenue													
Sixth avenue			2	1		14	1	16					
Southern boulevard										1			
Spring street													
Sullivan street													
Tenth avenue										2			
Third avenue	1	1	1			17		18		20			
Thompson street									1				

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	HATS AND CAPS.				MILLINERY.				NECKWEAR.				
	DWELL- ING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELL- ING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	?	M.	F.
47th street, West.....													
48th street, West.....										1			
49th street, East.....										1			
49th street, West.....										2			
50th street, West.....										1			
51st street, East.....													
51st street, West.....										1			
52d street, West.....										1			
53d street, West.....													
54th street, East.....										1			
55th street, East.....										1			
56th street, East.....										1			
56th street, West.....													
57th street, East.....													
57th street, West.....										2			
58th street, East.....										1			
58th street, West.....										1			
59th street, East.....													
61st street, East.....													
64th street, East.....										1			
64th street, West.....													
65th street, East.....													
65th street, West.....													
66th street, West.....										1			
67th street, West.....										3			
69th street, West.....										1			
70th street, East.....													
71st street, East.....													
72d street, East.....										3			
73d street, East.....													
74th street, East.....													
75th street, East.....	1	3								4			
76th street, East.....										2			
77th street, East.....									1	7			
78th street, East.....										2			
79th street, East.....										1			
80th street, East.....										1			
81st street, East.....										1			
82d street, East.....										3			
83d street, East.....										7			
84th street, East.....										15			
85th street, East.....										3			
86th street, East.....													
87th street, East.....									1				
88th street, East.....										2			
89th street, East.....										7			
90th street, East.....							10			3			
91st street, East.....										1			
92d street, East.....										6			
93d street, East.....										1			
94th street, East.....										2			
95th street, East.....										2			
96th street, East.....													
96th street, West.....										1			
97th street, East.....													
97th street, West.....													
98th street, West.....										2			
99th street, West.....													
99th street, East.....										1			
100th street, East.....										3			
100th street, West.....										1			
101st street, East.....													
101st street, West.....										1			
102d street, East.....													
102d street, West.....										1			
104th street, East.....										2			
104th street, West.....										3			
105th street, East.....										2			

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE	HATS AND CAPS.				MILLINERY.				NECKWEAR				
	DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE		DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	?	M.	F.
106th street, East.....										4			
107th street, East.....										1			
107th street, West.....													
108th street, East.....	1	4											
109th street, East.....		1								1			
110th street, East.....										1			
111th street, East.....										4			
111th street, West.....										1			
112th street, West.....									4	5			
113th street, East.....													
114th street, West.....										1			
115th street, East.....													
115th street, West.....										8			
116th street, East.....										1			
116th street, West.....													
117th street, East.....										2			
117th street, West.....										1			
118th street, East.....										11			
118th street, West.....									1	8			
119th street, East.....										3			
120th street, East.....						1				3			
121st street, East.....													
121st street, West.....										1			
122d street, East.....													
123d street, East.....									1	2			
123d street, West.....										3			
124th street, East.....										2			
124th street, West.....										1			
125th street, East.....									1				
125th street, West.....													
126th street, West.....										1			
127th street, East.....										1			
128th street, East.....										1			
130th street, West.....										1			
133d street, East.....										2			
133d street, West.....										1			
135th street, East.....										1			
135th street, West.....										2			
137th street, East.....										2			
137th street, West.....													
138th street, East.....													
139th street, East.....										1			
140th street, East.....										2			
143d street, East.....										1			
144th street, East.....													
144th street, West.....										1			
145th street, West.....										2			
147th street, East.....										1			
149th street, East.....													
152d street, East.....										1			
153d street, East.....													
154th street, East.....										3			
155th street, East.....										1			
161st street, East.....													
162d street, East.....										1			
163d street, East.....													
164th street, East.....													
165th street, East.....										1			
169th street, East.....													
179th street, near Park av.										8			
187th street.....										1			
205th st., Ernestcliffe pl..										3			
Total	19	15	48	19	1	211	1	115	17	351	2	2	13

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE—
Table VII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers
(e) Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens

STREET OR AVENUE.	Number of out- standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEM- SELVES ONLY.		DWEIL.		
		Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.	CUSTOM.		
				M.	F.	?
Atlantic avenue.....	136	7	11	36	.....	.....
Boerum street.....	190	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Bushwick avenue.....	87	5	23	2	5	.....
Central avenue.....	183	6	11	5	1	.....
Cook street.....	103	8	9	.....	1	.....
De Kalb avenue.....	67	15	24	2	.....	.....
Devoe street.....	62	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ellery street.....	131	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Evergreen avenue.....	50	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Floyd street.....	51	1	2	3	.....	.....
Flushing avenue.....	205	3	5	4	2	.....
George street.....	67	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Graham avenue.....	86	6	13	3	5	.....
Grand street.....	51	3	6	2	2	.....
Hamburg avenue.....	160	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Hopkins street.....	89	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Humboldt street.....	119	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Jefferson street.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson avenue.....	82	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Knickerbocker avenue.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKibben street.....	73	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan avenue.....	53	7	25	5	.....	.....
Marcy avenue.....	62	2	3	1	.....	.....
Manjer street.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose street.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meserole street.....	84	4	12	6	.....	.....
Metropolitan avenue.....	87	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Montrose avenue.....	106	1	2	2	.....	.....
Myrtle avenue.....	56	23	36	2	.....	.....
Pacific street.....	71	1	1	6	.....	.....
Park avenue.....	83	1	2	1	2	.....
Skillman street.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholes street.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stagg street.....	163	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Ten Eyck street.....	64	1	2	2	.....	.....
Throop avenue.....	55	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Troutman street.....	81	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Withers street.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Fifth street.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other streets.....	3,814 3,264	103 216	26 489	106 230	30 25	..... 2
Total.....	7,078	322	705	336	65	2

DECEMBER, 1900—SEPTEMBER, 1901.
in Dwellings and in Shops, Etc., by Streets, in New York City.
and Richmond—Clothing Industry.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.									WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING.								
ING.			SHOP OR STORE.						DWELLING.								
READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.					
M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?			
2	94	.....	46	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....		
9	157	.....	1	.....	.....	588	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
6	74	.....	3	2	.....	45	28	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....		
8	183	.....	8	.....	.....	24	47	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	93	.....	6	2	.....	282	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
14	60	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
20	76	.....	1	.....	.....	43	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
8	120	7	5	5	.....	80	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
6	47	.....	3	.....	.....	38	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	37	10	2	.....	.....	22	25	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	241	1	2	.....	.....	53	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
8	76	3	.....	.....	.....	21	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	86	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	52	.....	2	.....	.....	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
25	195	4	.....	.....	.....	9	26	.....	.....	4	.....	2	3	.....		
8	68	.....	6	.....	.....	197	170	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....		
14	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5			
9	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	50	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....		
13	394	.....	1	1	.....	115	33	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....		
4	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	32	25	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		
1	38	.....	4	.....	.....	13	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....		
5	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....		
5	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
11	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	129	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
3	78	.....	9	.....	.....	110	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	32	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....		
5	85	.....	28	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....		
1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	76	.....	8	2	.....	54	40	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....		
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	90	2	.....	.....	.....	36	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	145	20	.....	.....	.....	58	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
7	72	.....	6	.....	.....	25	32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....		
7	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....		
.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		
4	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
370	8,685	57	156	13	7	2,357	1,731	99	6	27	.....	10	59	5			
364	2,589	38	492	93	83	2,365	1,564	76	21	101	7	32	133	.....		
784	6,274	95	648	106	90	4,722	3,295	175	27	128	7	42	192	5			

Table VII.—Continued.

STREET OR AVENUE.	WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING.					DWEELL	
	SHOP OR STORE.						
	CUSTOM.		READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	!	F.	!
Atlantic avenue.			10	3			
Boerum street.	10		24	40			
Bushwick avenue.	4	27		1			
Central avenue.		1					
Cook street.	1	4					
De Kalb avenue.	2	2					
Devoe street.							
Ellery street.							
Evergreen avenue.							
Floyd street.							
Flushing avenue.							
George street.							
Graham avenue.	5	3	12	4			
Grand street.	2						
Hamburg avenue.							
Hopkins street.							
Humboldt street.	6	6					
Jefferson street.							
Johnson avenue.		1	5	32	16		
Knickerbocker avenue.							
McKibben street.							
Manhattan avenue.			23	27			
Marcy avenue.			2	9			
Maujer street.							
Melrose street.							
Meserole street.			3	21			
Metropolitan avenue.							
Montrose avenue.		2		16			
Myrtle avenue.	2	1					
North Fifth street.							
Pacific street.							
Park avenue.			2	16			
Skillman street.							
Scholes street.			1	14			
Stagg street.							
Ten Eyck street.							
Throop avenue.							
Troutman street.							
Withers street.							
All other streets.	82	47	82	183	16		
	80	79	197	151		2	2
Total.	112	126	279	334	16	2	2

(c) Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond Boroughs—Clothing.

CLOTHING—KIND NOT SPECIFIED.									WITH—		WITH- OUT—
ING			SHOP OR STORE.						WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY.		
READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.					
M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	No. of places.	No. of em- ployees.	No. of places.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25	49
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	14	.....	2	7	116
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	17	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	41
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	191
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	30	63
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	77
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	8	12	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	153
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	106
.....	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	2	3	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	17	.....	1	1	54
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	36
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	21	.....	1	7	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	42
.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	7	.....	1	1	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	93
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	49	53
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	18	78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
15	57	1	4	6	1	46	106	.....	49	212	3,265
23	255	1	3	20	.....	39	98	15	99	399	2,656
38	312	2	7	26	1	85	204	15	148	611	5,921

TENEMENT HOUSE MANUFACTURE—
Table VII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers
(f) Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and

STREET OR AVENUE.	Number of out- standing licenses.	WORK FOR THEM- SELVES ONLY.		ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.			
		Number of licensed places.	Number of workers.	DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Atlantic avenue.....	9	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boerum street.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn avenue	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central avenue.....	19	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb avenue.....	9	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Devos street.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellery street	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evergreen avenue.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floyd street.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing avenue	12	10	36	.....	2	.....	.....
George street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham avenue	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand street.....	4	2	18	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg avenue.....	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkins street	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt street.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson street.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan avenue	10	5	55	.....	.....	8	38
Maroy avenue.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maujer street	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meserole street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan avenue	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose avenue.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrtle avenue	24	21	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific street.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park avenue	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholes street	8	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skillman street.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stagg street	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ten Eyck street.....	2	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Throop avenue.....	7	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other streets.....	155 440	85 124	264 420	1	2 12	8 6	38 12
Total	595	209	686	1	14	14	50
New York, Richmond.....	4

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in Dwellings and in Shops, Etc., by Streets, in New York City.
Richmond—Articles Other Than Clothing.

[illegible]

Table VII.—Concluded.

STREET OR AVENUE.	HATS AND CAPS.				NECKWEAR.		PURSES.			
	DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELLING.		DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Atlantic avenue.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boerum street.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushwick avenue.....
Central avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb avenue.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Devoe street.....
Ellery street.....
Evergreen avenue.....	1	.....	.....	4	16
Floyd street.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flushing avenue.....	8	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
George street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graham avenue.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....
Grand street.....
Hamburg avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkins street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt street.....
Jefferson street.....	1	.....	.....	5	11
Manhattan avenue.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcy avenue.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maujer street.....
Melrose street.....	18	.....
Meserole street.....
Metropolitan avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose avenue.....
Myrtle avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific street.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park avenue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scholes street.....
Skillman street.....
Stagg street.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ten Eyck street.....
Throop avenue.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other streets.....	4	9	7	4	85	27
	4	14	35	8	6	234	4	1	19	14
Total.....	8	14	44	15	6	274	4	1	54	41
New York, Richmond.....	3

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(f) Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond Boroughs—Miscellaneous Articles.

SUSPENDERS.				UMBRELLAS.		WHITE GOODS.				WITH—		WITH—
DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.		DWELLING.		DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.		WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS).		OUT—
F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	No. of places.	No. of employees.	No. of places.
												7
							4					2
								1	19			5
												5
												2
												1
												2
												2
												4
												1
												2
												2
												1
												3
							1					2
												2
				1	1							5
												2
												1
							3					1
												2
							1					1
		6	1						6	1	4	2
							3					5
							1					2
								1	2			
								3	9			1
										2	6	
									3			2
		6	1	1	1		14	5	39	8	10	67
8	1			1		5	81	5	65	10	54	310
8	1	6	1	2	1	5	98	10	94	13	64	377
1							1					4

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Dwellings and in Shops, Etc., by Cities and Towns, Outside of New York City.
Industry.

[illegible]

Table VIII.—Continued.

LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.											
		Li- censed places.	Work- ers.	DWELLINGS.						SHOP OR STORE.					
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.		
				M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!
Clinton	1	1	1	1											
Clintondale	1	1	1												
Chittenango	1														
Churchville	1							1							
Clayville	7	6	7					1							
Cobleskill	24	23	42	2						1		4			
Cohoes	78	77	123	5						10	2				
Coldbrook	1	1	1												
Coldwater	2							4							
Collamer A.	2							1							
Conklingville	1	1	1		1										
Corinth	5	5	9												
Corning	17	17	34	4	2										
Cortland	3	1	3		2					3					
Coxsackie	9	9	18							2					
Craryville	1	1	1												
Cuba	2	2	5							3	2				
Davenport	1	1	2												
Deansboro	3	2	3					1							
Deerfield	6	3	3					4							
Delanson	2	2	3												
Delhi	2	2	7							6	1				
Delmar	1	1	1												
Depew	2	2	4	2	2										
Dobbs Ferry	1	1	3							3					
Dolgeville	1	1	1												
Dorloch	1	1	1												
Dormansville	4	4	4												
Dunham Hollow	1	1	1												
Dunnsville	1	1	1												
Earlville	2	2	5												
East Cobleskill	3	3	5												
East Greenbush	1	1	1												
East Worcester	1	1	1												
Eaton	3	3	3												
Eaton Center	2	2	3	2		1									
Edinburg	1	1	1												
Ellenville	23					1	34								
Elmira	117	112	260	31	26	2				18	7	2			
Esperance	2	2	4												
Fairfield	1	1	2												
Fairport	1				1										
Fayetteville	2						1								
Feigunsonville	2	2	2												
Fishkill Landing	3	3	6							3	3				
Forestport	3	3	3												
Forks	1						1								
Fort Ann	5	5	11												
Fort Edward	33	31	61	1						1		1			
Fort Hunter	1	1	1												
Fort Plain	10	10	20												
Frankfort	7	6	6					2							
Frankfort Hill	12						12								
Franklin	1	1	1												
Franklinton	1	1	1												
Fullers	1	1	1												
Fulton	1	1	1												
Fultonham	1	1	1												
Fultonville	5	5	7												
Gallupville	2	2	4												
Garfield	1	1	1												
Gates	17						24								
Genoa	1	1	3							3					
Ghent	3	3	3												

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Tenement Work outside of New York City—(a) Clothing.

[illegible]

LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.											
		Li- censed places.	Work- shps.	DWELLINGS.						SHOP OR STORE.					
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Gifford.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gilboa	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenfield.....	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glena Falls.....	80	71	3	9	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	10	.
Glenville.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gloversville....	104	83	7	8	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Gouverneur.....	12	8	. .	5	.	.	.	2	5	8	.	.	.	.	.
Gowanda.....	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Granville.....	20	20	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Greece.....	6	-----	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Green Island.....	7	3	4	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenwich.....	14	14	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Groton.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guilderland.....	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hagaman.....	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hamilton.....	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Harbor.....	3	-----	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hartford.....	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hebron.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Henkelton.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hillsdale.....	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hong Corners.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hobart.....	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hoffmans.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Holland Patent.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hollowville.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hosick Falls.....	28	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hornellsville.....	4	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horseheads.....	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Howe Cave.....	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hudson.....	71	67	4	3	.	.	.	11	5	10	.	.	.	.	.
Ilion.....	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Irondequoit.....	6	-----	.	.	.	.	1 5	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.
Ithaca.....	57	50	7	2	.	.	1 11	18	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jamestown.....	19	10	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jameville.....	1	-----	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Johnstown.....	47	47	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jonesville.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jordan.....	2	-----	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerhonkson.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinderhook.....	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingsboro.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston.....	13	13	9	2
Knoxboro.....	1	-----	2	1
Lancaster.....	3	1	1	.	.
Lebanon.....	1	1
Lebanon Springs.....	1	1</									

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[illegible]

LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.												
		Li- censed places	Work- ers.	DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.						
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			
				M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	
Meadowdale.....	1															
Mechanicville.....	38	31	45		2					1		3				
M. Denzille.....	2	2	2													
Memphis.....	1															
Middleburg.....	11	11	11													
Middle Grove.....	2	2	2													
Middle Granville.....	6	6	6													
Middletown.....	8	8	27													
Middleville.....	2	2	2													
Mineral Springs.....	1	1	2													
Mohawk.....	2	2	8													
Mohawksville.....	1															
Monticello.....	1	1	1													
Montour Falls.....	1	1	1													
Montrose.....	1	1	2													
Moravia.....	1	1	3							3						
Morrisville.....	2	2	3													
Mortimer.....	1	1			1											
Mount Pleasant.....	4	3	3		1											
Mycono.....	1															
Napanoch.....	3						3									
Nassau.....	1	1														
Newburgh.....	11	11														
New Paltz.....	1	1														
Niagara Falls.....	4	3					1			4						
North Broadalbin.....	2	2														
North Chatham.....	3	3														
North Collins.....	1	1								1						
North Germantown.....	1	1														
North Hillsdale.....	3	3														
North Manlius.....	1															
North Syracuse.....	2															
North Tonawanda.....	6	3					3			7		6				
Northville.....	8	7			2					2						
Norwich.....	1	1														
Norwood.....	2	2														
Ogdensburg.....	5	5														
Old Chatham.....	5	5														
Olean.....	4	4								13						
Onesida.....	6	6								1						
Oneonta.....	23	18														
Onondaga Castle.....	1	1														
Oriskany Falls.....	33	4					32									
Ossining.....	2	2								5	1					
Oswego.....	1	1														
Owego.....	11	10			1								5	2		

Table VIII.—Continued.

Tenement Work outside of New York City—(a) Clothing.

Table VIII.—Continued.

	No. of out.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.	
			DWELLING.	SHOP OR STORE.

Tenement Work outside of New York City--(a) Clothing.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING.									CLOTHING NOT SPECIFIED.					WITH—		WITH—
DWELLING.					SHOP OR STORE.				DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.			WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS)		
CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.		CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.	CUSTOM.	READY-MADE.	CUSTOM.			No. of places.	No. of employees.	No. of places.
M.	F.	?	M.	F.	M.	F.	?	?			F.	F.	M.				F.	?
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	14
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
5	3,569	.....	8	52	1	283	.....	10	6	4	.....	1	.....	643	1,497	1,880
47	4,135	10	9	264	28	96	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	791	2,272	3,456
52	7,704	10	17	316	29	329	8	10	6	4	8	1	6	1,424	3,769	5,336

Table VIII.—Continued.

LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.											
		Li- censed places.	Work- ers.	DWELLINGS.						SHOP OR STORE.					
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.		
				M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!	M.	F.	!
Gifford.....	1	1	2												
Gilboa.....	1	1	1												
Glenfield.....	1	1	1												
Glens Falls.....	80	71	139	3	9					2		3			10
Glenville.....	1	1	1												
Gloversville.....	104	92	151	7	6					5		3			
Gouverneur.....	12	8	30		5					2	5	5			
Gowanda.....	1	1	1	1											
Granville.....	20	20	83	1						3		2			
Greece.....	5						7								
Green Island.....	7	3	3	4		1				2					
Greenwich.....	14	14	29							1		2			
Groton.....	1	1	2							1	1				
Guilderland.....	2	2	2												
Hagaman.....	5	5	6												
Hamilton.....	16	16	29												
Harbor.....	3						6								
Hartford.....	3	3	3												
Hebron.....	1	1	1												
Henvelton.....	1	1	1												
Hilledale.....	3	3	7												
Hoag Corners.....	1	1	1												
Hobart.....	2	2	2												
Hoffmans.....	1	1	2												
Holland Patent.....	1	1	1												
Hollowville.....	1	1	1												
Hoosick Falls.....	23	23	42	1											
Hornellsville.....	4	4	15	1						1	1				
Horseheads.....	2	2	8												
Howe Cave.....	4	3	3												
Hudson.....	71	67	136	4	3					11	5	10			
Ilion.....	2	2	2												
Irondequoit.....	6						1	5					4	3	
Ithaca.....	57	50	135	7	2		1	11		18	3				
Jamestown.....	19	10	39	6	4										
Jameville.....	1							1							
Johnstown.....	47	47	68							1					
Jonesville.....	1	1	1												
Jordan.....	2							1							
Kerhonkson.....	1	1	1												
Kinderhook.....	6	6	8												
Kingsboro.....	1	1	1												
Kingston.....	13	13	41							9	2				
Knoxboro.....	1										1				
Lancaster.....	2	1	2							2				1	
Lebanon.....	1	1	2												
Lebanon Springs.....	1	1	1												
Lestershire.....	3	3	14												
Leyden.....	1	1	1												
Little Falls.....	23	20	30	2	2	1				3					
Livingstonville.....	2	2	2												
Lockport.....	29	8	7					27		5	2				
Lowville.....	6	4	8		2					1					
Luzerne.....	4	4	5												
McConnellsville.....	1	1	1												
McKinley.....	1	1	1												
Madison.....	4	1	2					3							
Malone.....	3	2	5	1	2					2	1				
Marcy.....	2						1	2							
Mariaville.....	1	1	1												
Marshville.....	2	2	3												
Massena.....	2	2	2												
Matteawan.....	1	1	1	1											
Mayfield.....	4	4	6												

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LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.												
		Li- censed places	Work- <small>(men)</small>	DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.						
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY MADE.			
				M.	F.	I	M.	F.	I	M.	F.	I	M.	F.	I	
Meadowdale.....	1															
Mechanicsville.....	30	81	45		2					1		3				
Milenville.....	9	8	8													
Memphis.....	1															
Middleburg.....	10	11	11													
Middle Grove.....	3	2														
Middle Granville.....	8	9														
Middletown.....	9	8														
Middleville.....	2	2														
Mineral Springs.....	1	1														
Mohawk.....	2	2														
Mohawkville.....	1															
Monticello.....	1	1														
Montour Falls.....	1	1														
Montrose.....	1	1														
Moravia.....	1	1								3						
Morrisville.....	2	2														
Mortimer.....	1	1			1											
Mount Pleasant.....	4	9			1											
Mycono.....	1															
Napannoch.....	3						8									
Nassau.....	3	1														
Newburgh.....	11	11														
New Paltz.....	1	1														
Niagara Falls.....	4	3					1			1						
North Broadalbin.....	2	2														
North Chatham.....	3	3														
North Collins.....	1	1								1						
North Germanstown.....	1	1														
North Hillsdale.....	3	3														
North Manlius.....	1															
North Syracuse.....	2															
North Tonawanda.....	6	3					3			7		5				
Northville.....	8	7			2					2						
Norwich.....	1	1														
Norwood.....	2	2														
Ogdensburg.....	5	5														
Old Chatham.....	5	5														
Olean.....	4	4								12						
Oneida.....	6	6								1						
Oneonta.....	28	28														
Onondaga Castle.....	1	1														
Oriskany Falls.....	13	4					32									
Oswining.....	2	2								5	1					
Oswego.....	1	1														
Owego.....	11	10			1							5	3			
Palatine Bridge.....	5															

Tenement Work outside of New York City—(a) Clothing.

Table VIII.—Continued.

Tenement Work outside of New York City—(a) Clothing.

Table VIII.—Continued.

LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.											
		Li- censed places.	Work- ers.	DWELLING.						SHOP OR STORE.					
				CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.			CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.		
				M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?
Watkins	3	2	6	1						1					
Waverly	11	10	36	1						4					
Wayland	5							5							
Wawarsing	2	2	2												
Weedsport	6	6	13												
Wellsville	2	2	6							6					
West Copake	2	2	2												
West Eden	2	2	2												
West Fulton	4	4	4												
West Greece	5							4							
West Lebanon	1	1	1												
West Milton	1	1	1												
West Schuylcr	9	1	1					9							
West Seneca	4							5							
West Taghkanic	1	1	1												
Westville	1	1	1												
West Webster	1							1							
Whitehall	19	16	23	1	1					1					
Whitclaw	1							1							
Whitesboro	4	4	4												
Williamsville	2							2							
Woodward	1														
Worcester	3	2	3	1	1										
Yonkers	1	1	2												
Yorkville	2	2	4												
Total—Towns...	2,752	2,298	4,451	155	151	11	48	270	1	262	64	82	9	7	10
Total—Six Cities	4,976	2,265	5,161	507	236	89	121	1,930	95	419	89	65	2,894	3,358	268
Grand total	7,728	4,563	9,612	662	387	100	179	2,200	96	781	153	147	2,903	3,365	278

Tenement Work outside of New York City--(a) Clothing.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' CLOTHING.										CLOTHING NOT SPECIFIED.					WITH—		WITH—
DWELLING.					SHOP OR STORE.					DWELLING.		SHOP OR STORE.			WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY (DWELLINGS)		
CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.		CUSTOM.			READY-MADE.	CUSTOM.	READY-MADE.	CUSTOM.			No. of places.	No. of employees.	No. of places.	
M.	F.	?	M.	F.	M.	F.	?	?	F.	F.	M.	F.	?				
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1
5	3,569	.....	8	52	1	283	.....	10	6	4	.....	1	.....	648	1,497	1,480
47	4,185	10	9	264	28	96	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	791	2,272	3,456
52	7,704	10	17	816	29	329	8	10	6	4	8	1	6	1,434	3,769	5,336	

Table VIII.—Number of Licensed Places, Number and Sex of Workers in
(b) Articles Other

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**Dwellings and in Shops, Etc., by Cities and Towns, Outside of New York City.
Than Clothing.**

FUR GOODS.			HATS AND CAPS.						NECK-WEAR.		SUSPENDERS.		UMBRELLAS.						WHITE GOODS.		WITH— WORKERS FROM OUTSIDE THE FAMILY.		WITH- OUT—	
SHOP OR STORE.			DWELL- ING.			SHOP OR STORE.			DWELL- ING.		DWELL- ING.		DWELL- ING.		SHOP OR STORE.			DWELL- ING.		Places.	Em- ployees.	Places.		
M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	M.	F.	I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	I.	F.							
2	8	4	2	1		8	19	7					1		5		2	27	94	23				
						4	2		87								52	15	84	108				
															2	1		8	15	166				
																		7	12	8				
																		8	10	18				
			2	2		9	8											1	8	11				
																				1				
																				15				
																				1				
																				8				
																				1				
						1	8					1					1			1				
																		2	7	2				
																				1				

Table VIII.—Continued.

[illegible]

Tenement Workers outside of New York City—(b) Miscellaneous Articles.

Table VIII.—Concluded.

LOCALITY.	No. of out- stand- ing li- censes.	WORK FOR THEMSELVES ONLY.		CIGARS, ETC.						FEATHERS.						FURS AND		
				DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.			DWELLING.			SHOP OR STORE.			DWELLING		
		Places.	Work- ers.	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?	M.	F.	?
Watervliet	2	2	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watkins	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverly	3	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wayland	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weedsport	2	2	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellsville	2	2	36	...	...	...	6	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Boerne	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westerlo	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yonkers	3	3	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Towns ...	443	254	889	66	8	...	711	35	30	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	14	3
Total—Six cities	570	413	1,248	320	7	17	733	27	...	9	3	1	1	2	6	8	14	11
Grand total....	1,013	667	2,137	386	15	17	1,449	62	30	9	9	1	1	2	6	10	28	14

Table IX.—Number of Cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Smallpox in Manhattan Borough, New York City, as Reported by the City Board of Health for the Ten Months Dec., 1900—Sept., 1901.

(a) District I.—East Fourteenth Street from Broadway to East River, East Side of Broadway to Battery, and the Territory Lying within those Boundaries.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Allen	51	115	1	167
Attorney	13	35		48
Avenue A.	12	13		25
Avenue B.	7	28		35
Avenue C.	20	28		48
Avenue D.	6	15		21
Baxter	9	4		13
Bayard	5	25		30
Bleecker		2		2
Bond			3	3
Bowery	3	6	8	16
Broad	3	1		3
Bruome	45	90		135
Burling slip		2		2
Cannon	28	50		78
Canal	10	19		29
Catharine	5	7		12
Catharine slip	1	1		2
Cedar	1	1		2
Center	1			1
Cherry	46	91	3	140
Chrystie	43	62		105
City Hall place	1	4		5
Clinton	33	68		101
Coenties slip		1		1
Columbia	18	23	1	42
Corlears			1	1
Congress	1			1
Crosby	1	2		3
Delancey	38	81	1	120
Division	13	25		38
Dry Dock			1	1
East Broadway	3	39		42
East Houston	39	55	1	95
East Fourth	26	42	2	70
" Eighth	14	27		41
" Ninth	10	29		39
" Tenth	22	57	5	84
" Eleventh	30	31	5	66
" Twelfth	30	35	2	67
" Thirteenth	34	61	4	99
" Fourteenth	24	28	3	55
Eldridge	32	73		105
Elizabeth	22	12		34
Elm		3		3
Essex	32	64		96
First avenue	24	14	1	39
First	13	7		20
Fifth	34	53	1	88
Furrayth	57	78		135
Franklin	2	5		7
Front	2	1		3
Goerck	28	58	1	87
Gouverneur	6	5		11
Grand	18	41		59
Great Jones		1		1
Hamilton		9		9
Henry	53	99	2	154
Hester	15	20		35
Jackson	11	18		29
James	10		2	12
Jefferson	5	7		12
Lafayette place	2			2

**Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts: (a)
Lower East Side—Continued.**

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Leonard	2			2
Lewis	83	78		161
Ludlow	81	74		155
Madison	72	104	1	177
Mangin	9	18	2	29
Marion	1			1
Market	8	14		22
Monroe	63	118	1	182
Montgomery	1	5		6
Mott	12	23	8	43
Mulberry	18	17	4	39
New Bowery	1			1
New Chambers	1	1	1	3
Norfolk	83	71		154
Oak	8	7		15
Old Slip		1		1
Oliver	8	9	1	18
Orchard	56	100		156
Park row	2	4		6
Pearl	2	6		8
Peck slip	1			1
Pelham		2		2
Pike	8	11		19
Pitt	26	45		71
Prince	1	2		3
Ridge	18	41		59
Rivington	39	69	1	109
Roosevelt	7	7		14
Rutgers place	7	20		27
Rutgers	2	18		20
St. Marks place	4	18	1	23
Scammel	4	7		11
Second avenue	6	18	8	32
Second	20	63	1	84
Seventh avenue	1	2	2	5
Seventh	25	50	1	76
Sheriff	15	26		41
Sixth avenue	4	7		11
Sixth	26	53		79
South	1		8	9
Spring	8	8		16
Stanton	24	82		106
Stone	1	1		2
Stuyvesant		2		2
Suffolk	43	51		94
Third avenue	4	2		6
Third	41	53	8	102
Tompkins		1		1
Wall		1		1
Water	9	18		27
White		1		1
Whitehall		1		1
Willett	19	32		51
William		1		1
Total	1,784	2,093	81	4,958

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts—Con.

(b) District II.—Lower West Side—East and West Fourteenth Streets from Broadway to North River, West Side of Broadway to Battery, and the Territory Lying within those Boundaries.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Albany	2	.....	.....	2
Bak	1	.....	1	2
Barclay .....	.....	2	.....	2
Barrow	2	5	.....	7
Batavia.....	2	2	.....	4
Beach	5	5	2	12
Bedford	5	6	.....	11
Bethune	4	3	.....	7
Bleecker.....	8	8	.....	16
Broadway	1	.....	.....	1
Broome	6	3	.....	9
Carmine	8	4	2	14
Caroline .....	.....	1	.....	1
Charles	4	10	.....	14
Charlton.....	2	9	.....	11
Christopher	7	14	.....	21
Clarkson	8	4	.....	7
Cornelia .....	.....	5	1	6
Commerce .....	.....	4	.....	4
De-brosses .....	.....	.....	2	2
Dominick.....	2	1	.....	3
Downing	4	2	.....	6
East and West Eighth.....	7	16	1	24
East and West Ninth.....	2	1	.....	3
East and West Tenth.....	10	9	3	22
East and West Eleventh.....	10	12	.....	22
East and West Twelfth.....	5	12	.....	17
Eighth avenue.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fifth avenue.....	.....	3	1	4
Gay	1	.....	.....	1
Gansevoort.....	2	5	1	8
Grand	2	5	.....	7
Greenwich avenue.....	8	2	.....	5
Greenwich.....	23	30	.....	53
Grove	5	3	.....	8
Hancock.....	.....	4	1	5
Harrison.....	1	1	.....	2
Horatio.....	4	4	.....	8
Hubert	1	.....	.....	1
Hudson.....	11	28	1	40
Jane.....	1	8	.....	9
Jones	4	6	.....	10
King	8	8	.....	6
Laight.....	3	1	.....	4
Leroy	6	22	.....	28
Macdungal	9	13	1	23
Minetta	1	.....	.....	1
Minetta lane.....	.....	.....	1	1
Morris.....	1	2	.....	3
Morton	13	7	.....	20
Park place.....	.....	1	.....	1
Perry.....	9	11	.....	20
Prince.....	4	3	.....	7
Rector.....	2	2	.....	4
Renwick	5	2	.....	7
Spring.....	10	15	.....	25
Sullivan	11	2	1	14
Thompson	12	7	5	24
Trinity place	3	.....	.....	3
University place	1	1	.....	2
Vandam	1	6	.....	7
Variok	5	6	1	12
Vesey	2	2	.....	4
Washington place	1	5	.....	6
Washington square.....	.....	2	.....	2

**Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts: (b)
Lower West Side—Continued.**

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Washington	22	29	.....	51
Watts	3	4	.....	7
Waverly place	1	5	.....	6
Weehawken .....	.....	1	.....	1
West	10	4	.....	14
West Broadway	6	3	1	10
West Houston	6	19	.....	25
West 3d	1	3	.....	4
" 4th	5	4	.....	9
" 13th	3	3	1	12
" 14th	6	6	1	12
Wooster .....	.....	.....	2	2
Worth	4	.....	.....	4
York .....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	825	440	30	795

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts—Con.

(c) District III.—Middle East Side.—East River and East Side of Fifth Avenue from East Fourteenth Street to and Including East Fifty-ninth Street and the Territory Lying within those Boundaries.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Avenue A.....	7	13	.....	20
Avenue B.....	6	6	.....	12
Avenue C.....	3	5	.....	8
East 15th.....	15	30	1	46
" 16th.....	20	41	1	62
" 17th.....	9	22	1	32
" 18th.....	3	7	2	12
" 19th.....	10	7	1	18
" 20th.....	5	7	1	13
" 21st.....	8	11	3	22
" 22d.....	7	14	2	23
" 23d.....	3	8	9	20
" 24th.....	14	29	1	44
" 25th.....	14	21	2	37
" 26th.....	7	28	1	36
" 27th.....	10	9	.....	19
" 28th.....	19	25	2	46
" 29th.....	11	18	5	34
" 30th.....	10	14	1	25
" 31st.....	7	15	2	24
" 32d.....	6	9	.....	15
" 33d.....	9	11	.....	20
" 34th.....	10	14	.....	24
" 35th.....	2	16	.....	18
" 36th.....	3	14	.....	22
" 37th.....	3	4	.....	7
" 38th.....	3	11	.....	19
" 39th.....	20	8	.....	28
" 40th.....	11	9	1	21
" 41st.....	7	6	.....	13
" 42d.....	13	15	1	29
" 43d.....	6	13	1	20
" 44th.....	23	13	.....	36
" 45th.....	14	14	2	30
" 46th.....	7	7	1	15
" 47th.....	10	12	1	23
" 48th.....	11	15	.....	26
" 49th.....	5	11	.....	16
" 50th.....	7	12	1	20
" 51st.....	6	13	.....	19
" 52d.....	14	9	1	24
" 53d.....	13	15	3	31
" 54th.....	11	14	2	27
" 55th.....	5	17	1	23
" 56th.....	5	15	3	23
" 57th.....	3	14	.....	17
" 58th.....	6	13	3	22
" 59th.....	17	23	3	43
Fifth avenue.....	1	1	.....	2
First ".....	40	65	5	110
Fourth ".....	4	8	1	8
Gramercy park.....	.....	1	.....	1
Irving place.....	2	1	.....	3
Lexington avenue.....	6	12	2	20
Livingston place.....	4	.....	.....	4
Madison avenue.....	4	22	.....	26
Park ".....	5	2	.....	7
Prospect place.....	2	1	1	4
Suffin court.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sutton place.....	2	.....	.....	2
Second avenue.....	64	75	10	149
Third ".....	33	32	9	74
Total.....	615	392	39	1,596

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts—Con.

(d) District IV.—Middle West Side.—North River and West Side of Fifth Avenue, from West 14th Street to and Including West 59th Street, and the Territory Lying within those Boundaries.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Eighth avenue.....	15	22	2	49
Eleventh avenue	14	26	.....	40
Fifth avenue	1	1	.....	2
Ninth avenue.....	56	53	.....	109
Seventh avenue.....	19	39	.....	58
Sixth avenue	9	13	.....	22
Tenth avenue.....	57	54	2	113
West 15th	5	10	.....	15
" 16th	23	25	1	49
" 17th.....	14	43	1	58
" 18th.....	9	9	1	19
" 19th.....	13	21	3	37
" 20th.....	9	12	.....	21
" 21st	7	13	3	22
" 22d	8	2	.....	10
" 23d	8	6	2	11
" 24th	6	8	.....	14
" 25th	14	20	2	46
" 26th	26	21	4	51
" 27th	20	23	6	49
" 28th	19	18	4	41
" 29th	30	19	3	52
" 30th	17	17	2	36
" 31st	19	17	1	37
" 32d	26	29	2	67
" 33d	24	17	3	44
" 34th	5	7	.....	12
" 35th	41	28	4	73
" 36th	24	30	2	56
" 37th	33	12	4	49
" 38th	17	17	3	37
" 39th	20	41	3	64
" 40th	21	37	2	60
" 41st	10	13	2	25
" 42d	14	9	2	25
" 43d	18	22	5	40
" 44th	14	25	1	40
" 45th	19	12	6	37
" 46th	18	19	1	38
" 47th.....	11	18	1	30
" 48th	20	17	1	38
" 49th	21	24	4	59
" 50th	22	11	1	34
" 51st	12	12	2	26
" 52d	10	15	.....	25
" 53d	24	18	3	55
" 54th	14	20	2	36
" 55th	5	11	1	17
" 56th.....	21	16	1	38
" 57th	13	11	1	25
" 58th	8	10	1	19
" 59th	5	7	2	14
Total	918	1,029	97	2,044

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts—Con.
(e) District V.—Upper East Side.—East River and East Side of Fifth Avenue from East Fifty ninth Street to Harlem River, and the Territory Lying within those Boundaries.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Avenue A.....	35	60	18	113
East End Avenue.....	14	18	1	33
East 60th.....	8	12	.....	20
" 61st.....	8	8	.....	16
" 62d.....	4	5	.....	9
" 63d.....	17	26	2	45
" 64th.....	7	17	.....	24
" 65th.....	16	18	.....	29
" 66th.....	1	10	.....	11
" 67th.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 68th.....	4	5	1	10
" 69th.....	6	18	.....	19
" 70th.....	14	29	4	47
" 71st.....	10	20	4	34
" 72d.....	11	19	9	39
" 73d.....	33	50	24	112
" 74th.....	19	35	6	60
" 75th.....	18	31	3	52
" 76th.....	25	40	6	71
" 77th.....	11	30	3	44
" 78th.....	19	37	2	58
" 79th.....	16	24	.....	40
" 80th.....	26	33	6	69
" 81st.....	34	64	7	107
" 82d.....	17	44	1	62
" 83d.....	23	50	2	80
" 84th.....	16	37	1	54
" 85th.....	26	42	5	73
" 86th.....	24	36	.....	60
" 87th.....	23	30	4	62
" 88th.....	42	56	.....	98
" 89th.....	25	47	2	84
" 90th.....	17	25	1	43
" 91st.....	11	31	1	33
" 92d.....	16	15	.....	31
" 93d.....	17	27	.....	44
" 94th.....	10	16	3	29
" 95th.....	18	22	1	41
" 96th.....	26	20	2	48
" 97th.....	17	12	12	41
" 98th.....	14	27	3	49
" 99th.....	7	16	1	24
" 100th.....	12	13	5	30
" 101st.....	18	14	6	38
" 102d.....	18	45	4	67
" 103d.....	11	14	10	35
" 104th.....	23	23	13	59
" 105th.....	13	13	9	35
" 106th.....	30	30	15	75
" 107th.....	21	30	20	71
" 108th.....	21	37	5	63
" 109th.....	12	20	21	53
" 110th.....	8	26	9	43
" 111th.....	4	17	16	37
" 112th.....	14	24	22	60
" 113th.....	30	30	24	93
" 114th.....	18	13	21	57
" 115th.....	22	23	19	75
" 116th.....	18	19	6	43
" 117th.....	16	20	12	48
" 118th.....	13	20	8	41
" 119th.....	12	32	4	48
" 120th.....	3	31	7	46
" 121st.....	6	20	3	29
" 122d.....	12	13	2	34
" 123d.....	3	22	.....	25

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts: (c)
Upper East Side—Continued.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
East 124th	8	14	8	20
" 125th	11	22	8	36
" 126th	8	22	2	32
" 127th	11	16	8	30
" 128th	5	4	.....	9
" 129th	10	8	7	20
" 131st	8	.....	.....	8
" 132d	2	7	1	10
" 133d	1	.....	1	2
" 134th	1	1	1	3
Fifth avenue	18	22	5	45
First "	74	126	48	243
Lexington "	15	58	17	85
Madison "	82	37	1	70
Park "	47	73	6	126
Pleasant "	9	6	1	16
Second "	126	168	40	334
Sylvan place.....	.....	1	.....	1
Third avenue.....	68	128	27	223
Total	1,548	2,434	562	4,544

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts—Con.

(f) District VI.—Upper West Side.—North River and West Side of Fifth Avenue, from West Fifty-ninth Street to Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and the Territory Lying within those Boundaries.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
Amsterdam avenue.....	85	81	3	169
Broadhurst avenue	5	6	.....	11
Broadway	10	23	3	36
Central Park West	1	2	.....	3
Columbus avenue.....	76	31	1	108
Convent avenue	2	1	.....	3
Edgemont avenue	8	4	.....	12
Eighth avenue	69	58	6	133
Fifth avenue.....	12	19	.....	31
Lawrence.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lenox avenue.....	17	14	.....	31
Manhattan avenue.....	18	28	2	48
Manhattan	1	1	.....	2
Morningside avenue.	8	1	.....	9
Mount Morris Park.....	2	1	.....	3
Old Broadway	4	4	.....	8
Pacific place .....	.....	1	.....	1
Riverside drive	2	1	1	4
St. Nicholas avenue.....	8	28	1	37
Sylvan terrace.....	.....	1	.....	1
Seventh avenue.....	19	16	.....	35
Tenth avenue.....	1	2	.....	3
West End avenue.....	8	23	16	47
West 60th	12	8	.....	20
“ 61st.....	8	3	4	15
“ 62d	16	11	3	30
“ 63d	19	3	1	23
“ 65th	5	5	4	14
“ 66th	7	6	.....	13
“ 67th	8	16	5	29
“ 68th	11	12	3	26
“ 69th	11	10	19	40
“ 70th	1	1	.....	2
“ 71st.....	1	2	.....	3
“ 72d	2	3	.....	5
“ 73d .....	.....	1	.....	1
“ 74th	8	4	.....	12
“ 75th	2	3	.....	5
“ 76th .....	.....	4	.....	4
“ 77th .....	.....	2	1	3
“ 78th .....	.....	1	.....	1
“ 79th .....	.....	4	.....	4
“ 80th	1	3	.....	4
“ 82d	3	1	.....	4
“ 83d	13	7	3	23
“ 84th	4	2	.....	6
“ 85th	6	2	2	10
“ 86th	3	6	.....	9
“ 87th	3	5	.....	8
“ 88th	2	3	.....	5
“ 89th	3	1	.....	4
“ 90th	7	5	1	13
“ 91st.....	6	5	.....	11
“ 92d	3	5	.....	8
“ 93d	1	5	.....	6
“ 94th	7	2	.....	9
“ 95th	6	1	1	8
“ 96th	9	1	1	11
“ 97th	15	3	.....	18
“ 98th	21	7	3	31
“ 99th	21	16	.....	37
“ 100th	33	20	.....	53
“ 101st	20	18	.....	38
“ 102d	16	13	.....	29
“ 103d	14	7	1	22
“ 104th	9	10	.....	19
“ 105th	15	7	.....	22

Table IX.—Contagious Diseases in New York City, by Districts: (f)
Upper West Side—Concluded.

STREET AND AVENUE.	NUMBER OF CASES OF—			Total.
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	
West 100th	14	10	.....	24
" 107th	8	8	.....	6
" 108th	9	6	2	17
" 109th	8	6	.....	14
" 111th	7	7	.....	14
" 112th	11	21	1	33
" 113th	4	8	.....	12
" 114th	17	22	1	40
" 115th	18	11	1	30
" 116th	6	11	1	20
" 117th	20	18	.....	38
" 118th	9	20	2	31
" 119th	6	13	1	20
" 120th	8	8	2	18
" 121st	6	8	.....	14
" 122d	4	8	.....	7
" 123d	4	5	1	10
" 124th	17	14	1	32
" 125th	4	11	1	16
" 126th	11	8	2	21
" 127th	13	16	1	30
" 128th	10	10	1	21
" 129th	6	8	.....	14
" 130th	6	13	.....	19
" 131st	9	11	1	21
" 132d	14	9	1	24
" 133d	13	13	2	32
" 134th	14	7	3	24
" 135th	4	8	8	10
" 136th	7	7	.....	14
" 137th	2	8	.....	6
" 138th	9	7	.....	16
" 139th	2	1	2	6
" 140th	6	1	.....	7
" 141st	9	1	.....	10
" 142d	2	11	.....	14
" 143d	5	7	.....	12
" 144th	8	1	1	10
" 145th	11	13	.....	24
" 146th	5	2	2	9
" 147th	4	5	.....	9
" 148th	2	6	.....	8
" 149th	5	5	.....	10
" 150th .....	.....	10	.....	10
" 151st	4	6	.....	10
" 152d	1	.....	.....	1
" 153d	1	6	.....	7
" 155th	3	1	.....	4
" 156th .....	.....	1	.....	1
" 157th	1	2	.....	3
" 158th .....	.....	1	.....	1
" 159th	4	8	.....	12
" 161st	2	2	.....	4
" 162d .....	.....	4	.....	4
" 163d .....	.....	4	.....	4
" 164th .....	.....	10	.....	10
" 165th	1	1	.....	2
" 166th	1	3	.....	4
" 168th	1	7	.....	8
" 169th	1	1	.....	2
" 170th	2	.....	.....	2
" 171st	2	.....	.....	2
" 173d .....	.....	3	.....	3
" 176th .....	.....	2	.....	2
" 184th	1	3	.....	4
" 186th	1	3	.....	4
Total	1,083	1,067	118	2,268

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN TO WHOM CERTIFI
NEW YORK CITY—

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			BIRTH										
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	UNITED STATES.						Canada and New Found-land.	GREAT BRITAIN AND			
				Place of residence.	Else-where in N. Y. State.	New Eng-land.	New Jersey and Penn.	Else-where in the U. S.	Total United States.		Eng-land.	Scot-land.	Wales.	
Albany County.														
Albany	174	129	303	245	43	2	.....	.....	290	2	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes	102	108	210	136	36	6	.....	1 2	181	20	3	.....	.....
Total	276	237	513	381	79	8	1	2	471	22	3	.....	.....
Allegany County.														
Allegany	9	4	*13	11	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friendship	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10	4	14	11	2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome County.														
Binghamton	109	67	176	101	37	2	19	3	162	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lestershire	36	19	55	.....	27	.....	22	5	51	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	145	86	231	101	64	2	41	8	216	1	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga County.														
Auburn	179	94	273	159	72	7	5	7	250	2	7	.....	.....
Cattaraugus Co.														
Olean	86	20	56	17	16	.....	8	3	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua Co.														
Dunkirk	37	2	39	21	9	.....	1	1	32	1	.....	.....	.....
Falconer	12	6	18	1	12	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredonia	21	12	33	4	6	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	118	75	193	78	29	2	29	9	147	1	8	1	.....
Total	188	95	283	104	56	2	33	11	206	2	8	1	.....
Chemung County.														
Elmira	67	67	134	60	27	1	22	2	112	.....	.....	1	.....
Chenango County.														
Sherburne	8	8	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia County.														
Hudson	34	23	57	31	24	.....	.....	3	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinderhook	1	6	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philmont	15	3	18	7	10	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockport	19	11	30	12	13	2	1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valatie	5	4	9	4	4	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	74	47	121	57	55	4	1	2	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland County.														
Cortland	21	1	22	11	7	1	2	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	1	24	13	7	1	2	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware County.														
Delhi	2	4	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Sidney	3	3	6	1	3	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	7	12	4	5	.....	1	1	11	.....	1	.....	.....

* One, birthplace

CATES OF EMPLOYMENT WERE ISSUED BY HEALTH OFFICERS OUTSIDE OF (a) Regular Certificates.

PLACE.

EUROPE.												Aus- tralia.	Asia.	Af- rica.	
IRELAND.		Ger- many.	Aus- tria.	Holland, Bel- gium, Switzer- land.	Scandi- navian coun- tries.	France.	Italy.	Hun- gary.	Po- land.	Rus- sia.	Other Euro- pean coun- tries.				Total Europe.
Ire- land.	To- tal.														
1	1	5								5		11			
1	4		2		1		1			1		9			
2	5	5	2		1		1			6		20			
4	4	2	4			1	1			2		14			
4	4	2	4			1	1			2		14			
2	9	7	2				2			1		21			
1	1	4	1		1				2	2		12			
		4					1		1			6			
					2				1			2			
							21					21			
	9	1			20						5	45			
	9	5			22		22		2		5	75			
2	4	5					4		1	2	6	22			
		2										2			
		2										2			
	1											1			
	1											1			

not stated.

Table X.—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			BIRTH											
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	UNITED STATES.						Canada and New-Found-land.	GREAT BRITAIN AND				
				Place of residence.	Else-where in N. Y. State.	New Eng-land.	New Jersey and Penn.	Else-where in the U. S.	Total United States.		Eng-land.	Scot-land.	Wales.		
Dutchess County.															
Fishkill Landing	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteawan.	25	15	40	17	17	2	1	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Hook.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wappingers F..	29	18	47	23	13	.....	1	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	59	33	92	42	33	2	2	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie County.															
Buffalo.....	1,315	351	*1,666	1,181	89	.....	16	29	1,315	42	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Tonawanda	36	6	42	33	8	.....	.....	.....	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,351	357	1,708	1,214	97	.....	16	29	1,356	43	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Essex County.															
Essex .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keeseville	11	3	14	9	2	1	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	11	4	15	10	2	1	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton County.															
Gloversville	57	19	76	27	32	3	1	1	64	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	10	8	18	7	8	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	67	27	94	34	40	3	1	2	80	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee County.															
Le Roy.....	9	10	19	5	8	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene County.															
Athens .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coxsackie.....	6	1	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catskill	11	4	15	5	9	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	6	23	11	9	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer County.															
Dolgeville	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ilion	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	33	34	67	37	23	2	1	.....	62	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohawk	5	5	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	44	40	84	41	34	2	1	.....	78	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County.															
West Carthage.	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis County.															
Castorland.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diana.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	3	8	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston Co.															
Danville	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Morris...	10	13	23	8	2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	14	26	10	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including 13, birthplace

Birthplace of Children Under 16 Years—(a) Regular Certificates.

PLACE.

EUROPE.												Aus- tralia.	Asia.	Af- rica.	
IRELAND.		Ger- many.	Aus- tria.	Holland, Bel- gium, Switzer- land.	Scandi- navian coun- tries.	France.	Italy.	Hun- gary.	Po- land.	Rus- sia.	Other Euro- pean coun- tries.				Total Europe.
Ire- land.	To- tal.														
.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
5	10	103	5	.....	8	.....	5	.....	153	9	8	291	.....	.....	.....
5	10	103	5	.....	8	.....	5	.....	153	9	8	291	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	3	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	11	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....

not reported, 831 releases.

Table X.—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			BIRTH									
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	UNITED STATES.						Canada and New Found- land.	GREAT BRITAIN AND		
				Place of resi- dence.	Else- where in N. Y. State.	New Eng- land.	New Jersey and Penn.	Else- where in the U. S.	Total United States.		Eng-land. Scot-land. Wales.		
Montgomery Co. Amsterdam.....	169	114	283	106	63	5	6	4	184	2	2		
Fonda		5	5	3	2				5				
Rockton		1	1		1				1				
St. Johnsville...	26	21	47	17	26	2			45				
Total	195	141	336	126	92	7	6	4	235	2	2		
Monroe County. Rochester.....	648	562	1,210	822	179	4	14	28	1,047	51	18	1	
Niagara County. Lockport	11	3	14	4	6	2			12	1	1		
Niagara Falls...	58	29	87	10	30	1	4	6	51	27	3	1	
N. Tonawanda..	57	11	68	35	23		1	4	63	1			
Total	126	43	169	49	59	3	5	10	126	29	4	1	
Oneida County. Clayville	2	3	5	4				1	5				
Kirkland.....	10	10	20	7	9		1		17				
New Hartford ..	14	8	22	4	16				20				
Oriskany Falls..	2	2	4		4				4				
Rome	27	12	39	27	8				35	1	1		
Whitestown	28	25	53	13	28	1			42	9			1
Total	83	60	143	55	65	1	1	1	123	10	1		1
Onondaga County. Syracuse.....	291	205	496	831	74	3	8	5	421	6	6	1	
Ontario County. Clifton Springs .	7		7	3	3				6				
Orange County. Middletown.....	48	15	63	16	38	2	6		62		1		
Port Jervis.....	4	2	6	3	3				6				
Walden	18	14	32	8	23				31				
Total	70	31	101	27	64	2	6		99		1		
Orleans County. Medina.....	30		30	18	8				26		1		
Oswego County. Phoenix.....	5	3	8	6	1				7	1			
Otsego County. Cooperstown		2	2		2				2				
Oneonta.....	12	22	34	10	20		3	1	34				
Otego	4	7	11	1	10				11				
Total	16	31	47	11	32		3	1	47				
Rockland County. Haverstraw	35	3	38	26	7		1		34				
Ramapo	3	1	4	3					3				
Stony Point.....	1		1		1				1				
Total	39	4	43	29	8		1		38				

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1901.

475

Birthplace of Children Under 16 Years—(a) Regular Certificates.

[illegible]

Table X.—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			BIRTH										
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	UNITED STATES.						Canada and New Found-land.	GREAT BRITAIN AND			
				Place of residence.	Else-where in N. Y. State.	New Eng-land.	New Jersey and Penn.	Else-where in the U. S.	Total United States.		Eng-land.	Scot-land.	Wales.	
Montgomery Co.														
Amsterdam.....	169	114	283	106	63	5	6	4	184	2	2			
Fonda		5	5	3	2				5					
Rockton		1	1		1				1					
St. Johnsville...	26	21	47	17	26	2			45					
Total	195	141	336	126	92	7	6	4	235	2	2			
Monroe County.														
Rochester.....	648	562	1,210	822	179	4	14	28	1,047	51	13	1		
Niagara County.														
Lockport . . .	11	3	14	4	6	2			12	1	1			
Niagara Falls...	58	29	87	10	80	1	4	6	51	27	3	1		
N. Tonawanda..	57	11	68	35	23		1	4	63	1				
Total	126	43	169	49	59	3	5	10	126	29	4	1		
Oneida County.														
Clayville	2	3	5	4				1	5					
Kirkland.....	10	10	20	7	9		1		17					
New Hartford ..	14	8	22	4	16				20					
Oriskany Falls..	2	2	4		4				4					
Rome	27	12	39	27	8				35	1	1			
Whitestown	28	25	53	13	28	1			42	9				1
Total	83	60	143	55	65	1	1	1	123	10	1			1
Onondaga County.														
Syracuse.....	291	205	496	331	74	3	8	5	421	6	6	1		
Ontario County.														
Clifton Springs .	7		7	3	3				6					
Orange County.														
Middletown.....	43	15	63	16	38	2	6		62		1			
Port Jervis.....	4	2	6	3	3				6					
Walden	13	14	32	8	23				31					
Total	70	31	101	27	64	2	6		99		1			
Orleans County.														
Medina.....	30		30	18	8				26		1			
Oswego County.														
Phoenix.....	5	3	8	6	1				7	1				
Otsego County.														
Cooperstown		2	2		2				2					
Oneonta.....	13	22	34	10	20		3	1	34					
Otsego	4	7	11	1	10				11					
Total	16	31	47	11	32		3	1	47					
Rockland County.														
Haverstraw	35	3	38	26	7		1		34					
Ramapo	3	1	4	3					3					
Stony Point.....	1		1		1				1					
Total	39	4	43	29	8		1		38					

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION, 1901.

475

Birthplace of Children Under 16 Years—(a) Regular Certificates.

EUROPE.												Aus- tralia.	Asia.	Af- rica.	
IRELAND.		Ger- many.	Aus- tria.	Holland, Bel- gium, Switzer- land.	Scandi- navian coun- tries.	France.	Italy.	Hun- gary.	Po- land.	Rus- sia.	Other Euro- pean coun- tries.				Total Europe.
Ire- land.	To- tal.														
1	8	18	2	1	.....	.....	25	.....	41	7	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	3	20	2	1	.....	.....	25	.....	41	7	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
1	15	61	1	4	.....	2	13	.....	.....	14	.....	110	1	.....	1
.....	1	1
.....	4	2	1	1	1	9
.....	1	3	4
.....	5	3	1	1	4	14
.....
.....	1	2	3
.....	2	2
.....	1	1	1	3
.....	1	1	2
.....	2	2	5	1	10
3	10	29	2	1	9	7	68	1
.....	1	1
.....	1	1
.....	1	1
.....	1	1	2
.....	1	1	2	4
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Table X.—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			BIRTH									
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	UNITED STATES.						Canada and New Found-land.	GREAT BRITAIN AND		
				Place of resi- dence.	Else- where in N. Y. State.	New Eng- land	New Jersey and Penn.	Else- where in the U. S.	Total United States.		Eng- land.	Scot- land.	Wales.
Rensselaer Co. Hosick Falls...	6	11	17	18	4	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lansingburgh ..	4	1	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittstown	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	10	20	30	19	7	2	.....	1	29	.....	1	.....	.....
Sand Lake	1	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schaghticoke ...	6	5	11	4	3	1	1	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....
Troy	178	226	404	266	103	6	3	8	381	5	5	.....	.....
Total	209	266	475	308	122	9	4	4	447	6	7	.....	.....
St. Lawrence Co. Potsdam	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga County. Ballston Spa....	1	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs ..	4	3	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Waterford	20	21	41	11	16	2	.....	1	30	5	4	.....	.....
Total	25	25	50	15	20	2	.....	1	38	6	4	.....	.....
Schenectady Co. Duanesburg.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenville	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schenectady	109	37	146	67	50	1	2	2	122	3	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	47	38	85	5	57	1	2	1	66	1	3	3	.....
Total	158	75	233	72	109	2	4	3	190	3	3	2	.....
Schuyler County. Hector	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca County. Waterloo	13	1	14	8	4	1	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenben County... Addison	3	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corning	76	.....	76	18	27	.....	24	2	71	.....	1	.....	.....
Hornellsville.....	3	4	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	82	4	86	25	30	.....	24	2	81	.....	1	.....	.....
Suffolk County. Deer Park	5	1	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverhead	7	1	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sag Harbor.....	18	8	26	14	6	2	3	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30	10	40	20	10	2	3	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan County. Fremont	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga County. Waverly	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins County. Ithaca	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster County. Ellenville	9	1	10	3	5	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	118	117	235	127	84	1	3	2	217	.....	1	.....	.....
Marlborough.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale	22	6	28	37	1	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	150	124	274	157	91	1	5	2	256	.....	1	.....	.....

Birthplace of Children Under 16 Years--(a) Regular Certificates.

PLACE.

EUROPE.												Aus- tralia.	Asia.	Af- rica.	
IRELAND.		Ger- many.	Aus- tria.	Holland, Bel- gium, Switzer- land.	Scandi- navian coun- tries.	France.	Italy.	Hun- gary.	Po- land.	Rus- sia.	Other Euro- pean coun- tries.				Total Europe.
Ire- land.	To- tal.														
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	8	1	18	.....	.....	.....
4	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	8	2	22	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	6	1	1	22	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	8	1	1	2	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	13	2	.....	1	.....	6	2	7	8	1	40	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
.....
1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	18	.....	.....	.....

Table X.—Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			BIRTH											
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	UNITED STATES.						Canada and New Found-land.	GREAT BRITAIN AND				
				Place of residence.	Else-where in N. Y. State.	New Eng-land.	New Jersey and Penn.	Else-where in the U. S.	Total United States.		Eng-land.	Scot-land.	Wales.		
Washington Co.															
Fort Edward.....	17	1	18	7	9	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	1	.....	
Greenwich	5	3	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingsbury	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Hill.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall.....	18	15	*23	29	.....	1	.....	.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	42	19	61	39	15	1	.....	1	56	1	1	1	.....	
Wayne County.															
Marion.....	3	3	6	3	2	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark.....	23	13	36	7	25	1	.....	1	34	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	26	16	42	10	27	1	1	1	40	1	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Co.															
Peeckkill	23	10	32	21	9	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren County.															
Glens Falls	17	16	33	20	10	.....	.....	.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....
Queensbury.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	18	16	34	20	10	.....	.....	.....	30	3	.....	.....	.....
Yates County.															
Penn Yan.....	4	4	8	4	2	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand total ...	4,879	2,805	7,684	4,463	1,649	72	225	132	6,541	192	71	10	1		

* Includes 1 with

Birthplace of Children Under 16 Years--(a) Regular Certificates.

PLACE.

EUROPE.												Aus- tralia.	Asia.	Af- rica.
IRELAND.		Ger- many.	Aus- tria.	Holland, Bel- gium, Switzer- land.	Scandi- navian coun- tries.	France.	Italy.	Hun- gary.	Pol- and.	Rus- sia.	Other Euro- pean coun- tries.			
Ire- land.	To- tal.													
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....
35	117	291	26	16	42	5	126	3	217	66	19	927	2	1

birthplace unknown.

Table X.—Concluded.

COUNTY AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.					BIRTH					
	Total.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		UNITED STATES.					Total U. S.
		Under 14 years old.	14 years or older.	Under 14 years old.	14 years or older.	Place of resi- dence.	Else- where in New York State.	New Eng. land.	New Jersey and Penn.	Else- where in the U. S.	
Albany County.											
Albany	58	17	24	1	16	50	6	.....	.....	1	57
Cohoes	24	.....	14	.....	10	17	4	.....	.....	.....	21
Total	82	17	38	1	26	67	10	.....	.....	1	78
Broome County.											
Binghamton ...	31	.....	12	.....	13	14	11	1	3	.....	29
Cayuga County.											
Auburn	23	13	8	1	1	17	6	.....	.....	.....	23
Chautauque Co.											
Jamesstown	44	.....	32	.....	12	19	8	1	11	1	40
Erie County.											
Buffalo *	218	47	119	11	41	163	22	4	2	7	203
Fulton County.											
Gloversville	13	.....	11	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	12
Herkimer County.											
Little Falls	22	.....	14	.....	8	8	6	1	.....	2	17
Montgomery Co.											
Amsterdam	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe County.											
Rochester	114	20	44	3	47	66	21	.....	1	3	91
Niagara County.											
Niagara Falls ...	23	.....	14	.....	9	3	8	1	1	1	14
N. Tonawanda ..	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	25	.....	15	.....	10	3	9	1	1	1	15
Oneida County.											
Oriskany Falls ..	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Oswego County ...											
Pulaski	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Schenectady Co. ...											
Schenectady	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	6
Ulster County											
Kingston	5	4	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	5
Grand total .	592	102	310	17	163	373	109	9	20	15	516

* Four releases.

Birthplace of Children Under 16 Years--(b) Vacation Certificates.

PLACE.

Canada and New Found- land.	EUROPE.											
	GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.				Ger- many.	Aus- tria.	Holland, Belgium, Switzer- land.	Scandi- navian coun- tries.	Italy.	Po- land.	Rus- sia.	Total Europe.
	Eng- land.	Scot- land.	Ire- land.	Total.								
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	11
1
1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
6	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	8	1	4	17
8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
22	2	1	4	7	9	3	1	4	10	5	5	44

TABLE XI.—NUMBER AND AGE OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED INJURED.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- ported.	Total.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone.....				3		3
2. Talc, garnet, rock salt, etc.						
b. Emery, garnet, graphite, etc.				2		2
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt.....				15	2	17
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....				1		1
4. Brick, tile and pottery.						
a. Common brick.....				1		1
c. Pottery products.....				1		1
5. Glass.						
a. Building glass.....				1		1
b. Mirrors.....				1		1
c. Pressed, blown & cut glassw.....				1		1
Total—Group I.....				26	2	28
II. Metals, Machinery, Etc.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....			1	4		5
c. Jewelry.....				2		2
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
a. Smelting and refining.....				5		5
b. Coppersmiths.....				3		3
d. Valves, hydrants, etc.....				3		3
e. Gas and electric fixtures.....			1			1
g. Other brass and bronze goods.....			3	17	1	21
h. Lead and zinc goods.....		1	1	4	2	8
3. Iron and steel.						
b. Blast furnaces.....				1		1
c. Architectural & struct. iron.....			4	4		8
d. Car wheels & railway equip.....		2		8		10
e. Rolling mills, steel works, etc.....		1	2	28		31
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....				1		1
g. Hardware not specified.....			3	16		19
h. Cutlery.....	1			3		4
i. Tools.....			1	10		11
k. Firearms.....				6		6
l. Typewriting machines, etc.....				1	1	2
m. Metal beds, wire springs, etc.....		1	3	27	1	32
o. Tinware, sheet-metal w'k etc.....	3	5	19	96	2	125
r. Cooking & heating apparatus.....				6		6
t. Steam engines, boilers, etc.....		2	7	319	2	330
u. Other machinery.....	1		5	53	3	62
v. Foundries & machine shops.....			3	79	4	86
4. Railway repair shops.....				12		12
5. Vehicles.						
a. Carriages, wagons & sleighs.....				11		11
b. Cycles and parts.....			3	27		30
c. Vehicle wheels.....				1		1
d. Motor vehicles.....				1		1
e. Cars (except r'lw'y car shop).....				27		27
6. Ship and boat building.....	1		1	25		27
7. Agricultural implements.....				20	2	22
8. Musical implements.						
a. Pianos.....				6	1	7
b. Organs & other instruments.....				1		1
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
a. Scientific instruments, etc.....			1			1
b. Optical apparatus, etc.....	2		1	9		12
c. Thermometers, meters, etc.....			3	3		6
f. Lamps, lanterns, etc.....			3	20		23
10. Electrical apparatus.						
c. Dynamoes, motors, etc.....		1	4	18	2	25
Total—Group II.....	8	13	69	877	21	918
III. Wood Manufactures.						
1. Lumber and house trimmings (saw and planing mills).....	1	2	13	64	6	86
2. Cooperage.						
a. Packing boxes, bar'ls, shoofs (including grape basket).....			2	10		12
b. Cigar and fancy wood boxes.....			1			1

Table XI.—Number and Age of Factory Employees Injured—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- ported	Total.
III. Wood Manufactures—Con.						
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery			4	27		31
c. Other cabinet work			2			2
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
c. Wooden toys and novelties				1		1
d. Refrigerators, appliances, etc.	1	2	2	16		21
e. Other articles, wood appl'ces.	1	1	8	16	1	27
Total—Group III	3	5	32	134	7	181
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
1. Manufacture of leather			4	7	2	13
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc.						
c. Brushes				1		1
3. Leather goods.						
c. Traveling bags and trunks	1					1
d. Boots and shoes	2	4	10	37	4	57
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods				7		7
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, etc.			1	5	1	7
Total—Group IV	3	4	15	57	7	86
V. Chemicals and Explosives.						
1. Chemicals and drugs.						
a. Proprietary medicines				1		1
b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, etc.)	1	4	3	221	5	237
d. Other chemicals and drugs				1		1
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.			1	4		5
c. Lead pencils, crayons, etc.				1		1
3. Vegetable oils, perfumery, etc.						
b. Linseed oil				1		1
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap				1		1
b. Candles, stearine, tallow, etc.				2		2
5. Mineral oils and by-products		1	2	9	1	13
7. Matches and explosives.						
b. Fireworks, gunpowder, etc.				3		3
Total—Group V	1	5	6	247	6	265
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
1. Rags and paper stock				1		1
2. Pulp and paper.						
a. Pulp				12		12
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported)			1	14		15
c. Paper, cardb'd, strawb'd, etc.			1	65		66
Total—Group VI			2	92		94
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.						
2. Paper boxes, bags, envelopes.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes		1	4	20		25
b. Paper bags and sacks				2		2
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing		1	9	33	1	44
d. Playing cards, games, etc.			2	1		3
4. Wall paper			1	2		3
Total—Group VII		2	16	58	1	77
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk	1		1	7		9
2. Of wool.						
a. Carpets and rugs	4	7	25	139	2	177
b. Felt goods			1	5		6
c. Woolens and worsteds		5	9	13		27
3. Of cotton	2	2	4	34		42
4. Hosiery and knit goods	2		4	13		19

Table XI.—Number and Age of Factory Employees Injured—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- ported.	Total.
VIII. Textiles—Con.						
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, cotton.						
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc.....	3	3	2	14		22
b. Upholstery goods	1			2		3
c. Braids, embroideries, etc.....			1	2	1	4
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers	1		1	2		4
Total—Group VIII	14	17	48	231	3	313
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.						
a. Men's and boys' clothing....				3	1	4
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, etc.....			4	16	1	21
3. Men's hats and caps.....			2	3		5
4. Millinery, art embroideries etc.						
a. Ladies' hats, etc.....				1		1
b. Art embroideries, etc.....				1		1
f. Bags and bagging				1		1
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.						
a. Laundries.....	1			3		4
Total—Group IX	1		6	23	2	37
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling....				2		2
b. Canned fruits and vegetables				4	1	5
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....			1	5		6
e. Salt.....				1		1
3. Bakers and confectioners' goods.						
a. Macaroni and food pastes....				1		1
c. Other bakery products.....			2			2
d. Confectionery, etc.....			2	6		8
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco....				6		6
5. Liquors (including ice).						
a. Artificial ice				1		1
c. Carbonated beverages				3		3
e. Malt liquors.....				3		3
Total—Group X.....			5	32	1	38
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.						
2. Gas.....				4	1	5
3. Gas and electricity				1		1
Total—Group XI.....				5	1	6
XII. Building Industry.						
3. Carpentry				1		1
GRAND TOTAL.....	30	46	199	1,788	51	2,114

TABLE XIa.—NUMBER AND AGE OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES REPORTED INJURED

II. Metals, Machinery, Etc.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....				2		2
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
b. Copper-smiths				1		1
h. Lead and zinc goods		1	1		2	4
3. Iron and steel.						
l. Typewriting, registering, etc.....				1		1
m. Metal beds, wire springs, etc.....				1		1
o. Tinware, sheet-metal, etc....				1		1
u. Other machinery			1	6		7
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
b. Optical and photographic....			1			1
Total—Group II		1	3	12	2	16

TABLE XI.—Continued.
(a) FEMALE EMPLOYEES INJURED.

INDUSTRIES.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years and under 16.	16 years and under 18.	18 years of age and over.	Age not re- ported.	Total.
VI. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
3. Leather goods.						
d. Boots and shoes			1	1		2
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, etc....				2		2
Total—Group VI			1	3		4
V. Chemicals, Oils, Explosives.						
7. Matches and explosives.						
b. Fireworks, gunpowder, etc....				3		3
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
2. Pulp and paper.						
c. Paper, cardboard, etc.....				1		1
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.						
2. Paper boxes, bags, envelopes.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes			2	5		7
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing.....			1	3		4
d. Playing cards, games, etc....			1			1
Total—Group VII			4	8		12
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk			1	2		3
2. Of wool						
a. Carpets and rugs.....	1	2	11	54		68
c. Woolens and worsteds		1	2	2		5
3. Of cotton.....		1	1	6		8
4. Hosiery and knit goods.....				1		1
Total—Group VIII	1	4	15	66		85
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.						
a. Shirt-, shirt waists, etc.....			1	5	1	7
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.						
a. Laundries	1					1
Total—Group IX	1		1	5	1	8
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
b. Canned fruits and vegetables				1		1
3. Bakers and confectioners' goods.						
a. Other bakery products			1			1
Total—Group X.....			1	1		2
Grand total.....	2	5	25	98	3	133

TABLE XIb.—NUMBER AND AGE OF VICTIMS OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.*

I. Stone and Clay Products.....				1		1
II. Metals, Machinery, Etc.....	1			6	1	8
III. Wood				3	3	6
IV. Leather, Rubber, Pearl, Etc ..			1	1		2
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives				2		2
VI. Pulp, Paper and Cardboard ...				6		6
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.....			2	1		3
VIII. Textiles				2		2
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.....				2		2
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.....				4		4
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.....						
XII. Building Industry.....						
Total	1		3	28	4	36

*No female employees were reported killed; hence the following figures apply to males only.

TABLE XI.—Continued.

(c) AGE AND SEX OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.		
	Under 16 years.	16 and under 18.	18 years and over.	Total.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Total.
II. Metals, Machinery, Etc.							
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.							
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.			2	2			
c. Jewelry.			1	1			
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.							
b. Coppersmiths.			1	1		1	1
d. Valves, hydrants, etc.			1	1			
g. Other brass & bronze goods.			2	2			
h. Lead and zinc goods.						1	*2
3. Iron and steel.							
e. Rolling mills, steel & tin wks			4	4			
g. Hardware not specified.			5	5			
h. Cutlery.			1	1			
i. Tools.			2	2			
k. Firearms.			2	2			
l. Typewriting, registering, etc				*1			
m. Metal beds, wire springs, etc	1	1	2	4			
o. Tinware, sheet metal, etc...	2	4	25	†33			
r. Cooking & heat'g apparatus			2	2			
t. Steam engines, boilers, etc...			26	26			
u. Other machinery.		1	7	†10			
v. Foundries & machine shops.			2	*3			
5. Vehicles.							
a. Carriages, wagons, etc.			3	3			
b. Cycles and parts.			3	3			
c. Cars (except railway shops).			4	4			
7. Agricultural implements.			5	5			
8. Musical instruments.							
a. Pianos.			3	3			
b. Organs and other instrum'ts			1	1			
9. Other instruments and appliances							
d. Optical apparatus, etc.			5	5			
f. Lamps, lanterns, etc.			18	18			
10. Electrical apparatus.							
c. Dynamos, motors, etc.		1	11	12			
Total—Group II.	3	7	138	154		2	*3
III. Wood.							
1. Lumber and house trimmings (saw and planing mills)	1	6	24	*32			
2. Cooperage.							
a. Packing boxes, barrels, etc.		1	5	6			
5. Furniture and cabinet work.							
a. Furniture and upholstery...		1	17	18			
6. Wood, cork and amber working.							
d. Refrigerators, appliances, etc			5	5			
e. Other articles, appliances, etc		1	2	3			
Total—Group III.	1	9	53	*64			
IV. Leather & Rubber Goods.							
1. Manufacture of leather.		2	2	4			
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc.							
c. Brushes.			1	1			
3. Leather goods.							
c. Traveling bags and trunks.	1			1			
d. Boots and shoes.	2	2	8	12			
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods.			1	1			
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.							
b. Articles of horn, bone, etc.			1	1		1	1
Total—Group IV.	3	4	13	20		1	1

* Age not reported for one. † Age not reported for two.

TABLE XI.—Concluded.

(c) AGE AND SEX OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

INDUSTRIES.	MALES.				FEMALES.		
	Under 16 years.	16 and under 18.	18 years and over.	Total.	Under 16 years.	16 years and over.	Total.
V. Chemicals, Oils & Explosives.							
1. Chemicals and drugs.							
b. Alkalies (soda, potash, etc.).....			1	1			
5. Mineral oils and by-products.....		1		1			
Total—Group V.....		1	1	2			
VI. Paper and Pulp.							
2. Pulp and paper.							
a. Pulp			2	2			
c. Paper, cardboard, etc.....			7	7			
Total—Group VI.....			9	9			
VII. Printing & Allied Trades.							
2. Paper boxes and envelopes.							
a. Pasteboard & velvet boxes..			5	5		2	2
b. Paper bags and sacks.....			1	1			
3. Printing and stationery.							
a. Printing and publishing		1	3	4			
d. Playing cards, games, etc....						1	1
Total—Group VII.....		1	9	10		3	3
VIII. Textiles							
1. Of silk.....	1			1			
2. Of wool.							
a. Carpets and rugs	1		4	5		2	2
c. Woolens and worsteds			5	5			
3. Of cotton	1		2	3			
4. Hosiery and knit goods			4	4		1	1
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, etc.							
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc			2	2			
6. Of flax, hemp, jute & other fibers.	1	1	1	3			
Total—Group VIII.....	4	1	18	23		3	3
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.							
1. Tailoring and dress making.							
a. Men's and boys' clothing. ...			1	1			
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.							
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.....		1	2	3			
3. Men's hats and caps		1		1			
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.							
a. Laundries					1		1
Total—Group IX.....		2	3	5	1		1
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.							
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.							
b. Canned fruits and vegetables						1	1
c. Sugar, starch, yeast.....			1	1			
e. Salt			1	1			
3. Bakers and confectioners' goods.							
a. Macaroni and food pastes ...			1	1			
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....			1	1			
Total—Group X.....			4	4		1	1
XII. Building Industry.							
3. Carpentry.....			1	1			
Grand Total	11	25	249	292	1	10	12

† Age not reported for 7.

§ Age not reported for 1.

TABLE XII.—NATURE AND EXTENT

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.					
	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Fractures.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone.....	1			1		
2. Talc, garnet, rock salt, etc.						
b. Emery, garnet, graphite, rock salt.....			1	1		
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt.....		2	7	8		
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....						1
4. Brick, tile and pottery.						
a. Common brick.....				1		
c. Pottery products.....			1			
5. Glass.						
a. Building glass.....			1			
b. Mirrors.....	1					
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware.....						
Total—Group I.....	2	2	10	11		1
II. Metals, Machinery & Apparatus.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
a. Silver and silver-plated ware.....	3					
e. Jewelry.....						
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
a. Smelting and refining.....		4			1	
b. Coppersmiths.....			1			
d. Valves, hydrants, etc.....						1
e. Gas and electric fixtures.....						1
g. Other brass and bronze goods.....	1	2	5	10		1
h. Lead and zinc goods.....	4		1			1
3. Iron and steel.						
b. Blast furnaces.....	1					
c. Architectural and structural iron..			2	6		
d. Car wheels and railway equipment.....			3	4		2
e. Rolling mills, steel & tin plate wks.	5	2	7	4	1	7
f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc.....		1				
g. Hardware not specified.....	3	2	5	3	1	
h. Cutlery.....			1		1	1
i. Tools.....	1		4		1	3
k. Firearms.....	1		1	1		1
l. Typewriting, registering, etc.....	1					
m. Metal beds, wire springs, etc.....	8	3	9	5		3
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, etc....	32	4	29	17		5
r. Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1	1			1	
t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc.	78	11	74	88	9	27
u. Other machinery.....	11	2	16	13	2	4
v. Foundries and machine shops.....	9	14	18	30	4	8
4. Railway repair shops.....	3		1	4		2
5. Vehicles.						
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	3		1			4
b. Cycles and parts.....	7	1	13	2	1	1
c. Vehicle wheels.....			1			
d. Motor vehicles.....		1				
e. Cars (excepting railway car shops)	7		8	5	1	
6. Ship and boat building.....	2		9	4	2	
7. Agricultural implements.....	2		5	3	2	4
8. Musical instruments.						
a. Pianos.....		2	1	1		
b. Organs and other instruments.....						
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
a. Scientific instruments & apparatus.....						1
b. Optical & photographic apparatus.....	3		3	1		
c. Thermometers, meters, etc.....			5	1		
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, etc.....	4		1			
10. Electrical apparatus.						
a. Dynamos, motors, etc.....	4			2	1	1
Total—Group II.....	194	50	224	204	28	78

OF INJURIES REPORTED.

		PERMANENT DISABLEMENT.								
Other.	Total.	PARTIAL LOSS OF—					Internal injuries.	Total.	Death.	Grand total.
		Eye.	Limb.	Hand or foot.	Other parts.	Total.				
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	3
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	21
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1	27	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	31
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	14	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	5	.....	19
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	11
.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	6
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	28	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	32
4	91	1	.....	1	31	33	.....	33	1	125
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	5
16	303	1	1	1	23	26	.....	26	1	330
4	52	.....	.....	1	9	10	.....	10	.....	62
.....	83	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	86
2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	11
2	27	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	30
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	23	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	27
10	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1	17	2	.....	.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	22
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	12
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	18	.....	23
2	10	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	12	3	25
45	823	11	1	5	189	156	1	157	8	988

Table XII.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.					
	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Fractures.
III. Wood.						
1. Lumber and house trimmings (saw and planing mills)	7	4	28	11	1	.....
2. Cooperage.						
a. Packing boxes, barrels, shooks, etc.	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
b. Cigar boxes, fancy wood boxes ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery	4	.....	8	.....	.....	1
c. Other cabinet work	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
c. Wooden toys and novelties	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Refrigerators, appliances, etc.	1	.....	7	7	.....	.....
e. Other articles & appliances of wood	1	.....	10	12	.....	1
Total—Group III	16	4	56	32	1	2
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
1. Manufacture of leather	2	1	8	.....	.....	.....
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc.						
c. Brushes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Leather goods.						
c. Traveling bags and trunks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. Boots and shoes	21	.....	12	4	.....	4
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, etc.	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total—Group IV	28	2	16	5	1	4
V. Chemicals, Oils, Explosives.						
1. Chemicals and drugs.						
a. Proprietary medicines .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, ammonia) ..	2	36	47	108	26	7
d. Other chemicals and drugs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc. ....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....
c. Lead pencils, crayons, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Vegetable oils, perfumery, etc.						
b. Linseed oil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Candles, stearine, tallow, etc. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5. Mineral oils and by-products	1	1	8	2	.....	.....
7. Matches and explosives.						
b. Fireworks, gunpowder, etc. ....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Total—Group V	3	43	56	113	26	10
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
1. Rags and paper stock .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2. Pulp and paper.						
a. Pulp .....	.....	1	4	2	2	1
b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported)	2	1	3	5	.....	1
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.	12	4	14	19	8	4
Total—Group VI	14	6	22	26	5	6
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.						
2. Paper boxes, bags, envelopes.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes	8	.....	5	7	.....	2
b. Paper bags and sacks .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing	14	.....	11	10	.....	4
d. Playing cards, games, novelties ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4. Wall paper .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total—Group VII	18	.....	16	19	.....	8

Nature and Extent of Injuries of Factory Employees.

PERMANENT DISABLEMENT.										
Other.	Total.	PARTIAL LOSS OF—					Internal injuries.	Total.	Death.	Grand total.
		Eye.	Limb.	Hand or foot.	Other parts.	Total.				
.....	51	1	.....	2	28	31	1	32	3	86
.....	4	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	6	2	12
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	18	.....	31
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	1	21
.....	24	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	27
.....	111	1	.....	4	58	63	1	64	6	181
2	8	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	4	1	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
3	44	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	12	1	57
1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	7
1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	7
7	63	.....	.....	1	20	21	.....	21	2	86
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
9	225	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	237
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	13
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
9	260	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	2	263
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	12
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15
.....	56	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1	7	3	66
.....	79	.....	.....	.....	8	8	1	9	0	94
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	1	25
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
.....	39	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	1	44
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	61	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	3	77

Table XII.—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	TEMPORARY DISABLEMENT.					
	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains.	Fractures.
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2
2. Of wool.						
a. Carpets and rugs	13	.....	75	61	8	5
b. Felt goods	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
c. Woolens and worsteds	11	1	1	4	.....	1
3. Of cotton	11	1	9	9	1	7
4. Hosiery and knit goods	10	1	.....	1	.....	2
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, cotton.						
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc.	5	4	4	5	1	1
b. Upholstery goods .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
c. Braids, dress trimmings, etc.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total—Group VIII	60	7	93	81	10	20
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dressmaking.						
a. Men's and boys' clothing .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars & cuffs	5	.....	3	5	1	3
3. Men's hats and caps	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
4. Millinery, art embroideries, etc.						
a. Ladies' hats, artificial flowers, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
b. Art embroideries and lace goods .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
f. Bags and bagging .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.						
a. Laundries .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Total—Group IX	6	.....	4	11	1	7
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
b. Canned fruits and vegetables	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
c. Sugar, starch, yeast .....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
e. Salt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Bakers and confectioners' goods.						
a. Macaroni and other food pastes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Other bakery products	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
d. Confectionery (includ'g ice cream) .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....
5. Liquors (including ice).						
a. Artificial ice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Carbonated beverages .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
e. Malt liquors .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Total—Group X	4	4	10	8	1	2
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.						
2. Gas	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1
3. Gas and electricity .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Group XI	1	1	.....	3	.....	1
XII. Building Industry.						
3. Carpentry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	346	119	507	513	73	139

Nature and Extent of Injuries of Factory Employees.

		PERMANENT DISABLEMENT.								
Other.	Total.	PARTIAL LOSS OF—					Internal injuries.	Total.	Death.	Grand total.
		Eye.	Limb.	Hand or foot.	Other parts.	Total.				
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	9
8	170	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	177
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
4	22	.....	1	.....	4	5	.....	5	.....	27
1	39	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	42
.....	14	.....	1	1	8	5	.....	5	.....	19
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	22
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	4
14	285	.....	2	1	23	26	.....	26	2	313
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	1	21
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	2	37
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	4	38
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
76	1,773	12	3	11	276	303	3	305	36	2,114

TABLE XIII.—CAUSES

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gearing, belts, pulleys, shaft- ing, etc.	Ele- vators, hoists, cranes.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
I. Stone and Clay Products.						
1. Stone.						
b. Cut stone.....						
2. Talc, garnet, rock salt, etc.						
b. Emery, garnet, graphite, etc....	1					
3. Lime, cement and plaster.						
b. Cement and asphalt.....			1			
c. Plaster (including gypsum).....						
4. Brick, tile and pottery.						
a. Common brick.....		1				
c. Pottery products.....				1		
5. Glass.						
a. Building glass.....						
b. Mirrors.....						
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware.....						
Total—Group I.....	1	1	1	1		
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus.						
1. Gold, silver and precious stones.						
a. Silver and silver plated ware....				5		
e. Jewelry.....		1		1		
2. Copper, lead, zinc, etc.						
a. Smelting and refining.....						
b. Copper-smiths.....			1	1		
d. Valves, hydrants, soda water, etc.						
e. Gas and electric fixtures.....						
g. Other brass and bronze goods...	1	1		9	3	
h. Lead and zinc goods.....				5		
3. Iron and steel.						
b. Blast furnaces.....						
c. Architectural and structural iron	1		2		1	
d. Car wheels and railway equip't.	1		2		3	
e. Rolling mills, steel, tin plate wks.		2	4	2	1	
f. Lock, bolts, screws, etc.....						
g. Hardware not specified.....	1	1	3	4	4	
h. Cutlery.....				2	2	
i. Tools.....	3		2	1	8	
k. Firearms.....	2		1	1		
l. Typewriting & sewing machines.				1		
m. Metal beds, wire springs, etc...	1	1	2	7	4	
o. Tinware, sheet metal work, etc..	3	4	4	57	7	
r. Cooking and heating apparatus..	1		1		2	
t. Steam engines, boilers, etc.....	14	1	18		6	
u. Other machinery.....	6	3	20	12	1	
v. Foundries and machine shops...	1	8	8	2	3	
4. Railway repair shops.....						
5. Vehicles.						
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs...	1		5		1	
b. Cycles and parts.....	2	1	3	7	3	
c. Vehicle wheels.....			1			
d. Motor vehicles.....						
e. Cars (excepting railway shops)...			3	1	1	
6. Ship and boat building.....				1	1	
7. Agricultural implements.....	2	2	5	1	1	
8. Musical instruments.						
a. Pianos.....			2			
b. Organs and other instruments...			1			
9. Other instruments and appliances.						
a. Scientific instruments, etc.....						
b. Optical apparatus, etc.....		1	4	2		
e. Thermometers, meters, etc.....		1				
f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, etc..				21		
10. Electrical apparatus.						
c. Dynamos, motors, etc.....				10	1	
Total—Group II.....	40	27	92	153	48	

OF ACCIDENTS.

Other machines and machine tools.	Total.	Hand tools (saws, axes, etc.)	Explosives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Collapse of buildings, falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Handling merchandise.	Vehicles, animals.	All other.	Grand total.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	8	1	.....	2	5	2	2	2	.....	17
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
3	7	2	.....	2	8	3	8	3	.....	28
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2	16	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	21
2	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
13	22	4	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	14	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	19
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11
2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	17	7	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	32
7	82	1	1	.....	.....	8	6	.....	32	125
.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
25	64	18	.....	8	86	18	.....	.....	136	330
8	50	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	3	62
2	24	6	.....	12	23	1	.....	3	17	86
8	8	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	4	12
4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
8	24	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	30
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	15	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	4	27
5	7	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	6	27
4	15	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	22
5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
4	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
10	21	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	25
130	490	40	6	88	146	44	15	4	210	988

Table XIII.—Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gearing, belts, pulleys, shaft- ing, etc.	Ele- vators, hoists, cranes.	Saws, planers, lathes, (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
III. Wood.						
1. Lumber and house trimmings (saw and planing mills)	8		48			
2. Cooperage.						
a. Packing boxes, barrels, shooks, etc. (including grape baskets) ..	1	1	9	1		
b. Cigar boxes, fancy wood boxes ..				1		
5. Furniture and cabinet work.						
a. Furniture and upholstery	1	1	26			
c. Other cabinet work			1	1		
6. Wood, cork and amber working.						
c. Wooden toys and novelties			1			
d. Refrigerators, etc.	1	3	13	2		
e. Other articles of wood	2	1	12	2	2	1
Total—Group III	8	6	110	7	2	1
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.						
1. Manufacture of leather	1	1				
2. Furs, brushes, articles of hair, etc.						
c. Brushes			1			
3. Leather goods.						
c. Traveling bags and trunks						
d. Boots and shoes		5		13	1	
4. Rubber and gutta percha goods				1		
5. Articles of pearl, horn, bone, etc.						
b. Articles of horn, bone, etc.		1	2	1		
Total—Group IV	1	7	3	15	1	
V. Chemicals, Oils, Explosives.						
1. Chemicals and drugs.						
a. Proprietary medicines		1				
b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, etc.)	2	4	4	1	4	1
d. Other chemicals and drugs						
2. Paints and colors.						
a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc.		1				
c. Lead pencils, crayons, etc.	1					
3. Vegetable oils, perfumery, etc.						
b. Linseed oil						
4. Soap, candles, etc.						
a. Soap						
b. Candles, stearin, tallow, etc.	1					
5. Mineral oils and by-products			10			
7. Matches and explosives.						
b. Fireworks, gunpowder, etc.						
Total—Group V	4	6	14	1	4	1
VI. Paper and Pulp.						
1. Rags and paper stock	1					
2. Pulp and paper.						
a. Pulp	1		4	1		
b. Pulp and paper (principal prod- uct not reported)	3		1			
c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.	12	2	3			
Total—Group VI	17	2	8	1		
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.						
2. Paper boxes, bags, envelopes.						
a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes	2	2	5	3		
b. Paper bags and sacks				1		
3. Printing and stationery.						
a. Printing and publishing	4	3	1	24		
d. Playing cards, games, novelties ..				3		
4. Wall paper	1			1		
Total—Group VII	7	5	6	32		

Causes of Accidents.

Other ma- chines and ma- chine tools.	Total.	Hand tools (saws, axes, etc.)	Explo- sives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Collapse of build- ings, falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Hand- ling mer- chan- dise.	Vehicles, animals.	All other.	Grand total.
11	62	2	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	14	86
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21
.....	20	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	27
13	147	5	3	3	5	2	.....	1	15	181
4	6	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	13
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
32	51	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	57
2	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7
40	67	4	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	7	86
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	21	18	5	31	44	25	.....	19	74	237
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
8	38	19	9	33	44	25	.....	19	78	265
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	6	1	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	12
6	10	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	15
21	38	3	.....	3	11	8	1	.....	2	66
27	55	4	1	5	14	11	1	.....	3	94
13	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
6	38	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	44
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
20	70	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	77

Table XIII.—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	MACHINERY.					
	Gearing, belts, pulleys, shaft- ing, etc.	Ele- vators, hoists, cranes.	Saws, planers, lathes (power).	Presses, stamp- ing ma- chines.	Emery wheels, buffers.	Cotton and woolen ma- chines.
VIII. Textiles.						
1. Of silk	5					
2. Of wool.						
a. Carpets and rugs.....	4	4	5	2	2	109
b. Felt goods.....	1					5
c. Woollens and worsteds.....	5					17
3. Of cotton.....	8	4		1		17
4. Hosiery and knit goods....	7	2				10
5. Other textiles of silk, wool, cotton.						
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc.....		1	1			7
b. Upholstery goods.....	1			1		
c. Braids, embroideries, etc						
6. Of flax, hemp, jute and other fibers...	2			1		
Total—Group VIII.....	33	11	6	5	2	163
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.						
1. Tailoring and dress making.						
a. Men's and boys' clothing		1				
2. White goods, shirt waists, etc.						
a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars, etc..		1	2			
3. Men's hats and caps.....	1		1			
4. Millinery, art embroideries, lace, etc.						
a. Ladies' hats, artificial flowers, etc.	1					
b. Art embroideries and lace goods.						
f. Bags and bagging.....						
6. Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.						
a. Laundries						
Total—Group IX	2	2	3			
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.						
1. Cereals, fruits, vegetables, etc.						
a. Grain handling and milling.....						
b. Canned fruits and vegetables....		2		1		
c. Sugar, starch and yeast.....						
e. Salt			1			
3. Bakers and confectioners' goods.						
a. Macaroni and other food pastes.						
c. Other bakery products.....			1		1	
d. Confectionery (inclu'g ice cream)						
4. Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.....						
5. Liquors (including ice).						
a. Artificial ice.....						
c. Carbonated beverages.....						
e. Malt liquors.....		1				
Total—Group X.....		3	2	1	1	
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.						
2. Gas.....						
3. Gas and electricity.....	1					
Total—Group XI.....	1					
XII. Building Industry.						
3. Carpentry			1			
Grand total.....	114	70	246	216	58	167
CAUSES OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.						
I. Stone and Clay Products.....						
II. Metals, Machinery and Apparatus		1			1	
III. Wood	1		1			
IV. Leather, Rubber, Pearl, Etc.....	1	1				
V. Chemicals, Oils and Explosives...	1					
VI. Pulp, Paper and Cardboard.....	1					
VII. Printing and Allied Trades.....		1				
VIII. Textiles						1
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Etc.....		1				
X. Food, Tobacco and Liquors.....						
XI. Water, Gas and Electricity.....						
XII. Building Industry.....						
Total	4	4	1		1	1

Causes of Accidents.

Other ma- chines and ma- chine tools.	Total.	Hand tools (saws, axes, etc.)	Explo- sives.	Hot liquids, acids, steam, etc.	Collapse of build- ings, falling objects, etc.	Fall of person.	Hand- ling mer- chan- dise.	Vehicles, animals.	All other.	Grand total.
4	9									9
8	129	2			6	11			29	177
	6									6
	22			1		1			3	27
4	34	1		1	2	8			1	42
	19									19
4	18			8	2	1	1	1	1	22
1	3									3
2	2					1			1	4
1	4									4
19	241	3		5	10	17	1	1	35	313
1	2					1	1			4
10	13	2				6				21
2	4						1			5
	1									1
1	1									1
							1			1
4	4									4
18	25	2				7	3			37
1	1				1					2
	3					1			1	5
1	1	1			1	1	1		1	6
	1									1
1	1									1
	2									2
1	1	1	4	1			1			8
5	6					1				6
1	1									1
			8							8
	1		1			1				3
10	17	2	8	1	2	4	2		2	38
					1		2	2		5
	1									1
	1				1		2	2		6
	1									1
288	1,159	82	27	84	232	120	29	31	350	2,114
					1					1
	2		1	1	2	1			1	8
	2		2		1			1		6
	2									2
	1			1						2
4	5			1						6
1	2					1				3
	1					1				2
	1					1				2
1	1		2		1					4
6	17		5	8	5	4		1	1	36

**TABLE XIV.—CERTIFICATES OF BOILER INSPECTION FILED
WITH BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.**

COUNTY.	Insured.	Not insured.	Total.
Albany.....	366	51	417
Allegany	15	11	26
Broome.....	163	18	181
Cattaraugus.....	89	22	111
Cayuga.....	79	14	93
Chautauqua	143	64	207
Chemung.....	122	11	133
Chenango	63	18	81
Clinton	84	1	35
Columbia	87	4	91
Cortland	43	10	53
Dutchess	155	13	168
Delaware.....	74	12	86
Erie	162	44	206
Essex	34	1	35
Fulton	181	19	150
Franklin	27	16	43
Genesee	73	5	78
Greene	52	2	54
Herkimer	160	101	261
Jefferson	87	16	103
Kings	4	.....	4
Lewis	55	11	66
Livingston	36	2	38
Madison	67	19	86
Monroe.....	555	35	590
Montgomery	201	22	223
Nassau	9	9	18
Niagara	160	10	170
Onondaga	340	19	359
Oneida	394	82	476
Ontario	90	19	109
Orange	164	45	209
Oswego	113	39	152
Otsego	59	87	96
Orleans	18	3	21
Putnam	8	2	10
Rensselaer	372	22	394
Richmond	8	.....	8
Rockland	71	6	77
Saratoga	184	9	193
St. Lawrence.....	121	12	143
Schenectady	47	4	51
Schuyler	19	4	23
Schoharie	14	8	22
Seneca	45	4	49
Stenben	84	5	89
Suffolk	23	17	40
Sullivan	23	5	28
Tompkins.....	36	8	44
Tioga	31	18	49
Ulster	107	26	133
Wayne.....	49	28	77
Warren	58	1	59
Washington.....	98	4	102
Westchester	135	3	138
Wyoming	35	5	40
Yates	18	13	31
	6,020	1,009	7,029

TABLE XV.—ORDERS ISSUED TO OWNERS OF BAKERIES, AND COMPLIANCES THEREWITH.

	N. Y. CITY AND LONG ISLAND.		INTERIOR CITIES AND TOWNS.		ENTIRE STATE.	
	Orders.	Compli- ances.	Orders	Compli- ances.	Orders.	Compli- ances.
I. ADMINISTRATION.						
Post law	1,192	1,192	297	297	1,489	1,489
Post schedule of hours	42	42	50	50	92	92
Post noon permit .....	.....	.....	4	4	4	4
Report accidents .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	1,234	1,234	352	352	1,586	1,586
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.						
Erect fire-escape	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Countersink or cover protruding set screws..	8	5	8	7	16	12
Repair treads of stairways	48	26	.....	.....	48	26
Provide handrail on stairways	164	85	26	18	190	103
Guard elevator and hoistways	5	4	2	2	7	6
Total	226	120	37	27	263	147
III. CHILDREN.						
Discharge children under 16 without certifi- cates	12	12	22	22	34	34
Discharge children under 14 years old .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Total	12	12	24	24	36	36
VII. BAKERIES (SPECIAL).						
Reduce hours to 10 per day	184	94	9	7	193	101
Bake shops ordered to be cleaned and kept clean	399	222	118	80	517	302
Ashes and rubbish ordered from bake rooms..	235	107	72	56	307	163
Repair, scrape, oil floor, or provide new floors	935	519	181	132	1,116	631
Sidewalls and ceilings to be plastered or wainscoted	243	139	48	35	291	174
Ceil ceiling or sidewalls of bake room or closets	8	2	3	1	11	3
Walls and ceilings to be whitewashed	1,362	939	211	152	1,573	1,091
Woodwork to be painted	730	461	61	48	791	512
Ceiling ordered raised to at least 8 feet	378	144	36	7	414	151
Sinks ordered repaired	203	104	18	12	221	116
New sinks ordered	17	7	2	1	19	8
Water closets ordered cleaned and repaired..	35	15	9	9	44	24
Separate water closets ordered	11	3	5	1	16	4
Water closet ordered from bake room and pro- vided outside	9	4	.....	.....	9	4
Provide running water in bake room	5	2	3	.....	8	2
Provide pipe or hood or ventilate bake room.	595	332	29	17	625	349
Other orders relating to plumbing or drainage	230	64	21	12	251	76
Beds and bedding removed from and cease sleeping in bake or storage room	102	42	2	2	104	44
Keep dogs, chickens and other animals out of bake room	37	15	2	2	39	17
Food products stored in dry rooms	2	2	5	4	7	6
Storage facilities to be arranged for cleaning.	7	1	8	4	15	5
Provide receptacle for coal	29	13	1	1	30	14
Repair roof	1	1	2	2	3	3
Remove partition	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Repair oven .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Provide wash room .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Remove obstruction from fire-escape .....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Seal door between bake room and stable .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Provide bread trough .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Inspect boiler and file certificate .....	.....	.....	10	8	10	8
Total	6,759	3,235	862	597	6,621	3,832
GRAND TOTAL	7,231	4,601	1,275	1,003	8,506	5,601

TABLE XVI.—MINES AND

LOCALITY AND FIRM NAME.	Material mined or quarried.	In-spec-tions.	Mines or quar-ries.	No.in opera-tion.	Em- ployees on pay roll
I. STONE AND					
1. Stone.					
Albany County.					
South Bethlehem:					
Callanan Improvement Co.....	Limestone	1	1	1	50
Montgomery County.					
Canajoharie:					
Shapiro, A. E. & D. C.....	Limestone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palatine Bridge:					
Mohawk Valley Stone Co.....	Limestone	1	1	1	120
Onondaga County.					
Onondaga Castle:					
Kaufman, Thomas.....	Limestone	1	1	1	4
Kelley, John.....	Limestone	1	1	1	20
McElroy, Patrick.....	Limestone	1	1	1	6
Storrier Bros.....	Limestone	1	1	1	8
St. Lawrence County.					
Gouverneur:					
Belding, Milo M.....	Marble	1	2	2	34
Davidson Marble Co.....	Marble	1	1	1	17
Gouverneur Marble Co....	Marble	1	1	1	40
Northern New York Marble Co.....	Marble	1	2	2	25
Washington County.					
Granville:					
Algonquin Red Slate Co.....	Red slate.....	1	1	1	25
Matthews Slate Co.....	Red slate.....	1	4	4	64
Red Slate Welch Co.....	Red slate.....	1	1	1	15
Williams & Allen.....	Red slate.....	1	1	1	9
Whitehall:					
Matthews Slate Co.....	Red slate.....	1	1	1	16
Total—Stone .....	.....	15	20	20	453
2. Talc, Graphite, Salt, Etc.					
St. Lawrence County.					
Fowler:					
Ontario Talc Co.....	Talc	1	2	1	13
Union Talc Co.....	Talc	2	3	2	50
Fullerville:					
Ontario Talc Co.....	Talc	1	4	2	23
Talcville:					
International Pulp Co.....	Talc	2	10	3	100
United States Talc Co.....	Talc	2	1	1	15
Total—Talc .....	.....	8	20	9	201
Essex County.					
Minerva:					
North River Garnet Company.....	Garnet	1	1	1	60
Livingston County.					
Greigsville:					
Greigsville Salt and Mining Co.....	Salt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retsol:					
Retsol Mining Co.....	Rock salt.....	2	2	1	200
Warren County.					
Hague:					
American Graphite Co.....	Graphite	1	2	2	70

QUARRIES INSPECTED.

Daily hours of labor.	BOILERS.		ENGINES.		Orders.	Compliances.
	No.	Horse- power.	No.	Horse- power.		

CLAY PRODUCTS.

10	2	250	1	175		
.....		
10	10	560	10	560		
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	20	1	20	Inspect boiler and file report at mine and Department of Labor. Tip tamping bars with six inches of copper.	Complied.
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	28	1	28	Pay wages weekly.....	Not complied.
10	3	115	3	115	Pay wages weekly.....	Not complied.
10	1	30	1	30	Inspect boiler.....	Not complied.
10	1	12	1	12	Inspect boiler.....	Not complied.
10	1	50	1	50	Pay wages weekly.....	Not complied.
.....	20	1,065	19	990		
.....		
10	1	75	1	75	Work mine in levels. Do not cut pillars on dip above forty-five degrees.	Not complied.
10	3	150	3	150		
10	1	75	1	75		
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	100	1	75		
.....	6	400	6	375		
.....		
10	1	60	1	90		
.....		
10	12	900	8	1,400		
.....	2	160	2	90		

Table XVI.—Continued.

LOCALITY AND FIRM NAME.	Material mined or quarried.	In-spec-tions.	Mines or quar-ries.	No. in opera-tion.	Em- ployees on pay roll.
I. STONE AND					
2. Tale, Graphite, Salt, Etc.—Con.					
<i>Washington County.</i>					
Whitehall:					
Brandon Paint Co.....	Ocher.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eddy, W. B.....	Sienna.....	1	2	2	5
Total—Miscellaneous		5	2	6	235
3. b. Cement.					
<i>Erie County.</i>					
Akron:					
Akron Cement Co.....	Cement.....	1	2	1	85
Cumming Cement Co.....	Cement.....	1	1	1	75
Newman, H. L. & W. C.....	Cement.....	1	2	1	25
<i>Madison County.</i>					
Perryville:					
Hodge, Hattie C.....	Cement and gypsum	1	2	2	5
Worlock, Cyrus.....	Cement & limestone	1	1	1	25
<i>Onondaga County.</i>					
Dewitt:					
Alvord, A. E.....	Cement & limestone	1	1	1	21
Jamesville:					
Alvord, E. B., & Co.....	Cement and gypsum	1	2	2	15
Dunlop, Robert, & Co.....	Cement and gypsum	1	1	1	17
Manlius:					
Behan, James, Estate.....	Cement and gypsum	1	2	.....	2
Onondaga:					
Britton, J. E.....	Cement & limestone	1	2	2	15
<i>Saratoga County.</i>					
South Glens Falls:					
Morgan Lime Co.....	Cement	1	1	1	25
<i>Schoharie County.</i>					
Howe Cave:					
Helderberg Cement Co.....	Cement	1	2	2	240
<i>Ulster County.</i>					
Blauwater:					
Lawrence Cement Co.....	Cement.....	1	20	6	600
Lawrenceville Cement Co.....	Cement.....	1	2	2	200
Norton, F. O., Cement Co.....	Cement.....	1	3	3	120
Rosendale:					
New York Cement Co	Cement.....	1	5	5	180
N. Y. & Rosendale Lime & Cement Co.	Cement.....	1	2	2	100
Snyder, A. J., & Son.....	Cement.....	1	3	3	40
Snyder, Hiram.....	Cement.....	1	2	2	25
Whiteport:					
Newark & Rosendale Lime & Cem't Co.	Cement	1	2	2	55
Total—Cement.....	.....	20	58	40	1,830
3. c. Gypsum and Plaster.					
<i>Genesee County.</i>					
Oakfield:					
English Plaster Works	Gypsum	1	2	2	35
Genesee Stucco Works	Gypsum	1	2	2	60
Oakfield Plaster Manufacturing Co...	Gypsum	1	2	2	10
<i>Monroe County.</i>					
Garbutt:					
Lycoming Calcining Co.....	Gypsum	1	1	1	14
Wheatland:					
Consol. Wheatland Land Plaster Co...	Gypsum	1	1	1	40

Mines and Quarries Inspected.

Daily hours of labor.	BOILERS.		ENGINES.		Orders.	Compliance.
	No.	Horse- power.	No.	Horse- power.		

CLAY PRODUCTS.—Continued.

10	1	12	1	12	Inspect boiler	Complied.
.....	16	1,182	12	1,592		
10	4	150	4	200	Keep close watch of scale on roof, and take same down if loose.	Complied.
10	6	870	4	870		
10	1	25	1	25		
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	50	1	50		
10	3	140	3	120		
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1	60	1	60		
10	11	1,200	.....	.....
10	24	2,600	23	3,368		
10	5	750	5	750		
10	7	750	4	750		
10	8	200	3	200		
10	6	380	6	380		
10	1	80	2	80		
10	5	300	2	225		
10	2	150	2	150		
.....	80	7,205	61	6,728		
10	1	20	1	20	Inspect boilers and file report at mine and Department of Labor.	Complied.
10	8	155	8	155		
10	Drive heading to connect with old shaft.	Complied.
10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Timber main gangway from tunnel to good roof.	Complied.

Table XVI.—Concluded.

LOCALITY AND FIRM NAME.	Material mined or quarried.	In-spec-tions.	Mines or quar-ries.	No. in oper-ation.	Em-ployees on pay roll.
I. STONE AND					
3. c. Gypsum and Plaster—Con.					
Onondaga County.					
Dewitt:					
National Wall Plaster Co.....	Gypsum	1	2	2	10
Severance, F. M.....	Gypsum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Gypsum .....	.....	6	10	10	169
II. IRON					
Olinson County.					
Lyon Mountain:					
Chateaugay Ore and Iron Co.....	Magnetic iron ore ..	2	9	9	500
Dutchess County.					
Amenia Mining Co.....	Hematite ore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawling Ore Co.....	Hematite ore.....	1	1	1	80
Essex County.					
Mineville:					
Port Henry Iron Ore Co.....	Magnetic iron ore ..	2	1	1	75
Witherbee, Sherman & Co.....	Magnetic iron ore ..	2	8	8	90
Jefferson County.					
Antwerp:					
Old Sterling Iron Co..	Hematite ore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland County.					
Sterlington:					
Sterlington Iron and Railroad Co.....	Magnetic iron ore ..	1	9	2	100
St. Lawrence County.					
Dekalb:					
Mayer, Otto G., Co.....	Iron pyrites.....	1	2	2	135
Rossie:					
Rossie Iron Ore Co.....	Hematite ore	1	1	1	15
Total—Iron .....	.....	10	26	19	945
GRAND TOTAL.....	.....	64	142	104	8,938

Mines and Quarries Inspected.

Daily hours of labor.	BOILERS.		ENGINES.		Orders.	Compliances.
	No.	Horse- power.	No.	Horse- power.		

CLAY PRODUCTS.—Concluded.

10	Remove all loose rock from side walls...	Complied.
.....		
.....	4	175	4	175		

MINES.

10	12	875	10	875	Pay wages weekly. Keep close watch of side walls. Remove all loose rock or earth.	Not complied.
10	1	60	1	60		
10	4	450	3	450		
10	5	750	5	750	Do not take ore from near head of shaft to a greater depth than within fifteen feet of the footwall.	Not complied.
.....		
10	6	350	5	200		
10	4	200	3	75		
10	1	80	1	80		
.....	33	2,765	28	2,490		
.....	159	12,742	130	12,350		

TABLE XVII.—DETAILED ACCOUNT OF PROSECUTIONS

[illegible]

TIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FACTORY LAWS.

No. of cases in court.	Court and date.	Result.	Penalty.
DREN.			
1	Special Sessions, April 8, 1901 ..	Plea of guilty entered	Sentence suspended.
3	" Mar. 25, 1901..	Convicted	Sentence susp. in 1 case; fined \$50 other 2.
2	" Dec. 14, 1901..	"	" " \$100 in second.
1	" Mar. 22, 1901..	"	Fined \$50.
1	City Mag., 5th Dis., Mar. 2, 1901	Discharged.	
1	Special Sessions, March 15, 1901	Convicted	Fined \$20.
1	City Mag., 5th Dis., Mar. 2, 1901	Discharged.	
1	Special Sessions, Dec. 14, 1900..	Convicted	Fined \$20 each.
2	" Dec. 14, 1900..	"	Sentence susp. in 1 case; fined \$100 in other.
2	" May 2, 1901...	"	" " \$20 "
1	City Mag., 5th Dis., Mar. 29, 1901	Discharged.	
1	" " April 5, 1901	"	
1	" " Mar. 29, 1901	"	
2	" " Mar. 7, 1901	"	
1	Special Sessions.....	"	

AND MINORS.

1	Police, August 7, 1901	Discharged.	
1	" June 17, 1901	Convicted	Fined \$20.
1	" August 6, 1901	"	" \$20.
1	City Magistrates, Feb. 26, 1901.	Discharged.	
1	" Jan. 22, 1901.	"	
1	City Mag., 5th Dis., Jan. 16, 1901	"	
1	Special Sessions, Mar. 15, 1901..	Convicted	Fined \$20.

MENT WORK.

1	Police, January 5, 1901	Convicted	Fined \$20.
1	" January 25, 1901	"	Sentence suspended.
1	Special Sessions, Mar. 6, 1901..	Plea of guilty entered	Fined \$20.
1	" July 2, 1901..	Convicted	" \$25.
1	" July 2, 1901..	"	Sentence suspended.
1	" Feb. 6, 1901..	"	Fined \$20.
1	" Dec. 24, 1900..	"	" \$20.
1	" Mar. 11, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" April 8, 1901..	Plea of guilty entered	" \$50.
1	" Jan. 11, 1901..	Convicted	" \$20.
1	" Feb. 5, 1901..	"	" \$30 or 15 days in prison.
1	" Jan. 11, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" Mar. 6, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" Mar. 8, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" Feb. 8, 1901..	"	" \$50 or 30 days in prison; fine paid.
1	" Dec. 24, 1900..	"	" \$20.
1	" Mar. 10, 1901..	"	Sentence suspended.
1	" Jan. 11, 1901..	"	"
1	" Mar. 6, 1901..	"	Fined \$20.
1	" April 2, 1901..	"	" \$25.
1	" Jan. 18, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" Dec. 24, 1900..	"	" \$20.
1	" Oct. 15, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" Feb. 27, 1901..	"	" \$20.
1	" Feb. 6, 1901..	"	" \$20 or 5 days.
1	" Jan. 28, 1901..	"	" \$25.
1	" Jan. 18, 1901..	Plea of guilty entered	" \$20; afterwards sentence suspended.
1	City Magistrates, Feb. 5, 1901 ..	Convicted	" \$30 or 5 days.
1	Special Sessions, Feb. 27, 1901..	"	" \$35.
1	City Magistrates, 5th District..	Discharged.	
1	Special Sessions, Dec. 24, 1900..	Convicted	Fined \$20.
1	" May 8, 1901..	"	" \$20.
2	" Dec. 14, 1900..	"	Sentence suspended.
1	City Magistrates, April 19, 1901	"	Fined \$50.
1	" Mar. 6, 1901	"	" \$20 or five days.
1	City Mag., 5th dis., Dec. 21, 1900	"	" \$20.
1	Special Sessions, Oct. 22, 1901	Plea of guilty entered.....	" \$20.
1	" Mar. 15, 1901	" "	" \$20.
1	" Feb. 27, 1901	" "	" \$20.
1	" Jan. 30, 1901	" "	" \$20.
3	" Mar. 1, 1901	Convicted in one case, plea of guilty entered in two.	" \$20 in 1 case; sentence suspended in 2.

Table XVII.—Concluded.

Town.	DEFENDANT.	Offense.
VI. TENEMENT		
N. Y. City	Ike Neidenberg, 16 Pitt street, Manhattan	Mfg. cigars in tenement house without license .
"	August Ochsenreither, 19 Fayette st., Brooklyn...	" clothing " " " ..
"	Israel Osman, 209 E. 74th street, Manhattan.....	" " " " " ..
"	Samuel Robinowitz, 124 Allen st., Manhattan.....	" neckwear " " " ..
"	" " " " "	" " " " " ..
"	Abraham Robb, 183 Canal street, Manhattan	" clothing " " " ..
"	Julius Roht & Isaac Reiss, 51 Boerum st., Bk'lyn	" " " " " ..
"	Benjamin Rosenzwiec, 311 E. 8th st., Manhattan..	" " " " " ..
"	Pincus Rubel, 155 Rivington street, Manhattan...	" " " " " ..
"	K. Sachs and I. Davis, 419 Broome st., Manhattan.	" " " " " ..
"	Joseph Schaffner, 148 Floyd street, Brooklyn.....	" " " " " ..
"	" " " " "	Removal of tag "tenement made".....
"	Philip Scheyer, 80 Fourth avenue, Manhattan.....	Mfg. clothing in tenement house without license...
"	Harry Shinkowitz, Manhattan.....	" " " " " ..
"	Samuel Silverman, 79 Suffolk street, Manhattan...	" " " " " ..
"	Hyman Sirote, 315 Osborn street, Brooklyn.....	" " " " " ..
"	Davis Stein, 508 East 14th street, Manhattan....	" " " " " ..
"	Abraham Stiener, 641 East Ninth st., Manhattan..	" cigars " " " ..
"	Otto Weinberg, 66 Pitts street, Manhattan	" skirts & waists " " " ..
"	W. Weintraub, 189 Bowery, Manhattan	" clothing " " " ..
"	Charles Wolf, 222 Delancey street, Manhattan	" " " " " ..
"	Isidor Z-linka, 139 Delancey street, Manhattan ...	" " " " " ..
"	Louis Zimmerman, Brooklyn	" " " " " ..
VII. BAKE		
Buffalo	L. Maciejewski, 74 Sears st., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Use of bakeshop as sleeping place
N. Y. City.	Thomas D. Malcolm, 7 W. 131st st., Manhattan ...	Use of stairways without hand rails
"	David Menkes, 246 E. 104th st., Manhattan....	Refusal to put in new floor and keep in good sani-
"	" " " " " ...	tary condition.
"	" " " " " ...	Refusal to provide sink and running water, and
"	" " " " " ...	keep in good sanitary condition.
"	Frank W. Mosher, 806 Third ave., Manhattan.....	Refusal to provide ventilating pipe.....
"	" " " " "	" " new floor
"	" " " " "	" keep in clean and sanitary condition....
Utica	Jos. F. Lochner, 82 and 84 South st., Utica, N. Y.	Employment of labor more than 60 hours per week.

Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Laws.

No. of cases in court.	Court and date.	Result.	Penalty.
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WORK—Concluded.

1	Special Sessions, Oct. 22, 1901	Convicted	Fined \$20.
1	" Jan. 25, 1901	"	" \$20.
1	" Dec. 24, 1900	"	" \$20.
1	" April 19, 1901	"	" \$50 or twenty days.
2	" Mar. 26, 1901	Convicted in 1 case, plea of guilty entered on other.	" \$50 on convic.; sent. susp. in other case.
2	" Jan. 24, 1901	Convicted	" \$20 or 10 days in prison in both cases.
1	" Mar. 13, 1901	"	Sentence susp. in case of Roht, Reiss fined \$25.
1	City Magistrates, Feb. 28, 1901	"	Fined \$20 or 5 days.
1	Special Sessions, Feb. 6, 1901	Plea of guilty entered	" \$20.
1	" Nov. 7, 1901	Convicted	" \$20.
1	" Jan. 28, 1901	"	" \$20 or 10 days.
1	" Jan. 23, 1901	"	" \$50 or 30 days.
1	"	Complaint withdrawn.	
1	" May 6, 1901	Convicted	" \$20.
1	" Feb. 27, 1901	Plea of guilty entered	" \$20.
2	" Jan. 25, 1901	"	" \$20 in each case.
1	City Magistrates, Feb. 5, 1901	Convicted	" \$20 or 5 days.
1	Special Sessions, Jan. 17, 1901	"	" \$50 or 20 days (second offense).
1	City Magistrates, Mar. 28, 1901	Discharged.	
1	" Oct. 22, 1901	Convicted	" \$35.
1	" Feb. 6, 1901	Plea of guilty entered	" \$20.
1	" Mar. 10, 1901	Convicted	" \$50.
1	City Magistrates, Sept 16, 1901	Discharged.	

SHOPS.

1	Police, August 12, 1901	Convicted	Sentence suspended.
1	Special Sessions, Feb 19, 1901	Plea of guilty entered	" "
1	" April 18, 1901	"	" " (bakery closed).
1	" "	"	" "
1	" "	"	" "
1	" Mar 22, 1901	Convicted	" "
1	" "	"	Fined \$20.
1	County, February 12, 1901	"	" \$50.

APPENDIX II.

PAPERS READ AT THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FACTORY
INSPECTORS OF AMERICA (HELD AT INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER
1900, AND NIAGARA FALLS, SEPTEMBER 1901).

PROBLEMS OF FACTORY INSPECTION.*

THE SOCIAL INTEREST OF STATISTICS OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

BY A. F. WEBER, CHIEF STATISTICIAN, NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

To the average man few subjects seem more repelling than statistics; and it is only because your program provides so amply for the discussion of more entertaining topics that I feel justified in claiming your attention briefly to consider the advantages to be derived from a detailed tabulation and careful analysis of the reports which you make in your capacity of inspectors of factories and workrooms.

It is true that the most important duty of a factory inspector lies in the enforcement of the law as it stands on the statute books; but I hope to show that it is no less a duty to present the facts in such form as will furnish the basis of intelligent discussion as to the results of factory legislation and the direction in which imperfect laws need amendment.

The history of factory inspection shows that the statistical side of the work has come to the front with relative slowness. The primary interest, as well as the first duty, of factory inspectors is the enforcement of the factory laws; and to show that they have performed this duty they need only indicate the number of inspections, changes ordered in the factories, prosecutions and the like. Since, for administrative purposes, the State is usually divided into districts, and one or more inspectors assigned to each district, the earlier published reports of the inspector's office consisted simply of a number of separate reports from the individual inspectors—frequently without any summary for the entire State. Such is still the form of the factory inspection reports in Germany—a country in which statistics, in practice as well as in theory, is in most respects very highly developed. The first step in advance upon this crude form is the compilation of the several district reports into a summary for the entire commonwealth; for without such a summary the reports are rather of local

*Instead of reprinting the complete proceedings of the annual conventions of factory inspectors, we reproduce the papers read in 1900 and 1901, so far as they are available. The proceedings of the 1901 convention were not published and the first of the following articles is therefore printed from the author's manuscript: The Social Interest of Statistics of Factory Inspection, by A. F. Weber, New York; The Dangerous Trades, by W. E. Walling, Illinois; The Collection and Removal of Refuse from Grinding and Polishing Machines, by J. W. Bath, Ohio; Tenement Manufacture, J. H. Story, New York; The Sweating System in Illinois, by A. J. Harris, Illinois; Sweatshops in Pennsylvania, W. J. Hughes, Pennsylvania; Sanitary Conditions and Safety Devices for Machinery in Bakeshops, by W. Woehrlin, Ohio; Automatic Gates, by M. N. Baker, Pennsylvania; Low Water Alarms and Laws Concerning their Use, by F. C. Base, Ohio; The Shorter Work Day and its Effect upon the Personal Character of the Worker, by Jno. Holbrook, Michigan; A Model Factory Building, by D. Fisher, Ohio; Factory Inspection in New York, by G. B. Serenbetz, New York; Factory Laws and Inspection in Missouri, by Wm. Anderson, Missouri.

than general interest and furnish comparatively little information for either legislator or citizen. When the intelligent chief of factory inspection has once decided to compile this summary for the whole State he will begin to inquire what facts are to be summarized, and he will quickly realize that the summary must in large part be confined to facts that can be expressed in numbers. At that point he has become a statistician; the greater his talent or knowledge of statistical methods, the more valuable his reports. Hence the fact, which can be easily verified by an examination of factory inspectors' reports in various States and countries of the world, that those commonwealths in which the offices of factory inspector and labor statistics are combined publish by far the most valuable information concerning the progress or decline of manufacturing industries—in other words, give us the most complete industrial history that we possess. These officials have learned that the true value of the information collected by factory inspectors cannot be realized until the statistics are grouped together in industries. If the industrial history of the State in a particular year has been one of progress, we wish to know whether or not all industries have shared in the prosperity; if it has been one of decline, so far as the aggregate is concerned, we wish to know whether the decline is confined to individual industries or is in fact general. Some particular industry may at any time be the center of attention from all sides. The combination of interests and aggregation of capital may exercise wide influence on the conditions of employment; the question arises, How have such combinations affected the industries of our own State? Are factories shut down or are they enlarged? Are more or fewer workmen employed? What are the changes in working time, longer or shorter hours? These are merely a few of the numerous questions in the industrial field that have a general social interest.

In this field the factory inspector has practically only one rival, and that is the United States Census. The Federal census of manufactures, however, is taken only once in ten years. Under the most favorable conditions it cannot be published inside of two years; thus, the results of the present census, which is notably superior to former censuses in energy and promptitude, will not, save for a few bulletins giving preliminary results for the less important industrial commonwealths, reach the public before 1902. Then we shall know just how many factories existed in our own commonwealth in 1900; how many wage-earners were employed; how many of the workers were men, how many women, and how many boys or girls; what wages each class received and how much they produced in goods and in value, and many other details of industry. We can compare the figures for 1900 with those of 1890 and learn which industry and which cities are progressing and which ones are declining; we can judge of the increasing or decreasing employment of women and children, and arrive at many other conclusions that do not require enumeration. The value of such statistics is inestimable; it is recognized not only by the student, the philanthropist and the reformer, but by the legislator

who professes no interest whatever in matters of social reform, for how otherwise (to take one or two convenient instances) can the results of any policy of taxation or corporation law be ascertained and established beyond contention save by a statistical record of the growth or decay of industries? Indeed the value of such statistics is so well recognized in this country that any speaker would be wasting his time in dwelling upon the fact before an American audience; and the writer's only excuse for referring to the subject is to direct attention to the lack of such authoritative statistics for nine out of every ten years, or at the least for eight out of ten years, since a few commonwealths provide for a State census every decade. In those eight or nine years legislators, business men, boards of trade and labor organizations must seek similar information from other sources. Where will they find it?

The most important outside source of information is doubtless the bureau of labor statistics; but the field of these bureaus is more narrowly limited than is generally understood. The average man does not realize the immense expense of a census of factories, which is far beyond the appropriations made for the work of labor bureaus. When I say that the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics has never been able to cover more than 5,000 manufacturing establishments and that the Federal census ten years ago covered over 65,000 establishments in New York State, I may convey to your minds an impression of the disparity. As a matter of fact, the labor bureau is confined to the *representative* method, the method of types; that is, it must select a certain small number of establishments and treat them as typical of all. This is a legitimate method and yields fruitful results in many fields—that of wages for example. But it cannot be made to affirm positively the growth or decay of an industry. Suppose, for example, that in 5,000 selected factories the number of employees has largely increased in a given period; a similar increase cannot be predicated of all other factories. In fact, we all know how the large establishments nowadays grow at the same time that small businesses go to the wall, and the bureaus of labor statistics are necessarily obliged to limit their inquiries to the large establishments.

Another source of information deserving of mention is the special trade journal that has developed so finely in recent years, particularly in the iron and steel and textile industries. But these are unusually centralized industries, it is to be observed, and differ widely from most industries in which production is carried on in so many small establishments scattered all over the country that no individual agency or newspaper can venture to undertake the collection of comprehensive statistics. And in any event these private statistics lack that stamp of authority that is required by a legislature or other official body.

We see, therefore, the opportunity of the factory inspector; and indeed he is the natural source of the best industrial and social statistics for intercensal years. He or his deputies visit every year all the factories of the State and their reports to their chief supply nearly all the light demanded.

An analysis of the average inspector's schedule will show the following items:

Number of factories inspected.

Number of employees at time of inspection.

Largest number of employees at any time in the year, or number employed when operating at full capacity.

Number of adult workmen.

Number of minors.

Number of boys and girls.

Number of illiterate children.

Number of hours of labor.

These are the principal items and the ones upon which our attention may for the present be concentrated. Let us suppose that the schedules sent by the deputy inspectors to the central office be tabulated twice, grouping them first by towns and then by industries; what will be the net result?

In the first place we shall have an annual record of the number of factories and number of workmen employed in each industry, the importance of which record does not require emphasis. And in the second place, we shall have furnished private citizens with an annual record of the number of factories and workmen in their own localities. The extent of the demand for local statistics of this kind will be appreciated by persons connected with town or city boards of trade and similar bodies. Another question, not required by the Factory Law, might well be added to the inspector's schedule for statistical purposes, namely, the number of days in which the factory was in operation in the course of the year. The answers to this inquiry, if tabulated in the manner just described, would throw additional light upon the industrial activity of the State, both in respect of individual industries and individual localities. And in tabulating the schedules separate columns might be made for large factories and small factories, so that with the passage of years the reader could learn the extent of the concentration of industry, could study the process by which in different industries the small concern yielded to the competition of the mammoth factory, or vice versa. In this era of trusts and threatened monopoly such information would be of exceedingly great value.

The last-mentioned item belongs rather to social than industrial statistics, for it affects the welfare of the entire social body and not simply the persons connected with any particular industry. And there are other social problems which need the light of such statistics as are afforded by this tabulation. It is not sufficient to know simply the number of children and women employed every year in factories, although that fact is of itself extremely important; we must also know in which industries and in which localities such labor is increasing or diminishing if we would intelligently discuss the problem or deal with it by means of enlightened legislation.

Then there is the significant subject of enforced idleness, which at times takes precedence over everything else. Given the maximum number of employees at any time in the year, or when the plant is running full

capacity, and the smallest number at any time in the year, or the number at the time of inspection, and we can form an estimate of the amount of unemployment among the wage-earners of the community. These data also must be tabulated by industries and by localities if they are made to yield worthy results.

Finally we have complete and authentic data on the question of the hours of labor, which, next to wages, is the great source of conflict between capital and labor. Let the tabulation here, as elsewhere, be arranged by industries and by localities, and let it show the number of employees working 8, 9, 10, 11 or more hours a day and, if means permit, the average number of hours in each industry and each locality. Scarcely any upward movement of the century overshadows in its importance to the moral and material welfare of human society, the progressive shortening of man's working time. If one country be compared with another, it will be found that with hardly an exception the rule holds that the shorter the hours of labor, the higher the civilization. Other agencies may record the working hours that prevail in the transport and building industries, in retail trade, etc., but the inspector of factories has even a larger opportunity of contributing to the sum of human knowledge in this department of sociology.

This brief review will, I hope, show the wide social interest of statistics of factory inspection. They contribute not only to current knowledge of the volume of business, the progress or decline of particular industries, but also to the solution of such great social problems as those of the concentration of industry, child labor, the employment of women, the hours of labor and unemployment. Only one of the more prominent topics of general interest in the life and labor of the people is left untouched, namely, wages. Whether the collection and compilation of wage statistics can advantageously be combined with the work of factory inspection is an open question. An employer naturally regards his terms with his employees as a private matter, and is therefore loath to disclose the same, except under conditions of absolute secrecy. The factory inspector, being essentially a prosecuting officer, is hardly the right person to approach the employer with a request for such confidential information, unless the law explicitly confers upon him the necessary powers. And even were this difficulty to be removed the tabulation of wage statistics presents so many difficulties—difficulties which have never yet been entirely overcome by the most skilful statisticians—that the inspector may well proceed cautiously in this direction. The attempts thus far made by officers of factory inspection at the publication of wage statistics can hardly be termed successful, but it is of course possible that some way be ultimately open to patience and persistence. The inspector of factories will in most cases find ample opportunity to use his energy in tabulating the statistics previously mentioned, and if this paper shall in any way help to secure the additional appropriation needed for a small increase in the clerical force of offices in which it is now inadequate to the task, the purpose of the writer will have been achieved.

THE DANGEROUS TRADES.

BY FACTORY INSPECTOR W. E. WALLING, OF ILLINOIS.

Our American legislatures seem almost to have ignored a branch of factory legislation considered elsewhere to be of the utmost importance. While most of the countries of Europe, especially England, have considered the special regulations of dangerous trades as a necessity of modern industry, in only one case have the American States enacted special laws on the subject. This is the law with reference to emery wheels, that has been adopted by seven of our States.

The expression "dangerous trades" is used in a somewhat technical sense. It does not, of course, include all trades that are dangerous, but has been especially applied to those trades in which some form of poison or disease is incidental to the trade itself as at present carried on. It is not generally used with reference to those trades in which sudden injury and death are caused by dangerous machinery or unguarded perils, but rather refers to those slower acting causes which, while not so sensational in their horrors, are even more frightful in their results. On the other hand, the term is not applied to those dangers of poor sanitation and poor ventilation that are incidental to all trades.

In our present era of sharp international competition the smallest difference in the technique of an industry may give a nation a great commercial advantage, such as the United States enjoys in many cases to-day; but with the spread of technical education all the nations are turning out men able to bring each industry up to the highest level of efficiency, so that in the great majority of processes the same methods prevail in all countries. In England we have had, so far, our greatest competitor, and her methods are most similar to our own. In that country this question of the dangerous trades has for the last ten years claimed a very large share of public attention. It has been foremost in the unions, has filled columns of the press day after day for years, has been the subject of two parliamentary acts and two exhaustive parliamentary reports. One of these appeared in 1898 and the other last year. They are so far the most authoritative treatments of the subjects, and as we have no comparable discussions in this country, I will draw on them at length.

I. THE DANGERS.

The following is a classified list of those trades which have been considered dangerous either in the acts of Parliament, in the recent reports above mentioned or in the annual reports of the factory inspector:

1. Trades in which lead is a poisonous element:
 - The manufacture of earthenware and china.
 - File cutting.
 - The manufacture of white lead.
 - Lead smelting.
 - The use of lead in print or dye works.
 - The manufacture of red, orange or yellow lead.
 - Glass polishing.
 - Enameling of iron plates.

- Enameling and tinning of hollow metal ware and cooking utensils.
Processes in which yellow chromate of lead is made, or in which goods dyed with it undergo the process of building, winding, weaving, etc.
2. Trades which produce other chemical poisons:
Manufacture of paint and color.
Extraction of arsenic.
Dry cleaning.
Paper staining, coloring and enameling.
Hatters and furriers' work.
The manufacture of matches.
Chemical works.
Bronzing and metallochrome powder in lithographic works.
India rubber work.
Dyeing with certain dyes.
Mixing and casting of brass, gun metal, bell metal, white metal, phosphor-bronze and manilla mixture.
3. Trades in which anthrax or lockjaw is an incident:
Wool sorting.
The handling of hides and skins.
Hair factories.
Brush making.
Bone factories.
Fellmongers' works.
Furriers' works.
Tanneries.
Wool combing.
Blanket stoving and tentering.
Warp dressing.
Carbonizing and grinding of rags.
Flock making.
Feather cleaning.
4. Trades in which the danger arises from injurious particles in the air or from dust:
Basic slag works.
Manufacture of silicate of cotton.
File cutting.
Flour mills.
Trades which use grindstones or emery wheels.
China scouring.
Silk combing.
Flax scutching.
5. Trades in which sudden accidents are so frequent as to demand special legislation:
Metal works which use converters.
Electrical generating works.
Bottling and bottle testing.
Quarries.
Manufacture of salt.
6. Processes which require a sudden change from great heat to cold and vice versa, such as lacquering and japanning, galvanizing of iron and the work carried on in furnaces and foundries.
7. Processes that require artificial humidity:
Cotton spinning, weaving, etc.
Flax spinning, weaving, etc.
Wool spinning.
Silk spinning.

The above list shows a wide prevalence of trades in which such special dangers as we are now discussing exist. Every State in the Union contains numerous industries in which these dangerous processes are carried on.

We cannot stop to discuss just which are the dangerous elements in each of these trades, but must go on to describe the dangers themselves. In this description all statements have been verified through actual cases found by the English officials and traced directly to the factories.

1. *Lead Poisoning*.—The direct disease caused by inhaling particles of lead is called plumbism. One of its early symptoms is a blue gum, followed by a loosening and dropping out of the teeth. The writer was shown through a pottery by one of the Glasgow inspectors, and the very first boy questioned showed the blue line along his gum and other symptoms of poison. There often follows blindness, paralysis and death in convulsions. Miscarriages become the rule with the married women. Besides the plumbism itself there are other serious indirect results. Dr. Tatham says: "There are thirteen occupations in which there is unmistakable evidence of poisoning by lead. For each occupation the mortality is shown not only from plumbism, the mortality directly attributed to which cause forms by itself but an imperfect measure of the injury resulting from the absorption of lead into the system, but also from gout and from phthisis as well as from diseases from the urinary, nervous, circulatory and respiratory systems. On examining the mortality tables it at once becomes evident that exposure to the risk of lead poisoning is associated with increased liability to disorders of the urinary and nervous systems. This is true of all those occupations which are especially exposed to that particular risk; and further, it is found that those occupations which show the greatest excess of mortality from plumbism also show the greatest excess of mortality from diseases of the urinary and nervous systems. Among lead workers the combined mortality under these two headings is represented by 393, and that among file makers by 316, as against 123 only among occupied males in general." This subject, together with the others under discussion, has been most exhaustively treated in the Factory Inspector's reports of 1897 and 1898. There are discussed the cases which have occurred, the condition of the persons upon whom they have fallen, symptoms, remedies and the frequency of cases in the different processes.

2. The diseases and injuries arising from other poisons are so numerous and varied that they will have to be referred to very briefly.

(a) Among the early symptoms in phosphorus poisoning are recurrent ulceration of the gums, jaundice, anæmia and general ill health. Later phosphorus necrosis follows, with terrible disfigurement and often death. Optic neuritis and drop-wrist are among the other results.

(b) Mercurial poisoning gives rise to anæmia, loosened teeth and spongy gums and paresis of the muscles of the limbs.

(c) The use of nitric acid for cleansing, etc., gives rise to poisonous fumes which may cause instant death. The same thing is true of the manufacture of bleaching powder and other chemical processes too numerous to mention. It is noticeable that the workers in the chemical industries have a rate of mortality half again as great as the other trades.

(d) The use of bisulphide of carbon in rubber works causes nervous symptoms, digestive derangements and peripheral neuritis.

(e) The use of naphtha in rubber and other factories causes severe inflammation of the eyes, giddiness, nausea, hysterical symptoms and even loss of consciousness.

(f) In paint, dye and wallpaper works, wherever arsenic is used, the danger of poisoning is very great. As deaths have been known to result even from arsenic paper on the wall the risk may be estimated in places where solutions of arsenic are in use or arsenic dust is abundant in the air.

(g) Workers in copper and in bronzing lithographs suffer from copper poisoning. The symptoms are severe diarrhoea, vomiting and violent nausea. Skin eruptions and respiratory troubles are also common results. The workers in copper show an unusual rate of mortality.

Of course there are other important cases of chemical poisoning in industry, but these may serve as illustrations of their widespread evils.

3. *Anthrax*.—The symptoms of lockjaw are too well known to need description, but it is not so well known that large classes of wools, furs, hides and skins are thoroughly infected with the anthrax germ. The least scratch then becomes sufficient to cause serious illness and even death. Any one working continuously among these germs runs a very heavy risk of being infected sooner or later.

4. *Dust*.—To-day we are apt to look at the breathing in of dust as our fathers did at the breathing in of germs. It seems an insignificant and ridiculous matter, but this is the reverse of the truth. One of the women inspectors of England says of the evil effects of dust: "In the majority of cases the evil is very insidious and the general symptoms produced by dust on the various respiratory organs are to the lay mind so similar to those produced by other causes that it is not always easy to trace the connection. The incessant 'sore throat,' the irritation of the bronchial passages, the frequent 'cold on the chest,' and 'hoarse voice' and 'morning cough,' from which girls employed in dusty processes suffer, are all symptoms which to casual observers might be easily accounted for in other ways. One or two sad cases of phthisis medically certified to be seriously aggravated, if not induced, by work in rope factories which came under my notice have emphasized in my mind the grave possibilities arising from work in these places.

"Such instances can seldom be fully traced except with infinite labor and patience. The worker falls into ill-health and sinks away out of sight in no sudden or sensational manner, so that attention is seldom attracted to the ultimate source of the trouble.

"The evil effects of asbestos dust have also attracted my attention; a microscopic examination of this mineral dust which was made by H. M. Medical Inspector clearly revealed the sharp, glass-like, jagged nature of the particles, and where they are allowed to rise and to remain suspended in the air of a room in any quantity the effects have been found to be injurious, as might have been expected."

As to the scouring of china, she says: "A microscopic examination of the flint in which china is bedded shows that, owing to the shape of the particles, it forms one of the most mechanically injurious of all dusts. In his 'Diseases of Occupations' Dr. Arlidge describes the symptoms and development of the form of phthisis produced by the action of this dust on the lungs.

"In the Staffordshire district the cause of the disease is so well known that even in a death certificate the doctor frequently enters the direct cause of death by the significant term 'flint.'"

In an old investigation one of the workers said: "Not many scourers live long; we all feel overloaded upon the chest and cough very much. I am stuffed up at my chest; I cannot lie down all night; my throat is always sore and I have a constant cough with difficulty of breathing. Every one that works in this place suffers from coughs; we are all stuffed up; we have known a great many deaths from it."

Another very injurious dust is that produced in silk combing. The British Medical Inspector says: "The photographs of silk dust taken from the combing room of a large silk factory show that it was composed not so much of particles of silk as of the debris of silk worms. The dust was present in the air of the rooms in large quantity. Microscopically it consisted of striated muscular fibers, fragments of the tracheæ with their spiral thickenings, hair-like processes from the skin of the larva, portions of the chitinous horny skin of the pupa case and an enormous number of hook-like structures probably portions of the thoracic and abdominal segments of the pupa case."

5. Among the trades in which sudden and violent accidents are so common as to need special rules the British reports give the following:

Metal works using converters.

Electrical generating works.

Quarries.

The manufacture of salt.

Bottling and bottle testing.

Accidents in the first three industries are so shocking that our American papers consider them worthy of attention and have given frequent accounts. They have justly become notorious.

The danger from salt manufacture is the horrible one of falling into the pans of boiling brine. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, the accidents are still very frequent.

The danger from bottling aerated waters and from bottle testing is also less known. The pressure used and the inequalities of the glass cause the bottles frequently to burst, which, of course, is apt to cause every kind of mutilation and even death.

6. Those processes that require sudden change from a very high temperature to a much lower one are probably fruitful of more injury to the workers than has ever been shown. As any of the troubles that follow might have been due to other causes as well as to this, the real one,

nothing can be conclusively proven, but if we bear in mind the common medical advice about much smaller changes in temperature, we can judge what the results must be.

7. Several processes in the textile mills require artificial humidity. This brings about and nourishes all diseases that are fostered by an excessively moist climate and in some cases affects even those not especially susceptible to these troubles. Like most of the other injuries mentioned, there is little of the striking or spectacular in these diseases, but they are perhaps the cause of more human misery than our most revolting industrial accidents.

II. REMEDIES.

Legislation has been provided by Parliament to cover all these trades, and is in many cases very effective. The method followed is to give the Home Secretary power to declare a certain trade dangerous and to require whatever preventives he may consider necessary. If the manufacturer objects he may appeal to arbitrators, whose decisions are then binding. These provisions are very generally enforced. Out of fifty-six cases before the courts in 1898 the inspectors won forty-nine.

The first essential point in the regulations is that sickness from these cases is required to be reported. This is essential both for the enforcement of the rules and as a guide for future action. Unfortunately, this requirement is not very well observed, but bills lately introduced in Parliament claim to have overcome the difficulty.

The rules themselves may be said to have several objects:

1. To prevent fumes or dust from arising in the first instance. An illustration of this is a requirement in the white lead work that every stack be fitted with a stand-pipe or movable hose, and an adequate supply of water distributed by a very fine hose or watering-can for dabbling the white bed before stripping. Another is the regulation in wool sorting that the floor of the sorting-room shall be thoroughly sprinkled daily with a disinfectant solution and swept daily after the work is done.

2. To carry off the fumes or dust before they reach the worker. In yellow lead works and many other industries it is required that the occupiers shall provide fans or other means of ventilation wherever dust is generated in the process of manufacture. Other similar rules are especially adapted to the various industries.

3. Another object is to prevent the fumes or dust from reaching the person of the worker in those parts of the body they might injure. In nearly all the dangerous trades respirators, overall suits and head coverings are required to be worn by the persons employed.

4. It is considered most important to keep clean the person and the clothes of the worker where he is surrounded by injurious dust. Several provisions have been enacted to accomplish this purpose. Changes of clothing and baths are often required. Separate dressing-rooms, dining-rooms, lavatories and cloak-rooms are provided for. Bathing is within

certain limits made compulsory. Lavatories, dressing-rooms, etc., are required to be kept in a clean condition. Time for washing and eating is provided for.

5. Another object is to furnish an antidote before the effect of any poison which may have been taken into the system has resulted. The sanitary drinks are recommended and required to be taken. Upon any person complaining of being unwell, the doctor must be summoned with the least possible delay; and upon any person desiring medicine a dose of the prescribed medicine must be provided at the works.

6. The sixth object aims to bring immediate relief after an injury whether the worker is aware that he has been injured or not. A weekly visit by a doctor must be arranged, and he must examine every worker individually and enter the result of each examination in a register.

7. Finally, when evident injury has been caused by poisoning it is attempted to prevent its reaching a more serious stage. Every case of illness by poisoning must be reported both to the Inspector of Factories for the district and to the certifying surgeon. It is then within the power of the surgeon to prohibit the individual affected from continuing at this work.

8. Another entirely different method of preventing these injuries is the eliminating of persons unfit for such occupations. This unfitness may arise from youth, sex, personal idiosyncrasies, or even from the accumulated effects of labor at the trade. There are many provisions under this head. The following are merely illustrative:

In vulcanizing of india rubber no child or young person can be employed in any room in which bisulphide of carbon is used.

In white lead works no female can be employed without a certificate of fitness from a physician. No person in white lead works can be re-employed after an absence through illness without a certificate from a physician.

In lead smelting no person can be allowed to remain at work in a flue more than two hours at a time.

No person can be employed for more than five hours in any day in a room in which bisulphide of carbon is used, nor for more than two and a half hours at a time without an interval of at least an hour.

The late New York law forbidding the employment of women and young persons at work with emery wheels follows one of these precedents, but is a novelty in the factory legislation in the United States. We have many State statutes forbidding the employment of children in dangerous trades, but as these trades are not defined by law the provision is, as a rule, useless. It is extraordinary that this should be so in our country, since we believe in the education and protection of children more strongly, perhaps, than any nation of the world.

In a more or less indirect way some of the questions arising from the dangerous trades have been touched upon by the factory laws of our

States. But the point I want to make is, that, with the exception before mentioned, they have not been made the subject of the necessary special legislation. This has invariably caused improvement where it has been tried, but the problem is a difficult one at its best. Even in England many regulations have not yet given satisfaction. To ignore an issue when intelligent and persistent effort has failed to overcome it is both cowardly and unwise. The success of our emery wheel laws should give encouragement and show the practicability of special legislative enactments in this field. Of course two or three States have a general law which may be stretched to cover some of the evils, but, as experience in Great Britain has shown, this is not sufficient, and I believe that nothing less than the best, in legislation as in anything else, is good enough for America.

THE COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF REFUSE FROM GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINES.

BY INSPECTOR JOHN W. BATH, OF OHIO.

It shall be my purpose in the course of this paper to touch upon a few phases of the problem involved in eliminating the refuse from the grinding wheels of various abrasive processes, for in the short space of this paper it would obviously be impossible to go much into detail regarding the application of improved dust-collecting systems to any particular process. My remarks will, therefore, necessarily be of a general nature.

The various abrasive processes of different industries, grinding, polishing and buffing, are productive of great quantities of matter in such a finely divided state that it is easily held in suspension in the air. In view of the extension of uses for emery, corundum, carborundum and other abrasives and polishing agents, the problem of adequately collecting the dust or lint becomes one of no small importance. Three main reasons may be assigned why this product of the grinding wheel should be taken care of, and of these three, in any individual case, one or all may apply. In the first place, the dust-laden atmosphere of a shop may be looked at from the viewpoint of the health of operatives. This consideration applies with equal force to shops pervaded by disagreeable or injurious odors and fumes of all sorts, and it is pleasing to note that greater attention is paid every day to this important consideration, formerly so grossly neglected. Indeed, the wide-awake manager of large present-day industries has come to recognize the great advantages accruing from making the workman's surrounding congenial and healthful, advantages which manifest themselves in a decreased percentage of absentees, as well as in the accomplishing of more and better work.

In the next place, it often happens that grinding-wheel dust must be caught and removed in the simplest and most expeditious manner possible, either to avoid its too rapid accumulation or else to prevent any injurious effect which such refuse may have upon processes going on in portions of the factory contiguous to the grinding or polishing rooms. Again, the case often arises where the material is of such value that economy demands the careful collection of the small particles removed by the wheel.

We come now to consider the most effective mode of accomplishing the desired end. The ideal system must be unfailing in action, free from complication and low in cost. On account of the minuteness of the particles to be handled, and their consequent lightness, the proper application of air currents at once suggests itself as most feasible. If we place a hood in close proximity to the point at which the grinding is done, and reduce the pressure within the hood, atmospheric pressure serves to create currents into the hood of sufficient strength to carry the refuse particles along with them. The branch pipes from the hoods of the various wheels connect with a main duct, which in turn leads to the exhaust inlet

of the rotary centrifugal fan, which is the device universally employed for this purpose.

Although at first glance it would seem a simple matter to design a proper dust-conveying system, in reality there are a number of points which require careful and intelligent handling. In different processes the grinding is done at different points of the wheel, and this must be considered in the design of the hood. Provision must also be made for adjusting the hood to allow for any wear of the wheel. Where the motion of the wheel imparts a downward direction to the particles the main exhaust pipe is placed below the machine, with the hood branch-pipe leading down to it. When the dust is projected upwardly, however, it often becomes imperative for a proper working of the system to locate the exhaust piping above, though with a greater expenditure of power, due to lifting the refuse matter. Various considerations enter in any specific case to determine the proper arrangement of the hoods and piping, so that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule. Indeed, it should be stated here that the design of such a system and the various problems arising in its installation should be referred to those whose previous experience in such matters places them in a position to provide a successful and economical system.

The fan usually to be employed is known as a volume exhauster, built of a cast-iron casing, within which revolves a blast-wheel constructed of steel-plate blades bolted to cast-iron spider arms. The size of the fan depends, of course, upon the system to be served—that is, the size and number of grinding wheels. A grinding wheel 10 inches in diameter requires a branch pipe 2 inches in diameter; a wheel 12 to 18 inches in diameter requires a 4-inch pipe, and wheels 18 to 24 inches require a 4½-inch pipe. The area of the main pipe leading to the exhauster will be governed by the combined areas of the branch openings and by its length. For short lengths, the main pipe may be made of a sectional area equal to or even a trifle less than the sum of the branch pipe areas, 80 per cent being very good practice. This is because the friction for a given velocity is so much greater in small pipes than in large. To avoid excessive frictional losses it becomes necessary also to increase the main pipe diameter in proportion to the length of the pipe. In this connection it may be of interest to mention the tables found in the catalogue of the Buffalo Forge Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., dealing with these points, and various others also, such as the horse-power required to overcome the friction of air in passing through pipes, etc. The main exhaust pipe, it must be added, should be reduced in size as it recedes from the fan and as the various branches lead off from it. In every branch pipe should be a blast gate, by shutting which when its particular wheel is not in operation the suction at the other wheels may be increased. The greatest care must be exercised to avoid any pockets or low places in the piping where the dust can collect, because the danger of clogging must be carefully guarded against. For this reason also the laps or points in the pipe must always be laid in the

direction of current flow, and for efficient working the main pipe should be as straight as possible, without curves or bends. The branches should connect with the main pipe by an easy curve, also in the direction of flow. A most frequent defect of such systems is clogging after longer or shorter use, and hence the foregoing points must receive careful attention.

Having determined the maximum diameter of the main exhaust pipe, which at the proper pressure will handle the air without excessive frictional losses, we select a fan whose inlet orifice has an equal diameter, and speed the same up until the desired pressure is obtained. The pressure is proportional to the velocity. Owing to the lightness of lint from buffing wheels, 3-ounce pressure will usually suffice therefor. For emery wheels about 5-ounce is required, though if the grinding is heavy 6 or 7-ounce will be needed. Where the emery refuse is to be lifted to an exhaust pipe above the wheels a speed must be imparted to the fan to give 6 to 9-ounce, according as the work is light or heavy. It may be mentioned here that for emery systems the piping should be extra heavy to withstand the wearing effect of the particles. In the case of light, stringy refuse the fan wheel should be of special construction to obviate clogging at that point.

When the grinding on one set of wheels is much lighter than on another, or when wheels for two different processes are used, it will usually be found preferable to have two independent systems rather than try to handle all the refuse with one fan. In the first place, the independent fans may be run at those speeds which are best suited for economy in each case. Again, less piping will ordinarily be required than when a single system is employed. Buffing and emery systems should invariably be kept separate.

The refuse-laden air discharged from the fan may be piped out of doors, where its dissemination would do no harm, or it may be led to some form of dust collector. In one form the dust is separated by centrifugal force and drops to the bottom of the collector, while the air passes out at the top. A somewhat more successful form discharges the air downward just above the surface of a vat of water. The refuse collecting at the bottom of the vat, may be shoveled out periodically or washed out with a stream of water.

I have endeavored in the foregoing remarks to bring out a few of the points connected with this question, treating it necessarily in a somewhat superficial manner. In concluding, I wish to heartily commend all enactments, present or future, State or Federal, looking toward the betterment of the artisan's working conditions. Such exhaust systems as those I have just outlined come under this head; in addition to ridding breathing spaces of much unhealthful matter in many cases they also provide the only ventilation, small though it may be, which such rooms receive.

TENEMENT MANUFACTURE.

BY DEPUTY INSPECTOR J. H. STORY, OF NEW YORK.

Labor in the State of New York has profited much by the legislation of the past few years, particularly in its efforts to deal with the annoying question of sweatshops and tenement manufacture. The unsanitary conditions produced by overcrowding, lack of proper accommodation and supervision and long hours of labor have been remedied to a marked degree; but they have by no means reached the point where any of us familiar with the situation can say that their pernicious influences have ceased to affect the mortals whose lot in life is cast among them.

The sweatshop and tenement house manufacture are two burning subjects in the sociology of the day. They should now and must at some not distant day engage the earnest thought of the purchasing public and more attention from our representatives in the legislatures. I believe that even with the license law now in force in our State the sweatshop and the tenement house apartments are still fraught with grave danger to the health and morals of the community. My conviction is borne out of an actual daily contact with these places and their occupants in the prosecution of my duties as a deputy inspector, and anything I may say will be based on that experience, together with facts that have come to my notice through others who know that such is my calling.

I have two remedies to suggest in the course of this paper, which, if carried into effect, would brighten the cause of free, honest labor and benefit the masses whose existence under the sweatshop and tenement house systems is a species of human slavery. One of these remedies is absolutely radical in its character, and means the improvement of the general social and industrial health by lopping off at one fell swoop the withered, shrunken members of the entire system. It is perhaps more radical than any remedy that has ever been suggested, certainly the most radical in my experience and knowledge of labor conditions and labor legislation. The other remedy supposes a continuance of the present conditions, but provides an incentive to people to lessen the number of tenement apartments used for manufacture by freeing the occupants from obstacles that now prevent their employment in the shops.

Minds that have studied the conditions of labor, especially in the clothing industry in New York City and other large centers of population, will not advocate tenement-house manufacture as tending to improve the social, moral or sanitary status of a community. It is well known to be labor in its most poorly compensated form, the hardest worked for what it gets, perhaps the most poorly housed and fed. But this class of labor has been materially helped, so far as its relation to the public is concerned, by the license law which was enacted by the New York State Legislature last year. That license law compels the prospective worker in tenement apartments to file an application for the use of certain premises with the factory inspection department. The department, through

one of its deputies, makes an investigation of the premises as to sanitary conditions and files a report stating whether or not a license is to be granted. If the premises are in a sanitary condition and not overcrowded the license is always granted, but if they are not, as is frequently the case, the license is withheld and the applicant notified that the department will continue to withhold it until such time as the unsanitary condition is corrected. The department in its answer to the applicant specifies the unsanitary condition to which objection is made, so that no time shall be lost in interrogatories.

The law has worked well. It has resulted in the entire renovation in some instances of whole buildings and has generally improved the condition of these tenement manufactories. Before the law went on our statute books the Factory Department was powerless to eradicate unsanitary conditions in these tenement shops. The Department could trace goods in process of manufacture to unsanitary tenements, but was powerless to interfere if only the immediate members of the family were at work thereon. We could, of course, report it to the local health authorities, but much damage was done by the loss of time and the failure to act quickly and decisively. It would take a great expenditure of money to have these tenement apartments properly investigated so as to put a complete check upon the amount of disease, a great menace to the public health, which undoubtedly goes forth from them every year. How much contagion is spread among the unsuspecting buying public by these home manufactories with their visitations of scarlet fever, measles, typhoid, diphtheria, etc., is not known and cannot be estimated. It would seem from their number and their environment that they had the health of the community by the throat, without the community being really aware of their existence. For example, the physician of my father's family was called to attend a case of diphtheria in a small village more than a hundred miles from New York City. The patient was a boy about 10 years old. In his effort to ascertain the responsible cause of the malady the physician was helped by a similar case in the neighborhood which he was also summoned to attend. He learned that the parents of both boys had only a few days before purchased a suit of clothes from a vender who passed through that section. Prosecuting his discovery further he learned of four other cases, and, interesting to relate, in each instance an article of clothing had been purchased by the parents from the same vender. The clothing was of the cheapest variety of the kind manufactured in tenement-house apartments, perhaps under our new license law. The physician's verdict was that the deadly germ had been carried from the tenement in the cloth. How many people were actually affected by that vender's wares cannot be stated. Some of these illnesses resulted fatally.

The breaking out of disease in these tenements, if reported to the Health Department, receives the attention of the local health authorities and also of the Factory Inspector, and goods manufactured or in process of manufacture are "tagged" and afterwards taken by the health authorities and

subjected to a process of sterilization. But ask yourselves how many cases of contagious diseases break out in the thickly settled sections of New York City and have run their course before the public becomes informed of them. How much clothing has gone forth tainted with destructive germs to reach the inmates of poor unsanitary homes and devastate them? There is positively no means of knowing how much mortality has resulted from these tenement manufactories. The parents and guardians of these homes are not the people to run to the Health Department or the Factory Inspector when a serious malady has come into their homes. They rather hide it not only from the authorities, but from their neighbors. They are ignorant as to sanitary laws, and especially ignorant as to the kind of treatment patients suffering from these dread diseases should receive. Some of these tenement manufactories consist of a single room and bedroom, the former the workshop. Can we conceive of a serious malady in one of these homes without the workshop and all that is in it becoming contaminated? I fear the question is much one sided.

Excellent as is the license system under which these small tenement manufactories are now being run, we all know that the inspection is wholly inadequate. An inspector views the premises when the application for the license is made, but these same premises may not receive another inspection for six months or a whole year. If these are the facts, what should be done with manufacturing in these tenement apartments? How can the problem be dealt with to protect the public from the germs of disease whose incubator these tenements are? To that point I mean briefly to address myself.

First of all, a big increase of deputy inspectors, say double the present number, could diminish the dangers arising from these homes by giving them a monthly instead of a yearly or semi-yearly inspection.

Secondly, a system of inspection of these tenements by the local health inspectors, not as they now inspect, on the complaint of a factory inspector or other interested person who discovers unsanitary conditions and notifies them, but a system which would send these inspectors daily in search of unsanitary conditions, right into the buildings and apartments, and having found them, nip them in the bud. Such a system would primarily be in the best interests of the particular community and incidentally would be a valuable adjunct to the work of factory inspection.

Thirdly, the continued development of public sentiment in the direction of improved sanitary conditions in tenement houses and legislation putting more responsibility on the landlord to keep the premises clean, particularly as regards the water-closets, halls, stairs and yards.

Fourthly, the providing of an incentive by the State to discourage tenement manufacture. I have found in my experience many people working in tenements who have stated a preference for work in the shops, but were unable to gratify that preference because of the existence of young children, too young to help themselves, and whom the parents, very laudably, too, I think, would not allow to be sent to public orphan asylums.

The fact that these widowed parents were willing to care for their children and at the same time work to support them does credit to their natures. Should not the city or State take notice of these sacrificing natures and do something to promote not only their best interests, but the general welfare of society? Why cannot the city or State maintain a system of kindergartens or nurseries in the thickly settled sections of New York City, and let these mothers go out to the shops to work, and get away from the unsanitary, cheerless tenements? Why cannot some such scheme take shape that will relieve the widowed mother of the terrible grinding responsibility of trying to earn bread and care for her young brood during the working hours of the day? Why not give her a chance to put her best efforts into her work, and why not take her children from the slum environment into a home where, for the working hours at least, they will be properly looked after and taught the thousand useful things, the pointing and working out of which made Froebel one of the world's greatest educators?

I can see no valid objection to the scheme. It is done to some extent now by private charity. It is a phase of education as truly as the public school. Why not try this scheme? Such a kindergarten, robbed of its charity brand and put before these overburdened people in the precise light of the free, open for all, honored public school, would, I am sure, be thoroughly appreciated and go a long way to lessen manufacture in crowded tenements. The decrease of these apartments would be a distinct gain to the purchasing, as well as the laboring, public.

But, my friends, the best way to correct an evil is to strike at the root. The greatest good should be done for the greatest number. We all know that the licensing of tenement apartments for workshops has already done much good. But in legislating for it we have always looked upon it as a disagreeable necessity that could not be eradicated. My suggestion may be radical, but if it could be got upon the statute books and held there by the courts, I believe it would end tenement work, elevate labor and be the greatest boon the purchasing public has had bestowed upon it in many years. I am no lawyer and cannot argue the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of my idea, but I have submitted it to good lawyers, who, without making an exhaustive examination of the authorities, have given it as their opinion that it could be enacted into law and could be upheld by the courts in the event of a contest.

But a word of explanation. The impression that only the smaller dealers sell the goods manufactured in these licensed tenements is a grave mistake. Very little clothing lies upon the tables of the best retail houses that has not been made in part by this cheap labor. A contract is let to a middle man, who in turn uses the denizens of the tenements, and the finished article, passing through his hands, goes upon the tables of the best, as well as the poorest, of the city's stores. The buyer, whose contribution to this cheap form of labor varies with the place in which he

buys, has no means of knowing where the clothing he buys was manufactured, and is sure to get no enlightenment from salesmen, except it be the light of misrepresentation. The statement that the best retail houses use clothing from sweatshops and licensed tenements is no news to us. It cannot be denied. It is a fact. But does the public know, I mean the purchasing public? I fear not. Does that same public buy under misrepresentation? I believe it does. Is it entitled to know where what it buys is made, especially when it has been demonstrated that in some places the process of manufacture is attended with grave danger to the public health? I believe the public should know, and right here rests my idea.

I believe a law could be enacted which would compel manufacturers to stamp or sew in some specified place in the garment, say a pocket of the coat, vest or trousers, where it would do no damage to the good appearance of the garment, a slip or tag setting forth the fact that the garment was "Tenement Made," "Factory Made" or "Made in Custom Shop." I use these three forms to illustrate the classes of workshops. The "Tenement Made" would apply to the work of licensed tenement apartments; that of "Factory Made" to the ordinary workshops, over which we have now a fairly good supervision, and that of "Made in Custom Shop" to the product manufactured by high grade hands and on the premises of the dealer and under his own eye. This classification would prejudice no particular manufacture. The best and the poorest clothing would itself inform the buyer at a glance of its place of manufacture and be a guide to him in the preservation of his own and his family's health, as well as a preventive against misrepresentation and overcharge. I would make a heavy penalty for dealers who tampered with those stamps and I would give the factory inspector power of enforcement and the right of inspection of garments, stores and places of manufacture.

Do any of you think that this scheme would strike a sure blow at tenement manufacture and cheap labor? Do any of you imagine that representative houses would place "Tenement Made" goods upon their tables and expect their patrons to pay "Custom Made" prices for them? Would good, honest, wholesome labor object? Is it a fair proposition? Has it an element of unfairness in it? Would it make substantially for the better, honest welfare of the people? If so, why not try it?

SWEATSHOPS AND THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN ILLINOIS.

BY ASSISTANT INSPECTOR A. J. HARRIS, OF ILLINOIS.

Sweatshops in Illinois are confined exclusively to the manufacturing of "wearing apparel," such as cloaks, coats, vests, caps and pants. Nearly all manufacturers of wearing apparel contract with contractors who sub-contract to do their work. Those sub-contractors are known as the "home finishers," and right here is where most of the evils we have to deal with exist. The first attempt to legislate against the sweating system in Illinois dates back to 1893, when the present law under which we are working was enacted.

The law prohibits the manufacturing of wearing apparel in tenement houses and living rooms, except by the families and immediate members thereof, or when contagious disease is found on the premises, same to be reported to the department of health. The finisher, who sits in a stifling room with every principle of proper sanitation set at defiance, is ill fed, with poorly clad body and unclean in person. This is where we may see the low level of civilization to which they have been forced by this miserable living and existence. A hovel which they call a home, wherein you will see a woman sit surrounded by a number of dirty children, half clad, uncombed and unwashed. Picture the mother a woman of about twenty-five years, but really looks forty, the room eight by ten feet, with four or five children surrounding her; a bedstead, a few chairs and a table, with a stove comprising the entire household furniture. In the center of the room, which is the shelter of the entire family, consisting of six or seven persons, you will find piled up a lot of expensive cloaks and plush jackets, pants and vests. The odor is smothering and the filth in the room is unbearable and demoralizing. The woman, though young in years, looks aged in body and mind. She will sit and work from early morn until late at night with what assistance her children may give her by pulling bastings or sewing on buttons, and thereby earning from twenty-five to forty cents a day. These are the shops that are not covered by the law. If the shoppers that go to the large and well-kept stores to buy their wearing apparel were well acquainted with the conditions of the poor people that work on these garments they would never touch another garment until the law regulating the "home finisher" as well as the "sweatshops" is regulated and the inspector of factories and workshops is given the power to issue or refuse a license or permit for the manufacturing of any wearing apparel. Unless the law is complied with and the proper sanitary conditions lived up to, the innocent purchaser cannot be protected. By enacting and enforcing good laws, so as to regulate the sweating system, such conditions as I have described herein, and which must and do breed contagious disease, would not exist.

To make my subject clearer and to give a more definite idea of the word "sweating," I will first give a practical interpretation of the "sweater and the sweating system." The term "sweatshop" is generally

used in the manufacturing of clothing. It is to describe a condition of employment in which a maximum amount of work is given to be done in a certain time for a very small amount of wages. So, in order to be able to make a decent and respectable living, the employee must labor long hours at full speed, and thereby disregard all rules of health and comfort. The contractor who contracts with the manufacturer is, on account of competition, compelled to turn out the work very rapidly, so as to be able to receive more contracts. Here I wish to explain that the garment trade has only certain busy seasons, and especially the manufacturing of ladies' garments.

The manufacturer gives out the material to be made up into cloaks or jackets, or whatever the garment may be, and when the season sets in the contractor is called in. Then the manufacturer contracts with him for so much per garment, to be made up and delivered as fast as they can turn them out, for they are at once packed and shipped all over the country.

The season generally lasts three or four months in the fall and about two months in the spring; so the contractor has about six months in the year, and in those six months he must earn enough to pay all his expenses for the whole year.

The contractor, who contracts at so much per garment, makes the price to the operator also at so much per garment and to the finisher and presser at so much per garment. Then he will add all incidental expenses, and after balancing up his account he will find that his profit amounts to, say, about twenty-five cents per garment, and that if one man turns out four garments a day he has a net income of \$1 a day on every operator he employs; so he at once starts out to provide work for as many women, men and children as he can possibly crowd in that little shop of his.

Not having work the whole year around, he does not engage a larger shop and pay big rent and keep it half of the year without work; therefore he works his people under such conditions that the rules of health, morals and comfort are disregarded. Furthermore, to save room, he gives out work to be finished by hand to the "home finisher," and in most cases to such as I have already described. The petty contractor has made possible "the sweating evil," for the reason that it takes a very small capital and not much knowledge of the trade to become a contractor.

With no laws to hinder him from overcrowding a very small room, he gives out work to be finished to whoever may apply. Then, any ordinary man can enter the field of the garment trade and compete with those that are inclined to keep well-lighted and well-kept workshops. This soon results in such keen competition between contractors for the opportunities to obtain work, that they are compelled to economize in all their expenses, such as rent, heat and light, and in a general way fail to keep the shop in a clean and sanitary condition. By so doing they demoralize the conditions of those that are inclined to give their employees decent and wholesome shops.

The same condition of competing the operator also has to overcome. He has to work at greatly reduced wages, and, having only six or seven months in the year, he exerts himself so much more and works longer hours, so as to enable him to support his family the idle months, when he is without employment. Therefore he is not in a position to demand better and more wholesome shops, but labors day and night "to make hay while the sun shines," for he knows so well that his time of rest will come too soon when the slack season comes in; so he becomes accustomed to the work and to the conditions of his surroundings, and before they arrive at the middle age of manhood or womanhood their vitality is exhausted and their lives are shortened. This gives the system of the "sweater" and the "sweat-shops."

There has been a great deal of agitation, more or less, by the press, in the pulpits and at clubs upon the "sweating evil" and how best to regulate or abolish it.

The laws passed in some States as a result of these discussions are gratifying. There is not a working trade to-day or a laboring class that needs law to protect them more than the tailors in our large cities, and it will be a God's blessing when our lawmakers will realize the urgency and will enact similar laws to those in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The laws enacted in those States regulating the "sweating system" show the fruit they bear, and they have done a great deal of good in the way of obtaining better and cleaner shops for those who must labor long hours by the machine, needle or hot iron, and relieving the overcrowded workshops.

In most cases the law prevents the use of domestic premises for the purpose of manufacturing clothing, and therefore reducing the over-stretch of long hours, which the victims are compelled to labor under, and preventing contagious diseases from overcrowded and unsanitary shops.

In our State I look to the manufacturer as well as the labor organizations to wake up to the realization that it is for their own interest that similar laws to the Eastern laws be enacted, that the public at large should be protected from the dangerous purchase of garments that may be made under such as the present conditions.

I look to the manufacturer for the following reasons: First, that he will be assured that the contractor to whom he gives his goods to be made up will be looked after by public officials, who will watch and protect these goods, so that they will be made under clean and sanitary conditions. Second, to the laboring man, that he may have the knowledge that the State is protecting him so that he will not be compelled to labor in an unhealthy and unsanitary shop, and that he will not be known to the world as a "sweater," but as an independent American working man.

These changes cannot come without agitation. It is the most sacred duty of our ministers to preach and discuss the evil of "sweatshops" to the community, and it is the duty of the press to investigate, report and

agitate a change of conditions, and for the laboring people to insist that better laws should be passed to protect them and theirs from this evil.

Legislation by States which have tried vigorous laws against the overcrowded shops and the "home finishers" warrant their claims to their results that the bad feature of the "sweating system" can be abolished by State laws.

It is true that to some extent the "sweater" still thrives in those States, but it is in far cleaner and better shops.

The right to legislate by the State and to regulate factory inspections is most essential. I will quote from a speech delivered by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, on Labor Day, September 3, at Electric Park, Chicago, speaking of the right the State has to legislate factory inspection laws: "We have exactly the same right to regulate the conditions of life and work in factory and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire-escapes and the like in other houses. In certain communities the existence of a thorough, efficient department of factory inspectors is just as essential as the establishment of a fire department." And from the same platform, on the same day, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, quoted the following endorsement of factory and workshop inspection in his speech to organized labor: "The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being perpetuated upon posterity. If there is any temporary economic advantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when measured against the permanent injury done to the present and future generations. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough, but to bend its back by a load for which only the adult is fitted is even worse." When words of endorsement come from such eminent men of ability and national reputation, who have given the subject of "factory inspection" much thought and study and have come to realize that it is an evil that must be suppressed for the protection of the child of tender age and the laboring men and women of the workshops and stores, then we can well realize the necessity and importance of "factory inspection laws."

What I have said of the great evil in the manufacturing of our wearing apparel in our State applies also to bakeshops, but more forcibly. Pen cannot picture the condition of some of our bakeshops, where our bread that we daily consume is made. These workshops, or bakeries, are constructed by fitting up a cellar or some ordinary tenement house, or sometimes a shed is used and fitted up for such purposes, with an oven or furnace and one or two gas jets, together with some wooden kneading troughs. The place is generally small, roughly paved, dark, damp and suffocating from the want of air. The house drains and main sewers are generally right beneath or close to its scanty floors. The filth is unbearable, and disease is breeding in every corner. Under such horrible conditions is some of the bread that we daily eat manufactured, with no protection for the public.

It is indeed very gratifying to state that "child labor" under the legal age (14 years) has been stamped out in our State, with an earnest desire and an honest and conscientious enforcement of the law.

The Inspector of Factories and Workshops has so applied and enforced the law that when in 1899, of 15,575 places inspected, with a total number of children under 16 years of age, 10,819 were employed, only 38 children were found who were employed under 14 years of age, and they were discharged just as fast as the inspectors located them. A large State like ours, with the immense industries, compels the employer and the manufacturer to employ "child labor," such as our big glass factories, our immense stockyards and large department stores, in which "child labor" cannot be dispensed with. It is also very gratifying to say that employers of these large establishments, employing a great amount of child labor, have willingly and earnestly lent and given their assistance to the Inspector of Factories and Workshops in the enforcement and compliance of the law, and under no consideration would they knowingly employ children under the legal age or for longer hours than the law allows, ten hours.

With their assistance and with the assistance of an earnest, conscientious staff of deputy inspectors, the Inspector of Factories and Workshops can truthfully say that the employment of child labor under 14 years of age is done away with in our State.

SWEATSHOPS.

BY INSPECTOR WILLIAM J. HUGHES, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The sweatshop is a theme that will always interest until the evil is corrected by the strong arm of the law. It is a subject familiar to you all, it having been discussed time and again at these annual conventions by many able and learned men, who, having made it a special study, are better qualified to cope with the question than I. They have skillfully and truthfully pointed out the sad and appalling state of affairs connected with those shops. Because of this it is with diffidence that I undertake to address you on this important topic, but I will endeavor as far as I can to throw some light on this subject.

Though frequently discussed, the story of the sweatshop and how to effectually remedy the evil, notwithstanding all our efforts, is still an interesting problem. Our work is progressing. Hitherto we have been groping in the dark, but now the light is dawning and we are beginning to see our way. Pennsylvania, the State of which I am proud to be a representative, in striking contrast to the inactivity of many other States, has opened her eyes to the problem confronting her and has done good work in correcting the evil with a vigor that has produced gratifying results.

For the benefit of those who have not a clear conception of what is really meant by the term "sweatshop," though quoted before, I will quote the excellent definition of Mr. Henry White, for I believe that to have this question understood there should be iteration and reiteration. He says: "The term 'sweatshop' is used to describe a condition of labor in which a maximum amount of work in a given time is performed for a minimum wage, and in which the ordinary rules of health and comfort are disregarded. It is necessarily connected with contract work and is intensified by sub-contracting in shops conducted in homes. Such conditions prevail to a distressing degree in localities having a large, herded, foreign population and among people known for excessive industry and thrift—virtues otherwise considered indispensable to prosperity and happiness. Recently arrived foreign working people crowded into the big cities are the most helpless, and in order to barely live are willing to submit to almost incredible exactions. It is thus that this form of labor soon out-competes and displaces all other forms and becomes the standard for the particular industry in which it is introduced."

This practical definition is an epitome of the whole subject. The principal causes conducive to this injurious system are contract work, overcrowded conditions of our cities and enormous rents. In order to fully grasp the subject it is necessary to inquire into the extent and condition of the occupation chiefly responsible for the sweating system and its consequent evils, namely, garment making, embracing children's pants, men's clothing, ladies' suits, etc. This system in its worst form thrives to an alarming degree in all seaport towns and neighboring districts, for

here the sweater finds himself surrounded by many of his countrymen, with whom we can associate and appeal for help and guidance. They are composed chiefly of an illiterate class, who, forced by persecution and tyranny to flee from their native land, have journeyed to our shores seeking that peace and liberty denied them in their own country. Ignorant of our laws, manners and language, they establish their homes in the poorest sections of our densely populated cities and begin the struggle for life. They must live, and all the avenues of labor being closed to them, they soon acquire the art of making garments; the work being already marked out for them, it requires but little mental power on their part. After having gained a little experience and a few dollars, many leave their employers and start out on their own hook, becoming intense rivals of their late employers and thus augmenting the already long list of contractors. The petty contractors, the cause of the sweating evil, are constantly increasing, and by keen competition they lower wages which are perilously near the cost of bare existence. Thus the acute competitive struggle grows fiercer and fiercer with each additional recruit to the ranks, thus proving traitors to their own cause, not only injuring themselves, but the purchasers and wearers of the clothing made by them. To procure the work, they agree to make the garments for less than their former employers, hence prices are lowered to ruinous figures. The dealers profit by the struggle, as they have their garments made for a mere trifle, while the sweaters to gain a profit from their work must live as cheaply as possible. The sorrows and sufferings endured by these unfortunates are indeed melancholy things to dwell upon. A glance at these poor people, shut off from every pleasure and recreation, would excite sympathy in every human heart. A thousand difficulties cross their path and block the road to success, to convert the best portion of their homes into workshops. Frequently they lodge in a bare garret and sleep on a hard floor, toiling at their machines from early morn till night, sick or well, winter or summer. They have not the time, even if so inclined, to look after the sanitary conditions of their homes. As a consequence, these people, in their effort to earn a living and their disregard for conditions become a menace to the community because of the unclean and unhealthy conditions of their dwellings. It is the testimony of many reputable physicians that these dwellings contain germs of many dangerous and contagious diseases. It required almost superhuman effort to accomplish any good among these ignorant and foolish people, owing to the number of sweatshops in out-of-the-way places, and the difficulty of locating them, because of the ease in which they could change their location, having little furniture to move. Happily we are fast overcoming this evil, although much yet remains to be accomplished; even the sweaters themselves are awakening to the fact that we are working in their interest; they are willing to offer us a helping hand and do their part. Formerly the glimpse of an inspector would send a feeling of terror among them.

There was a lurking fear that he was a deadly enemy, but now many look upon him as a protector and a deliverer from former conditions.

I would call your attention to another evil, as dangerous, if not more so, than the sweatshop—the family workers. While “every man’s house is his castle,” there are conditions surrounding the homes of these illiterate and oppressed people, who having no true idea of home except as a refuge from the inclemencies of the weather, they turn their homes into workshops; then the home has sacrificed its privacy and becomes subject to all the laws and conditions binding factories and other workshops. For what else is it but a workshop, just as much as any conducted outside of homes, and therefore subject to the same laws, for it is a poor rule that won’t work both ways.

It is in these unwholesome and disease-breeding family shops that children’s pants are chiefly made. It is our duty to protect the innocent purchasers of these goods from the dirt and germs of disease necessarily connected with the filthy surroundings of these places. Under our law of 1895, on account of keen competition, it was impossible for many to comply with the law by removing to shops better adapted for this work. Indeed, many who tried to do so had been compelled to abandon their shops and go back to their old style of living and working. As long as only the immediate members of the family were employed we were powerless to affect any remedy. It became necessary to place some restraint on this pernicious system, which has increased to such an alarming extent that it was not only sapping the strength and lives of its workers, but also proving itself a danger to the health and life of the community. The State of Pennsylvania, in order to arrest its progress and drag forth this system from its hiding place, resolved to strike at the very root of the evil and thus expose the various causes that have encouraged its birth. Hence the then existing law was amended so that “it shall also be lawful for the Factory Inspector or any of his deputies, and each and every one of them is hereby authorized and empowered, to seize, take charge of, condemn and destroy any or all clothing found that is being made or partially made or manufactured in unhealthy or unsanitary places, or where there are contagious or infectious diseases.” This amendment has proved to be a radical remedy, capable of removing the causes flowing from this dangerous system, for it is directly aimed at the wholesalers and jobbers, who have been the primary causes of inflicting this accursed evil upon an unsuspecting public by offering wages hardly sufficient to sustain life, much less maintain clean and wholesome workshops. It has proved to be a master stroke, for the pocketbook—their most vulnerable spot—has been assailed. Formerly the wholesalers and jobbers practically encouraged the sweater in his filth and unhealthy surroundings, and induced him to violate every law of sanitation by giving work to the lowest bidder, regardless as to the qualifications or surroundings, thus endangering not only the health and life of the worker, but also ex-

posing customers to the danger of infection, which lurks in that form of manufacture. The manufacturer ran no risk in so acting, because whenever the extreme step of prosecution was resorted to the cases would drag on in the courts for a year or so; the law in the meantime was being constantly violated by the sweaters, the unconscious victims of their own folly, who from early dawn until long in the night incessantly plied their machines, thus daily increasing their already enormous output. After a long lapse of time, when the case came up for final settlement, after all the difficulties and trouble in obtaining a warrant, witnesses, etc., the manufacturer would be fined the munificent sum of \$20. Prosecution in such cases, with such results, could hardly be called a remedy for this evil, and was rather discouraging to the Inspector for his efforts and perseverance. But the amendment I have already quoted has put a stop to all that, and, besides lessening the evil, has given us an opportunity for broadening the work. That this act has successfully grappled with the essential evils of sweating by giving the inspectors the power of confiscating and destroying goods in process of manufacture in unhealthy or unsanitary places, or wherever found in an infectious condition, is evident from the seizures made since the law went into effect. During the first month that the amendment was in operation over 5,000 garments were seized; during the second month, 1,500; in the fifth month, 500; but a constant watch must be kept up. Only last week I visited a house where I found a large number of ladies' underwear lying upon a filthy bed in rooms that were very unclean. While I was in the house the owner of the goods returned from a visit, as he told me, to several large department stores in my city, Philadelphia, from whom he had received orders for his goods, and had come home to fill these orders. His child had been suffering from a bad case of diphtheria and had been kept in the rooms where the goods were found, with every possibility of the goods being infected and the disease carried into other households. The goods were confiscated, in spite of the owner's appeal and protest that he could not afford the loss of them. As an evidence of the total and almost criminal disregard of people of this class for the health of others, I learned from this man's wife that the baby carriage in which the child lay while sick was taken out and sold by her because she knew that the health officers would burn it, and she wanted its worth in money; no care or thought on her part whether the disease was carried to another or many poor innocents. This has been the feeling that has controlled among the sweaters and family workers I have tried to describe, careless as to their own condition and risk and indifferent as to results that might follow. This case and many others prove the wisdom of the law permitting the confiscation of goods found under the conditions I have described to you. In time by persistent seizure all interested will learn that the law is for the protection of the public. The good effect of this law is apparent. The manufacturer has awakened to the fact that indifference as to where

and how his goods are made may mean a loss to him. I find that they are more particular to see that the contracting party has a permit from the Factory Department showing that his place has been visited by an inspector and found to be in a clean and healthy condition.

This law has proved a boon to the sweaters also, for it has been the means of increasing their wage and rescuing them from the mire and misery to which they had reduced themselves. It has made competition fairer and will permit to again enter the field that deserving and respectable class of workers who for years amid clean and healthy surroundings had supported themselves by making garments, but were compelled to abandon their trade owing to the severe handicap imposed upon them by the unclean class. Moreover, it guarantees to the community that the garments have been made in compliance with the laws. The law with us cannot be evaded under the cloak of ignorance, because it is printed in English and Hebrew and placed in a conspicuous place so that all may see and heed it.

While our country is the asylum of the oppressed, it is our duty as citizens to prevent these poor, ignorant foreigners from introducing innovations in their way of working that may bring disease and misery to our people. It is our duty to help them to a better condition of living, and I believe the law giving the right to confiscate is the only sure way of bringing about the reform not only with the sweater but his employers as well.

**SANITARY CONDITIONS AND SAFETY DEVICES FOR MACHINERY
IN BAKESHOPS.**

BY INSPECTOR WILLIAM WOEHRLIN, OF OHIO.

One conspicuous effect of a higher standard of general education has been to subordinate the merely money-making instinct of commerce and manufacture to the requirements of a highly refined civilization.

No department of business activity can be selected in which great reforms have not been inaugurated looking at once to the improvement of the article produced and also to the betterment of the condition of the producers or laborers, skilled and unskilled, who deal with what may be termed the raw material.

Public sentiment demands progress in these directions, and intelligent men of business understand that no substantial success can be achieved in the face of an adverse public sentiment.

To recognize and defer to this sentiment is therefore a characteristic of the alert and progressive business man. It is business to do so, and it is not business to neglect or undervalue it.

While much has been accomplished in the baking trade, there is much yet to be done that will appeal directly to public confidence and at the same time also to the interests of the trade.

An element of mystery has always attached to the making of bread by reason of the fact that the work has been to a certain degree isolated from public inspection, conducted largely underground and at night, and such stray items of news regarding methods and surroundings as found their way from the unknown regions of the average bakeshop to the general public have usually been the reverse of reassuring.

There is no doubt the trade has suffered from this. One effect is seen in the very large number of housekeepers who, at great inconvenience and needless expense to themselves, still insist on baking their own bread rather than place upon their table a product of whose origin, handling and surroundings they can be allowed to know so very little and suspect so much.

I think it will not be disputed by any of my hearers that the business and social fabric of our present civilization rests mainly upon confidence. Neither will it be disputed that if there is a single article in which we all would desire to have absolute faith and perfect confidence it is the bread we eat.

We wish to feel that its origin and history from the mixing of the dough until the loaf appears upon our tables are an open book and free from doubt and mystery.

The subject of my present paper presents the most effective method of dealing with this important question and provides the surest avenue to public confidence and approval, which in turn inures to the business advantage of the trade in general.

The present is an age of sanitary reform. Physicians, boards of health and sanitary engineers have succeeded in arousing the public conscience and stimulating its understanding, with very beneficial results.

Methods of living and working which would be tolerated some years ago would be frowned upon now. To-day some of the leading hotels and bakers invite guests and patrons to visit their kitchens and bakeshops at any time, knowing that they can do so without the injury of their appetites and physical senses that would formerly have followed upon such an expedition. Many bakers have not only removed their bakeshops to a level with the street, but have made such an arrangement that the work is practically done in public.

That is what the public likes—publicity. It inspires confidence. In the past few years the changes in bakeshops have been very marked. Those in large cities were formerly, almost without exception, located in basements of the buildings, many of them but ill adapted for the purpose—dark, damp, untidy—and with but few, if any, accommodations for the workmen which did not violate every rule of health. Men, cats and dogs frequently used the shop as a sleeping place.

Much improvement has been made, and while there are, no doubt, still many shops which should be closed, the majority are clean and conducted in a first-class manner. It is true that many still remain below the street level, but that is no reason why they should not be well conducted with reference to cleanliness and health.

Modern drainage, a liberal use of whitewash, a good system of lighting and ventilation and intelligent care will keep any shop clean and wholesome, whether it is located above or below the street.

A clean shop means more business and better business than a carelessly kept shop. The kind of shop will be reflected in the store, and it doesn't take customers long to find out which kind is kept, and they will patronize it or drop it according to their own notions on this point.

There is nothing that will advance the business interests of a boss baker so rapidly and so certainly as intelligent attention given to the physical and social condition of his employees, the journeymen bakers.

They are the working force through which the greatest progress can be achieved. Their co-operation cannot be done without, and as a rule it will be gauged to a great extent by their surroundings.

It is not the purpose of the writer to advise that the bakeshop should be converted into a parlor or drawing-room, but simply that it should be placed upon the same level as to health and cleanliness which obtains in other kindred lines of trade.

Even in Spain, which is not noted for being a progressive country, the journeymen bakers are now striking in the city of Madrid for a better system of inspection of bakeshops, and with every prospect of being successful.

The position of an official bakeshop inspector is a responsible one. Through the conscientious discharge of his official duty he is at once the friend of the boss baker, the journeyman baker and the public. He has both opportunity and authority in his favor—opportunity to observe abuses and the authority to correct them. No one has more influence

than he to elevate the standard of bakeshop arrangements and operation; no one can offer suggestions to a boss baker with more assurance of having them considered than he.

There are some subjects of such importance that they should be kept prominently in mind by every bakeshop inspector, and it is by an exchange of views on occasions like the present that we can attain to the highest degree of usefulness in our position.

Among the first subjects to engage our attention there is nothing of more importance than the question of plumbing.

All of the ground floors of a bakeshop should be cemented, and there should be a dip in each floor connected with a drain pipe leading directly to the sewer.

Good water connections, faucets and sink with proper drains should be insisted upon, so that the bakeshop could be flushed and scrubbed out every night, or morning, after work is finished.

Good Ventilation.—If a one-story shop, there should be ample sky-lights, with sash in the sides, so that by means of a crank in the inside of the room each sash could be opened up more or less, as required. If there are no sky-lights, then good air-shafts having the necessary draft to carry up the steam, moisture and heat from the bakeshops. These should be located directly in front of the ovens because of the greater heat at that particular point.

Baths.—Every bakeshop should be supplied with a dressing-room outside of the bakeshop proper, if possible, where the men could put off and on their clothes when they come to work, and where their working clothes could be left when they go home.

These clothes closets should have a door made of slats or wire screen, so the clothes could have proper ventilation.

It would be a good thing if a law were enacted compelling bakers to have a change of working clothes, cleanly washed, to put on every night or every day when they come to work.

Also good wash-rooms, with a full supply of water and plenty of room for washing, and one or more shower baths in each shop.

A bakeshop being usually kept at a temperature of about 80 to 90 degrees, this fact combined with the rapid work required of the men induces a very profuse perspiration. Their clothes become thoroughly saturated, and each man ought to be compelled to take a good bath after each day's work and put on clean working clothes every day.

While the Chinese have the reputation of being remarkably unclean in their habits, even a highly civilized nation like the United States could undoubtedly learn some things from them to its advantage.

The writer was informed by a gentleman who was the manager of a large sugar plantation and refineries in the South Sea Islands, that he employed a large force of Chinese laborers, and it was their fixed custom to change their clothes every evening after their work was finished and to wash the clothes worn during the day and have them dry and clean to put on the next day.

In a recent newspaper I noticed an article stating that a Chinese labor contractor for railroad work in the far West made it a condition of each contract that a liberal supply of water would be furnished, sufficient for bathing purposes, for each man employed.

If this rule could be enforced among bakeshops, the writer has little doubt that the result would be quickly apparent in better health of the workmen and cleaner bread for the consumers.

Safety Appliances for Bakers' Machinery.—Self-interest and humanity both point to the necessity of surrounding the routine work of the bake-shop with the latest and most approved devices for protecting the workmen from physical injury or danger to life or limb.

From this point of view a rigid scrutiny of bakeshops should be made by every inspector.

One of the most common sources of accidents in the bakeshop comes from the use of brakes. A number of devices have been invented to prevent men and boys from getting their hands caught between the rolls, but, in spite of all, and in spite of warnings and the experience that bakers have had, they continue to place their hands so they are caught with the dough between the rolls, and their fingers, hand and sometimes the whole arm is drawn in and crushed. Guards over the rolls cannot be made so that they will not project a little over the face of the roll. It is a mechanical impossibility to make them otherwise. Bakers argue that this projection is in their way, as with the ordinary brakes the dough is received in front of the roll and thrown back over the top roll. Now, it seems to me that it would be very little trouble for them to raise the dough just an inch or two more so as to clear the guards, but bakers object to taking even this little trouble, and prefer to remove the guards; and an accident is often the natural result.

I would suggest that a supplementary roll of wood be adjusted just in front of the regular roll and down close to it, and then if a workman happened to get his hands under it he could withdraw them in time to avoid any injury, as the wood rolls would hang loosely.

The objection to this would be just the same as the guard over the roll, namely, the fact that it would be in the way, and even more so than the guard over the roll, as they would then have to throw their dough further away from them than they would with the guard over the roll.

It is a question, therefore, whether any device that would cause a little more trouble to the baker would successfully prevent bakers from getting their hands between the rolls.

There are still other opportunities for accidents besides those which result from the rolls, in the use of the brake, namely, the gears at each side of the brake. Bakers frequently wear loose sleeves, and these are liable to be caught between the gears. They should be compelled to have these gears protected with guards. The finger-gears are particularly wicked in their appearance, and it seems to me that it is more luck than anything else that there were not more accidents in the past caused from parts of the clothing being caught in these gears.

One firm in my own city has made special efforts to improve the brake with reference to its entire safety, as they cover the gears at both ends with solid cast guards. They also have guards over the rolls. They have a further safety device in the way of a belt shifter so that a baker standing in front of the brake at his work can reach the belt shifter with either hand and stop the brake. This belt shifter can also be shifted when the operator is standing at the end of the brake. A very convenient and cheaply arranged device for stopping the revolution of the fly-wheel, on a brake, can be easily arranged by almost any baker. It is in the form of a treadle, fulcrumed a little in front of the fly-wheel on the floor below it; and in case of an accident a baker can reach out his foot and stop the revolution of the fly-wheel after the belt has been shifted. This treadle, I should explain, has a bearing or break-surface on the lower portion of the fly-wheel, the other being operated by the foot. There are several devices for this same purpose.

One of the devices recommended by the firm I have referred to consists of an iron band reaching up over the fly-wheel and connecting with a lever attached to the floor. This brake would have a bearing surface on almost the entire diameter of the fly-wheel and would stop its revolution in a few seconds at the most.

They are also experimenting on a brake for the fly-wheel of the brake, whereby the belt would be shifted and the brake and fly-wheel stopped simultaneously. This would undoubtedly be far in advance of anything now in use. I regret that I am unable at the present time to show you a sketch of this device; and if it is placed on the market all of you will undoubtedly have knowledge of it in a short time.

With dough mixers it is seldom that there are any accidents in a bake-shop. There was one, however, which happened in the plant of the New York Biscuit Company some years ago, in which a workman lost his life by falling into the mixer. Undoubtedly it was a case of gross carelessness, as in my opinion no careful workman could possibly fall into a mixing machine. I have record of another case where a man in Washington city lost his balance and fell into a mixing machine while cleaning it, but as it was supplied with one of the most modern belt-shifting devices, his cry for help brought one of the proprietors, who in a moment shifted the belt and stopped the machine just in time to save the life of the workman. The proprietor claimed that with any other belt-shifting device than the one on his machine the life of the workman would have been lost.

The particular shifting device to which I allude extends out by the side of the mixer, and a man standing in front of the machine can reach out and shift the belt in a second.

I would earnestly recommend that notices be placed in every bakeshop that no baker would be allowed to clean or to partly clean any dough mixer when it was in operation, and to have the belt shifter in front within easy reach of the baker cleaning the mixer. I am aware that the position of the agitator in a dough mixer must be changed while cleaning

the mixing tank, but with a belt shifter in front of the machine the workman can change the position of the agitator to precisely the position he requires it, and then there could be no possible excuse for anyone meeting with accidents on account of the mixer.

I have talked with some manufacturers who thought of arranging a strong wire around the gearing of a dough mixer, but on considering all the points they reached the conclusion that the guards would be of very little benefit and would be very much in the way.

It is possible, however, that a method of preventing people from getting into the gears may be devised, but at the same time I have never known of an accident from people being caught in the gears of a dough mixer. Neither have any bakers or manufacturers of dough-mixing machinery with whom I have talked, but, nevertheless, it is my opinion that whenever such a practical guard has been devised it should be applied to all machinery having exposed cogs and gears.

The interests of the boss bakers and the journeymen are so closely identified that it is almost needless to say that any effort on the part of the bosses to improve the condition of the workmen cannot fail to result to the advantage of both.

Child labor, as a rule, is not used very extensively by this industry, but night work and long hours are the two evils which still exist in bakeshops; and it is essential that we, as inspectors and individuals, should do all in our power to ameliorate the condition of the bakers by our moral influences. An abolishment of these evils would, I believe, be an encouragement to the men, create a better feeling between employer and employee and an incentive to them to keep the shop in a more sanitary condition.

It should therefore be the aim of all progressive boss bakers to make the trade as attractive to workmen as other trades in respect to the hours of service daily and wages. They should not be expected to work more hours a day or for less pay than men of equal intelligence and skill would receive in other occupations; nor are there any reasons why the work in bakeshops could not be done as well in the daytime as at night.

Manual training and technical schools have recently been brought to a degree of practical proficiency in this country that will enable young men to acquire a thorough working knowledge of the trade. Some of the leading boss bakers are taking advantage of this fact to give their sons and probable successors in the business a good practical knowledge of the entire work of the bakeshop; and as the younger blood enters in the business it will tend to elevate the standard of the trade generally and bring it abreast with the most advanced occupations in which skilled labor is employed.

Thanking you for the attention which has been so kindly given to my remarks on this occasion, I will conclude by saying that I am at all times personally ready and anxious to lend the best efforts of which I am capable to bring about the improvement of bakeshop conditions that have been mentioned in this paper.

AUTOMATIC GATES.

BY FACTORY INSPECTOR M. N. BAKER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The subject assigned me, "Full Automatic Gates for Elevator Protection," is one in which all inspectors should be deeply interested.

While the time usually allowed to papers before this convention is too short to properly present this question at length, yet I hope the statements made herein, gathered from actual experience in the Pennsylvania Factory Department, may be of some benefit and may lead to a careful and practical discussion of the subject of elevator protection.

I desire, first, to somewhat enlarge upon the subject assigned me, and discuss, by the way of comparison, briefly all protection to the wells of freight elevators or lifts.

Since the introduction of the first freight elevators in factories and business houses careful and practical business men have seen the necessity for some sort of safeguard at the landings to keep employees from falling down the well and losing their lives, and thereby involving the business man or firm in an action for damages, or perhaps an action for criminal carelessness. Elevators themselves were at first crude machines, and the only effort on the part of their makers was to build a machine that would carry the load, and if any protection at all was applied at the landings it was a chain or a rope stretched across the opening, and the employees instructed to be sure and keep it in place.

Following this precaution came the bar, that was supposed to be put in place by the employee before taking the car away from the landing. This was, like the chain, too much trouble, and the intention of the employer was frustrated by the carelessness or heedlessness of the employee.

Then came a time with the elevator, as it has come with all dangerous machinery, when better and more practical safeguards must be built and applied. I wish to name four devices for the protection of elevator wells, and name them in what I consider the order of their efficiency:

First, the full automatic upright gate or door.

Second, the full automatic hatch cover or hatch door.

Third, the hand gate.

Fourth, the so called half automatic or drop-gate.

Let us briefly look at each of these devices, all of which have been in use sufficiently long to have acquired a reputation among practical men, and by comparison try and decide as factory inspectors, as guardians of the employee's life and limb, what device is the most competent.

Let us not consider price, for we must not set a commercial value on the life of our fellow-workmen. Let us not consider friendship, except that friendship and honesty we owe the whole people as their public servants. But rather let us try and consider this subject upon its merits, as factory inspectors, as experts, and then, if our several laws do not give us the power to have the greatest possible protection applied to this most

dangerous machine, let us work to that end and try and have such laws enacted as will accomplish the results desired.

First, the full automatic gate or door. This device opens the gate whenever the car of the elevator approaches the landing. If the car is stopped at the landing the gate is out of the way. When the car leaves the landing, going either up or down, the gate closes.

This device is operated by the elevator, and in fact becomes a part of the elevator. There is no forgetting to close the gate; there is no lifting to open it. This device, properly erected, will work upon any elevator, and if three sides of the elevator are needed to load or unload from, it operates the three gates as well as one.

If the elevator is in a brick well or shaft, it can be applied. I have seen full automatic gates working upon passenger elevators, and there were no accidents there, because the gates were always closed when the car was away in transit.

In these days of close competition in business, improved machinery is being rapidly introduced, and in any live city or town you will find new elevators, crane or Otis hoists, Graves elevators and others, operated by an independent engine or an electric motor, speeding up and down fast enough to make your head swim. Go to Pittsburg and visit Marvin's bakery, on Liberty street, and see the high-speed elevators guarded by a full automatic gate. Go over to Allegheny City and visit the Pittsburg Brass Company and see the high-speed machine there, running as fast as any passenger elevator in the city, and guarded at every landing by a full automatic gate, and they work. I will only mention these two high-speed machines among the many to be found there.

What are the arguments against this device?

One man says: "I don't like it because when I'm looking over the gate to see where the car is the gate is liable to come up and strike me under the chin." If the gate did this, it would probably save his life, for the gate would only rise when the car was approaching the landing; and if the car should be coming down, and the gate did not rise, "and hit him under the chin," you can readily see what the result would be.

Another says: "I don't like a gate at all, for I want fire protection." Then I would use and apply an automatic fire door that would close the well in case of fire, and not lift a door weighing five times as much as a gate for years and cut down the speed of my elevator to accommodate the hatch door. The difference in the speed of the elevator would pay for the hatch door in one year.

The principal argument, however, is "that the device is complicated and breaks and gets out of order." What breaks and gets out of order? Why, the cord or rope that pulls up the gate.

Does a cable on an elevator ever break? Would a manufacturer throw his elevator away because you, as an inspector, told him he must not use his machine any more until he had put on a new cable? I do not believe he would. He would, very likely, put on his new cable and go

to work again. The cord on a full automatic gate will wear out and break, but I can put on a new one in five minutes, and so can any one who knows enough to thread a shoe-lace, and the cost is probably twenty-five cents. As to complication in this device, it is so much more simple than the hatch door that there is no comparison.

HATCH DOORS.

There was a time when all the elevators built were slow ones, and the word slow does not begin to express it. A good foundry would not use one of those machines now if you would give it to them, for they would have to get ore to the cupola faster than that or they could not go into the market with their product and compete on prices. Time is money. And still a hatch door cannot be used on any but a slow-speed elevator.

True, it closes the well and (someone says) keeps out the cold in winter—and so it does; and in the summer you can nail the doors back against the guides and get a nice circulation of air. That, of course, somewhat reduces their efficiency as a protection to the well, but you have all seen it done.

Plainly, the hatch door is a stage-coach, and does not enter into competition in these rapid-transit times any more than a horse car would be a satisfactory means of transportation to-day. It should be remembered for the good it has done.

HAND GATES.

I have placed this device third on the list. Not for its merits, but because it is still used to some extent as a safeguard and because it is an honest device.

It does not claim for itself anything it does not perform. You can read its intention as far as you can see it, and you approach it with a great degree of caution. It does not promise to be closed; on the contrary, it is usually seen with wide-open mouth, inviting the employees to plunge down its throat, and promising no interference.

Let a fire break out in a building where the firemen know there are only hand gates at elevator openings, and they stand on a ladder at the window and throw the water in the building from there. And they are wise, for from the window there is no danger of falling down the elevator shaft, and the papers next morning do not chronicle the fireman's death and criticise the factory department for not having good and proper protection at the elevator. True, the building burned down that might have been saved by a properly protected elevator.

Let us remember that this old gate was a stepping-stone to a good and practical device, and pray that it will never again be applied to elevators in our several districts.

Fourth, self-closing or half automatic gates. I realize that I am approaching somewhat dangerous ground when I introduce this device, but, as I said at the beginning of this paper, let us consider these devices as

factory inspectors, and without fear or favor. This alleged half automatic gate I consider wholly incompetent and positively dangerous. Let us take this device, or any one of them (for their name is legion), and have it erected by the most competent and practical mechanic we know; let us have the gate counter-balanced to a nicety and the trigger, or trip, so adjusted as to be positive and competent, and then commence to use it under our own observation. The grooves or slides are clean, the pulleys oiled, and the gate glides down smoothly, and it does not fail to close; and it thus advertises its efficiency. In this very fact is its danger. Let us presume that this elevator is in a cotton or woolen mill or a foundry. In a week or two the lint or wool or sand has begun to accumulate in the grooves and at the pulleys and at all the bearings, and then the gate (counter-balanced so nicely) begins to have extra work to do. There is the friction to overcome, caused by the collection of these particles, and then the gate sticks. You have everyone of you seen this. The erector of the gate is sent for, and there is but one thing for him to do. He knows that the device will do the same thing again and again, and then he applies the remedy. He either makes the counter-balance lighter or weights the gate (of course the same thing) and then the gate closes, and with a bang that will soon destroy the gate and shatter the nerves of anyone in the same block.

But it closes, and any time you doubt that fact just step on the car with the gate up, and if the car is a little loose and shaky, or the gate nearly wrecked by its falling, you will feel the bump on the top of your head made by the gate in its spasmodic flight downward and be satisfied that with weight enough on the gate it will close. This has been prolific of several accidents.

Assume that this elevator is in a five-story building, and that you have put two employees moving stock from the ground floor up to the fifth floor. They can make a trip every five minutes. Will they raise the gate at the upper floor every time they go up? Not a bit of it.

They will raise the gate and prop it up, or put a nail under it, for they are coming back soon, you know, and they are not going to raise that heavy gate (heavy enough so it will close) every time they get to the landing. I am not making this statement from what I have heard about the subject, or from any desire to belittle any device that in my opinion is competent and practical, but am making this assertion from my own personal experience and observation. I want to say right here that there is only one self-closing gate in my district that I have never caught open, and that elevator is operated by one man, who is held responsible for the closing of the gates.

Suppose your fire should occur here, where the firemen understood there was a gate that was never open, what would be the result? Would you go into the coroner's court next day at the inquest and certify as a factory inspector, as an expert, that you thought this device was a com-

petent and practical safeguard, when you knew there were devices that were sure and positive in their operation? I would not.

I desire to give a few of the results of guarding elevators with half automatic gates in Pennsylvania and vicinity during this year.

At A. B. Kirschbaum's, No. 726 Market street, Philadelphia, Harry Hoflack fell down elevator and was killed August 5, 1900. Elevator equipped with Morro-Williams half automatic gates, which were out of order.

At Jefferson Flint Glass Company, Salmon street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Harry Gorman fell down elevator April 19, 1900. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates, which were out of order.

At Warden building, Nineteenth street and Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, boy fell down elevator and badly injured. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates, which were out of order.

At Hirstand & Rogers', Allegheny and Kensington avenues, Philadelphia, Joseph Stein fell down elevator August 19, 1900. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates that were out of order.

At N. T. Graves', No. 3000 South Broad street, Philadelphia, John Hoflinger fell down elevator and was seriously hurt April 14, 1900. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates that were out of order.

At Frank Ashton's undertaking establishment in Easton, Pa., Fred Walse fell down elevator and seriously injured. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates that were out of order.

At Bethlehem Silk Mills, Bethlehem, Pa., Raymond F. Henneger fell down elevator and was killed July 2, 1900. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates, which were out of order.

At W. J. Lange's cracker factory, Wilmington, Del., Miss Annie Townsend fell down elevator, and barely escaped death, July 14, 1900. Elevator equipped with half automatic gates that were out of order.

Many more could be mentioned.

But someone says, your full automatic gate can be propped up, too.

Oh, yes, it could be, but what is the inducement to prop or nail a gate up? Simply the fact that if you fasten the gate up you do not have to lift the gate and open it, and with the full automatic gate you don't have to touch it. It is raised and lowered by the elevator, and the employee pays no more attention to the gate than he does to the guides of the elevator. In conclusion, let me give it as my opinion that with a full automatic gate, placed twelve inches from the edge of the well, properly erected, you have the very best and most competent elevator protection ever made.

LOW WATER ALARMS ON BOILERS AND LAWS CONCERNING THEIR USE.

BY INSPECTOR FRANK C. BASE, OF OHIO.

Many of the most conservative and thoughtful manufacturing concerns in the country have for years past adopted low water alarms on their boilers, and the same consideration of the necessity of such appliances on the part of some of our State legislatures has resulted in laws requiring their adoption. Disasters without number arising from boiler explosions have occurred during the past decade, the causes of which, while largely speculative, can readily be attributed to the following primary causes: Poor material in the boiler, poor design, poor construction, poor fuel, poor water, bad management and care, any one of which, coupled with a case of low water, might result in disaster entailing enormous loss of life and property; while low water itself, with the best material, construction, etc., may produce equally disastrous results.

Michigan was one of the first States to pass a definite low water alarm law, providing that all stationary steam boilers should be provided with a low water alarm, with a penalty for non-compliance either of fine or imprisonment. Ohio has followed in the footsteps of her sister State with a similar law. Legislative attention has been called to the necessities of boiler protection by the fact that both Michigan and Ohio have been prolific in boiler explosions in the past few years, and from the fact that, while other elements of danger have in manufacturing establishments been provided for, the boiler room, where the source of greatest peril lies and in which accidents result in greatest damage, has been almost universally neglected, so far as safety appliances are concerned.

To the reasonable and thoughtful person there is no question as to the value of a low water alarm on a steam boiler, and when it is known that a common-sized boiler, 60 feet by 16 inches, of the horizontal tubular style, has at 90 pounds pressure a stored-up force of over 2,600 tons pressure, and that this is under the control of a human being, who, to say the least, is not infallible, the idea of a low water alarm is not new nor confined to any one type or kind. Some have features that are commendable, while others lack even the essential requirements, although they may seem on the face a very desirable appliance. Searching and intelligent investigation, however, will show the shortcomings of the many that are urged on the credulous steam user. Thoughtful consideration of the subject should convince those who are about to purchase or those who have them on trial that certain requirements are necessary in low water alarms the same as other things for practical use. It may be admitted that low water in a boiler threatens the safety of all around it, and that it is a very undesirable condition from the standpoint of expense and repairs, and this should appeal to those who are responsible for results arising from non-protection as well as those who may be in or near the boiler-room, whose personal safety is jeopardized.

While it is true that low water is not the cause of all boiler explosions, it will be admitted that at least 50 per cent of the explosions are due to this cause, and even from a humane standpoint, no steam user should object to equipping his plant with a safeguard which will remove one-half of the chances for accident.

The new laws have many adherents and have made many converts to the use of low water alarms; they have also many opponents who have advanced objections, the fallacy of which clearly show a lack of close reasoning and thinking.

A common objection—"with a low water alarm the fireman will wait for the whistle to blow, and will become careless." (Answer)—He might if his wages would be increased every time the whistle blew or if unstinted praise were bestowed on him when he negligently or deliberately let the water get low enough to sound the alarm. But such is not the case. The sounding of the alarm, showing inattention, should be followed by investigation and a proper reprimand, with the result that firemen, knowing that the consequences of neglect will be reported, will be more careful with the alarm than without it.

Another objection: "It makes more work for my fireman." No, not if the right appliance is used. The necessary operation of trying the water also tries the alarm.

Another says: "I don't need them; my fireman can carry the water steady without them." This is the argument of a man who objects to a fire-escape on the ground that he has never had a fire and that his employees are so careful that it would be impossible that a fire should occur. Moreover, a low water alarm is not to carry the water by, but to give warning of coming danger both to those in authority and to those whose duties may require them to be dangerously near the boiler.

To select a low water alarm intelligently requires a knowledge of what is required and to know the conditions under which the alarm must work. The objection to complying with an arbitrary order often blinds the eyes of a steam user to his own best interests, and, without thinking that thousands of the best-informed people have anticipated the law and equipped their plants with these safeguards solely on account of the actual benefits arising from their use, he jumps at the conclusion that he is being imposed upon and decides that he will buy the cheapest thing that will pass muster. Right here is where a great responsibility rests up those whose sanction of various safeguards carries with it a weight that influences the decision of the buyer, and it is obvious that rigid investigation of the actual merits and efficiency of any safeguard presented for approval should be made before it is endorsed as filling the requirements of the law. In looking over the list of low water alarms approved in the State of Michigan and also in the State of Ohio, there seems to be a suggestion at least of a lack of knowledge of steam appliances and the conditions under which they have to work. There are many lines of

inventions of which a complete list would fill a small volume, and this is true of low water alarms. Owing to the fact that theory too often does not go hand in hand with practice, the majority of devices invented as low water alarms, perhaps I am safe in saying 99 per cent, are familiar only to the careful reader of patent-office records. It is a fact that few devices have weathered the ordeal of prolonged and practical use.

Referring to the general types of low water alarm devices, there are:

The float inside of boiler shell.

The electrical appliance.

The expansion tube arrangement.

The safety column alarm.

A brief comment on these different types will give an idea of the lack of requirements in most of them.

The float inside of boiler has a valve on top or inside of the shell connected with a whistle on the outside, the valve being operated by a lever with the float on its end. The theory is that when the water gets low the float lowers, pulls open the valve and the steam blows the whistle. This looks reasonable, but when the question is asked, "How am I to know it is operative? How can it be tested?" the fact is revealed that it cannot easily be tested, that it is expensive to test it properly and that the only real test, viz., stopping the pump and letting the water get actually low, invites disaster, and that heat must be wasted sufficient to raise from 100 to 200 gallons of water to the steam point.

It will be asked if it is necessary to try the alarm often. No one will deny that everything connected with the boiler should be easily accessible to test at any time and at any moment, and this with the least loss of strain to the boiler. Furthermore, any arrangement on the inside of the boiler is subject to the incrustation that accumulates quicker in the boiler than anywhere else. With the float and lever subject to this incrustation, they will sooner or later become inoperative, and then comes the difficulty of repairs and readjustment, the cooling down of the boiler and opening up of the manhole being necessary. Should perchance the water be pure in the boiler, and incrustation not result, an inside arrangement of any kind is an obstruction to the cleaning of the boiler and may be put out of order simply by the force of the water from the hose in washing out the boiler, striking against it, the engineer or fireman not being able to see it. Again, the continual ebullition of the water in the boiler soon destroys the usefulness of the inside alarm. This is true of any appliance, in fact, using a float where the float rests on the surface of the water. One type of inside arrangement is constructed so that the float can be pressed down, thus opening the valve and blowing the whistle to make a so-called test, but that this is no test at all is obvious and does not prove that the alarm works automatically.

The expansion tube alarm is, perhaps, one of the weakest attempts to give the steam user a reliable safeguard. As its name indicates, it requires temperature to operate it. It is well known that at different pres-

tures in the boiler the temperature varies. An expansion alarm adjusted at 100 pounds pressure at which the temperature is 338 degrees Fahrenheit would not be sure of working at 30 or 40 pounds where the temperature is 300 degrees or less. Furthermore, the expansion type depends on the water running from a tube, which it so often fails to do, that official reports have shown that from 60 to 80 per cent of the expansion devices in operation in certain localities have failed to work when tested. This type has also the same objection so far as testing is concerned, i. e., it cannot be properly tried except by sacrifice of heat and water and by inviting disaster.

The electrical appliance: This works on the expansion principle in some cases and in some cases depends upon the float, but the adjustment has to be too close for the conditions prevailing in a boiler-room. From as good an authority as Thomas A. Edison we can quote, "Never trust an electrical appliance when you can use a mechanical equivalent." The general objection to all "inside of the boiler" appliances is that holes must be cut in the boiler, which depreciates the strength of the shell. It should be the aim of every steam user to have as few holes in his boiler as possible. Many boilers have too many holes in at the best. Do not add to them.

We might mention fusible plugs in this connection, but the intelligent engineer and well-informed steam user will so quickly condemn them that it is unlikely that even the most unthinking person will seriously consider their adoption, nor is it probable that the State inspectors will allow them in any way whatever. We are informed that the Michigan authorities have entirely refused to give them consideration.

In considering the low water alarm column we find that it has every advantage possessed by other types and many other advantages, and that it possesses none of the defects. There are many styles of this type, and the steam user has plenty to select from. Some may be better than others. It is not our intention to name those which, perhaps, possess superior points of excellence or which have been on the market longest and give the most general satisfaction. While the Michigan low water alarm law does not distinctly state that a low alarm column has to be used, yet it is probable that if you ask the various inspectors whose duties call them into contact with plants equipped, which general type of alarm they consider most reliable and which gives the best satisfaction, the answer would be, "the low alarm column." The Ohio law plainly specifies that a low water alarm column shall be used, and the notices to steam users so read. The alarm column is of ample size and can be attached to the steam openings used by the old column or by enlarging the water glass openings. The fact that the water outside in the column is cooler and that the solids in suspension settle and can be easily blown out is an advantage.

The points of advantage of the alarm column over all others are: Every time the water is tried the alarm is tested—the same operation does it.

The sediment is blown out when the column is tried.

It can be tested any minute of the day and almost instantly, a few seconds only being required.

Very little water is wasted—not more than a quart or so.

The condition of the alarm column is always known, for even if the water pipes running to the boiler become stopped up it is shown by the whistle blowing longer than usual, the water rising slowly in the column.

Of course the alarm column, the same as any other appliance, must be well made mechanically and must be constructed on correct principles. Careless workmanship or inattention to details will not do on any appliance of the importance of a low water alarm column.

There are many alarm columns for the steam user to select from, some perhaps better than others, but I can only say in a general way to the steam user to select those of known reputation, those that have been on the market long, which have proven their merits, and those manufactured by responsible houses of known standing. Columns having floats which do not rise and fall with the water in the column are preferable to those in which the float rests on the surface of the water, it being obvious that the latter will sooner or later wear themselves out against the side of the column.

The best teacher of the value of the different types of alarms is experience, and in selecting alarms that have been in use for years one is availing himself of the experience of others, which, to the reasonable man, is not objectionable.

I may conclude this paper by saying that nearly all steam users who have thoughtfully considered the matter declare themselves in favor of the law and assert their willingness to meet its requirements, and admit that the low water alarm law is one of the many wise provisions for safety to human life and property which different State legislatures have enacted.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY IN ITS EFFECT UPON THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF THE WORKER.

BY JOHN HOLBROOK, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LABOR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

In what I shall have to say upon the question of a shorter workday, the effect of such shortening upon the workers' personal character, I shall purposely restrict myself to this aspect of the labor problem.

I am not unmindful of the fact that many industries are so necessarily arranged as to compel longer hours of service than others; the effort in such industries to establish a shorter day's work is one of great difficulty; nor do I forget that there must be a minimum time of labor below which the hours cannot possibly go without making the industry unprofitable.

Shorter hours in the face of conditions where the margin of profit is very small may mean a loss even if the tendency to larger production proportionately to shorter hours is admittedly true. The great general fact cannot be doubted, however, that there has been ceaseless agitation for shorter hours on the part of the laborers and artisans, and that there has been a reduction from thirteen hours to ten, nine and eight hours among the various classes of workers. At the beginning of the century the average workday in all employments may be placed at fourteen hours; at the present time the Federal and many State employees have an eight-hour workday, and there are an increasing number of industries falling into the establishment of an eight-hour workday. Thus it will be seen that the workday since the beginning of the century has been shortened five or six hours, a decrease very remarkable in the length of hours of labor and a decrease also, it may be added, which has been regarded with fear and misgiving by the employers of labor and the managers of industrial plants. It was feared by employers that to reduce the hours of labor was to reduce the quantity of products, and that in the competition for markets the longer hours would have a decided advantage over the shorter hours; but it has been demonstrated that the lessening of the hours of labor does not, within certain limits, result in a decrease, but rather in an increase of products instead.

Prof. F. A. Walker thus sums up this general conclusion: "It is the general belief of intelligent and disinterested men that every successive reduction of the hours of labor from fifteen hours to the limit, say ten or eleven hours in ordinary mercantile pursuits, affected not a proportional loss of product, not a loss at all, but a positive gain, especially if not only the present productive power of the body of laborers is considered, but also the keeping up of the full supply of labor in full numbers and unimpaired strength from generation to generation."

Another phase of the subject has also come to the front gradually in the course of this agitation for a shorter workday. It is that quality of product may be improved by a shorter day, and by this improvement in quality of the product has come to be considered the improvement of the quality of the laborer himself. The greatest capital invested in any enter-

prise, commercial or industrial, is not of buildings, machinery and plants, but in the character of the men or women employed, and on this latter capital stock there is no return possible of large profits without improvement of personal character.

The protest against long and oppressive hours began in the cry for deliverance from conditions which oppressed the soul and body of the workers. We reached the second stage of this agitation when the privilege was asked to have opportunities for leisure, for the enlargement of mental grasp, for the cultivation of the home and home life and for freedom for self-culture. There was published in 1873 in one of the labor journals a poem voicing this desire:

" We mean to make things over, we're tired of toil for naught,
But barely enough to live on, never an hour for thought;
We want to feel the sunshine, we want to smell the flowers,
We're sure that God has willed it and we mean to have eight hours.
We're summoning our forces from shop yard, shop and mill;
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will.

" The beasts that graze the hillside, the birds that wander free
In the life that God has meted have a better lot than we.
Oh! hands and hearts are weary and homes are heavy with dole,
If life's to be filled with drudgery what need a human soul?
Shout! Shout the lusty rally from shop yard, shop and mill;
The very stones would cry out if labor's tongue were still.

" The voice of God within is calling us to stand
Erect, as is becoming the work of his right hand.
Should he, to whom the Maker his glorious image gave,
Cower the meanest of his creatures a bread and butter slave?
Let the shout ring down the valley and echo from every hill,
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will."

Upon the subject of the desirability of giving shorter hours to labor for the benefit of personal character I am happy to quote one whose authority to speak upon these matters is unquestioned, especially in this convention, Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor; summing up the brief discussion in his book upon "National Sociology," he says: "The general sentiment of all countries where machinery has been employed to any extent is that with speeded machinery the workday should be shortened so that the wage-earner may receive some of the benefits of invention; it is certainly reasonable that in our modern civilization a man should not be compelled to work as many hours as formerly in order to earn a living. With the spread of education and development of intelligence the wage-receiver should have more time for his own leisure, recreation and recuperation." To which I may add, as all our machinery and invention tend to time saving and increased production, the logical result of this tendency is to a saving of time for laborers themselves as well as for all other classes.

A reduction in the hours of labor means for the hand-workers leisure for self-culture and the arts, morakities and the refinements of life. Many

causes have contributed toward the elevation of the lot of labor, but one great concurrent cause has been the shortening of the hours.

A friend remarked to me recently: "I remember more than twenty years ago visiting extensive coal mines in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania; I watched the long line of miners as they came out of the mines just at sunset; I was told that they went to work just at daylight, and that these long hours generally prevailed. I could see that their faces were sullen and embruited, but how could it be otherwise? No time to fondle the children in the home, no time for newspaper, no time for a quiet talk with wife and family, just tired, weary, stolid nerves and body. The hours of sleep snatched between tollsome hours as if nature was doing her best to reduce manhood to the brute where man would place him.

"I saw the little children poorly clad, with half-starved bodies gathering the coal left over from the mine engine, and I could not help reflecting that when I learned that wages were seventy-five cents per day and that only part of the days were workdays, that it was a small pittance to support a wife and family, just enough to keep the breath of life in them and the blighting blasts of winter from their shivering bodies."

Surely this was life at its lowest estate, and such conditions, I am glad to believe, are rapidly being replaced by shorter hours, better wages and care. But I am not sure. It would seem to be pitiable, and it is certainly a set-off against all that may be claimed in the favor of the civilizing effect of the economy of coal and iron, that in these two industries men who labor should be reduced to the lowest standard of living.

It has not been shown that the workers' use of leisure has been less wise and moral than the use of leisure by the so-called leisured classes. They have learned to use their leisure hours just as rationally and beneficially as have the wealthier classes, and it would astonish an old-time advocate of constant work for labor, lest Satan should find mischief for idle hands to do, how wisely and well these very classes have used their spare hours; they have come to be constant and intelligent readers of scientific and mechanical journals. They have formed a disposition to read the best books and literature, and as a rule the working people are reading more serious and thoughtful books than any other class of society.

If anyone will take the trouble to examine the list of books most commonly given out and read in the Carnegie and other libraries of the great industrial centers, he would be surprised to see what a change has come over the intellectual life of the laborer since Kingsley wrote "Allen Locke, Toller and Poet."

There is such a thing as the moralization of time in reference to its effects upon personal character. The worker who formerly toiled long hours from morn till night and six days in the week, left idle on the seventh day, was under great temptation to make a brute of himself on that day. Too tired to do anything, jaded body, starved brain, brutalized soul, there could be no Sunday rest for such; there was nothing left to

do but get drunk as the natural result of a tired and brutalized body and soul.

More leisure has given opportunities for thought and the growth of intelligence which eager minds have not been slow to improve, the newspaper, work of science and a quiet Sunday in which more than a small minority attend worship, have been wonderfully helpful and elevating.

Under the old order of things no man could avail himself of Sunday rest and worship. He was too tired and too weary to enjoy them, even if he had the capacity, which was very doubtful; nor was he fitted for home life and its duties, and consequently missed its moralizing effect.

After all, our civilization depends upon our capacity to be home-makers, but under the old regime of labor that was almost impossible; now the shorter hours mean longer hours for home society, home culture and the training of the household. It is a happy augury when we can go into shops or mines, among the railroad employees or the great manufacturing plants and be greeted by the light of pleasant, clean, wholesome home-makers.

That way lies the destiny of God; He made us men by the evolution of home, fatherhood, motherhood and brotherhood.

The prolongation of home life, as has been shown by John Fiske, has in the long ages past raised man above the condition of the brute, and the time, capacity and inclination for home-making are the sign boards which point to a happier, higher future for our whole race.

A MODEL FACTORY IN A MODEL BUILDING.

BY INSPECTOR DAVID FISHER, OF OHIO.

In looking over the field for a subject that I thought would be appropriate and of possible interest to the delegates here assembled, I have found that it is well nigh exhausted. So much has been written of sweatshops, child labor, factory inspection, guarding of machinery and laws pertaining thereto, that of this there is little more to be said. Other subjects, not used so often, came to my mind, but as my experience as a factory inspector has been quite brief, I did not think myself capable of handling them, and not wishing to speak of something of which I knew nothing, I have concluded to give a description of "A Model Factory in a Model Building."

The establishment which I am about to describe is the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company. As this plant represents the most modern development of electric driving, which you will all admit has in the past few years become an important factor, a description of the construction and equipment will, no doubt, be of interest. The site occupied by this establishment comprises an area of about 12 acres, having a frontage of 750 feet on Forest avenue, East Norwood, a beautiful suburb of, and located about six miles from, Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania and the B. & O. S. W. railroads form a junction at this point, and sidings from both roads entering the property afford excellent shipping facilities. Everything has been taken advantage of in the arrangement of the buildings, affording an abundance of space, light and ventilation. The walls of the buildings are constructed of light brown pressed brick. The roofs of the factory buildings proper are of a steel truss construction, having sky-lights of translucent fabric instead of glass. This material being a non-conductor of heat, little or no condensation forms on the inner side, and in consequence there is no trouble from "sweating." It produces a soft yellow light, which enters every nook and cranny of the place. There are no dark corners or deep shadows to be found.

POWER PLANT. I

The power plant consists of two 350-horse-power vertical water tube Cahall boilers, with chain grates, made by Aultman & Taylor, of Mansfield, Ohio. A cross compound Lane & Bodley engine is directly connected to two 100-kilowatt multiple voltage generators. The generators are provided with two commutators each and supply current at four different voltages, namely, 44, 56, 66 and 84. The generator circuits are carried to the switchboards in vitrified conduits, which entirely obviates the danger of shocks caused by coming in contact with exposed wires. The switchboard is provided with a recording Watt meter and ammeter for each of four circuits. A 100-kilowatt, 125-volt generator, directly connected with a 14 by 14 ideal engine, furnishes light and also additional power for testing purposes. A 35 horse-power Nash gas engine directly connected to a 15 kilowatt type "I" generator is used for lighting the

administration building when the main plant is shut down. This machine may also be used for driving a few machine tools when the balance of the plant is out of service. From the power-house switchboard the mains run to a distributing board in the testing department. From this point the several circuits of the multiple voltage system of distribution are led through two conduits located each side of the main aisles underneath the floor and reaching the entire length of shop. To these mains the necessary connections for each machine are made. The leads to the machines are located in grooves in the floor covered by channel irons, which may readily be removed when it becomes necessary to examine the circuits. The machine tools are arranged as best suits their requirements, there being no necessity for lining up to a main shaft, which does not exist in this establishment. The controller handles are so located that the operator can reach them without moving from his work, and making it possible for him to stop the machine instantly. Every machine tool throughout the works has its individual motor, and in most instances the motor is directly connected with machine, doing away entirely with belts, pulleys, line and counter-shafts, and the deadly and dangerous set-screws, shaft couplings and friction clutches. The absence of belts is very striking and impresses one with the idea that he is looking upon machines that are upon exhibition rather than those in practical service.

A 20-ton electric traveling crane runs the full length of the main aisle and facilitates loading and unloading material from the steam railroad cars which are brought within the works upon sidings. The absence of overhead shafting and pulleys permits the free use of the overhead traveling crane, which saves a tremendous amount of time in handling the work, and which makes it easier for the people employed, as work can be lifted into and from the machine tools. Several hand traveling cranes are provided for the side aisles, which greatly facilitate and make easier the handling of work within these areas.

The heating system consists of a Buffalo Forge Company's steam-driven fan 110 inches in diameter, located in a chamber underneath the room set apart for the men's reading and lunch-room. During the winter this fan draws cold air over the steam-heated coils, heating it up to about 180 degrees. It is then forced into overhead distributing mains, which are provided with dampered outlets every few feet. In summer time the temperature of the warm air is materially reduced by drawing it over the same set of coils filled with ice-cold water. Thus the temperature throughout the works is maintained at a point which is very comfortable both in summer and winter. One advantageous feature of the factory buildings is the absence of upper floors, doing away entirely with elevators and stairways. This firm employs about 350 males and 30 females, working in two nine and one-half hour shifts, except those employed in the administration and draughting departments.

ECONOMIC FEATURES.

It is the aim of the management of this establishment to do as much socially and financially for the employees as good business methods will permit. With this in view, they have already provided numerous conveniences and are constantly seeking new ideas that will add to the comfort and pleasure of its employees. Among those already provided are: Individual lockers, in which employees can place their clothes, etc.; running water to wash in, which is an improvement as compared to some of the dirty pails and troughs which I have encountered in the last year; shower baths for the use of the men when they desire to bathe; separate lunch-rooms with tables and chairs for men and girls, where they may eat their lunch in a neat, clean place, and where hot meals are served at cost of material only, and where they can read current periodicals which are kept on file; reduced subscription rates for employees who may wish to subscribe for periodicals; technical books and machinists' tools at wholesale rates; an arrangement whereby their employees may secure fire insurance on tools without an agent's commission; a baseball ground on the company's property; a baseball team of no mean ability and match game every Saturday afternoon during the summer season. Other social and economic features are anticipated and will be inaugurated at the earliest possible moment. A feature of the reading-room is the complete files of about 40 weekly and monthly periodicals and mechanical papers. This feature is much enjoyed by the majority of the employees who are seeking to keep posted on the developments of general, as well as special, interest. It also aids those who are seeking to advance themselves by studying the problems that are treated in the trade papers. Many of the employees are students in the correspondence schools, while quite a number are attendants of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. Provisions have also been made for the sick and the injured. Cots, bandages and medicines are provided for emergency. Physicians are within easy call.

Workmen declare that this is a most pleasant place to work, being unusually clean and light. The above-mentioned advantageous features are but the beginning of plans which the management hope to develop to a point where it may truthfully be said that the Bullock employees are as well and better provided for than any in the world.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK.

BY DEPUTY INSPECTOR GEORGE B. SERENBETZ, OF NEW YORK.

As the train which brought me to this, in my opinion, the Queen City of the Middle West, my thought ran back to the time when history tells us that where now stands this beautiful city was an unexplored wilderness, where no foot but the savage red men ever trod here, where a century ago a great forest stood, where no sound was heard save the twittering of the squirrels, the singing of birds and the swish of the tomahawks. Here to-day stands this great city, with its beautiful homes, its drives, its parks, its mills, forges and manufactories, making the words "American" and "Progress" synonyms to the nations of the world.

The first steam railroad was built and operated in Massachusetts. The first steamboat known to the world was navigated on the Hudson river. The great cotton-gin was invented and built in this century; the first breech-loading rifle was made here; the first ironclad, which revolutionized the navies of the world was made here, and the world owes to-day its knowledge of electricity to the master brain of our own Edison. And it can be said truthfully, without fear of successful contradiction, that all of these great inventions which are utilized in peace or in war stand to-day as monuments to the genius of the American mechanic and artisan, from the far West to the far East, from the frozen North to the torrid South.

Everywhere are found the products of the ingenious American brain.

But American progress has not made itself felt along these lines alone. She has lent her inestimable influence to the building of laws of the State and nation. She has compelled the enacting of laws not only for the inventor and manufacturer, the builder of ships and railroads, but also for the protection of lives and limbs of those whose labor makes the building of those things possible.

And I believe, ladies and gentlemen, the Empire State stands second to none in the enactment of laws for the protection of its men, women and children who labor in our mills, factories, stores, shipyards and mines, and not only in the enactment of these laws, but in the enforcement do we pride ourselves.

I do not believe in theories which cannot be put to a practical test.

Of what use are the laws if they are not enforced? But we have not advanced far enough along these lines; we must go on and on and lend our influence to make it possible to establish laws in every State of this great nation for the better protection of those who labor for wages.

There are to-day but one-third of the States of this great nation which have upon their statute books effective laws made for the protection of the life and limb of the employee. May I ask why this is so?

Can any of you here assembled point out a single State where there is found some mill, factory, mine or any commercial, industrial or manufacturing enterprise, where it would be unnecessary to safeguard the lives and limbs of the wage-earner?

And now I'm going to tell you of some of the things we find in New York.

First and foremost stands the child-labor law, which possesses all the attributes which are essential to making good citizens of our children in the future years.

In past years children without any education whatsoever were employed in our mills and workshops; we know, too, that in many cases children were found doing work for which they were physically unfit, and in this manner our future men and women were stunted, not only physically, but mentally and morally.

It became necessary, to check this evil and find a remedy, to enact a law which would blot out forever from our factories the physical and mental dwarf. Such a law was enacted, and we know that the child, in order to obtain employment certificates, must have the mental knowledge and physical capabilities provided by our laws. Yet, despite the strongest efforts made by the department, through its inspectors, to prevent the employment of children under sixteen without the proper certificates, the law is frequently violated. In a number of cases which it has been my lot to come in personal contact with I find that the greatest care has been taken by the manufacturer, superintendent or foreman not to violate the law in this respect.

He employs, let us say for example, fifteen or twenty females; certificates are on file, and apparently all those without certificates are over sixteen years of age. The inspector will pause to look at some of those supposed to be over sixteen, and finds one who acts nervously, as though afraid of something. He asks her age, and she admits she is not sixteen. The manufacturer has been imposed upon; the parents or guardian, as often the case, assured the employer that the child is over sixteen years of age.

Parents are often so base as to actually perjure themselves by taking an oath, as before a notary, that the child in question is over sixteen years of age. The children are taught and told to tell lies as to their ages.

In one case, that of an Italian girl working in a bagging factory, I found she did not understand English; when asked her name, address, how long she had lived there, and so on, she shrugged her shoulders and shook her head; but when asked, "How old are you?" she quickly answered, "sixteen."

I found a man who could interpret for me, and through him found that the child was fourteen years of age. Yet an affidavit made by the father, attesting to the fact that his daughter was over sixteen years of age, was on file in the factory office.

Such a case as this, however, is a rare exception. Since the enactment of the child-labor law very few illiterate children are found at work in shops or factories.

The hours of labor for minors and women are, as a rule, strictly observed, except in some instances among a certain class of shops or factories, which will be treated by another of our delegation. I refer to what is commonly known as the sweatshop and its task system.

But I do not want to create the impression that the employer is solely to blame for the violation of this section of the law. It is very often the case that the employee resents any interference on the part of the department when she is working overtime, or over sixty hours per week, and especially when being paid additional wages for working overtime.

We had a very interesting case of a manufacturer being overrun with orders. He could not get out his work in time, and had but two ways out of his predicament—overtime or hire additional help. But he had no more room for additional hands in his own factory. He would have to hire an additional loft, and this would mean more expense.

He asked his employees if they would work overtime if paid overtime wages, and they readily assented; he came to our sub-office in New York City and told of his agreement with his employees and asked permission of the department to work overtime.

The law was explained to him, and he was told not to violate it, or he would get himself into trouble.

He begged, threatened, pleaded and cajoled, but it was of no avail; and the result was that he hired an additional loft and sixty-five women found employment for seven weeks. Thus you see it is a good law. It works both ways. It saves the health and strength of those employed and gives work to those unemployed.

And now, as to elevators and hoists.

I can say right here that one provision of the law, that of the employing of a minor under fifteen years of age to operate an elevator, has never, in my experience, been violated. It may be because the person who would have the hiring of a person to operate an elevator would have to ride on it himself and he does not want to take any chances. The youngest person I ever found operating a hoisting elevator was twenty years of age.

I find all manners and kinds of devices and safeguards used on elevators, hoists and shafts, and I can truthfully say that the law is very generally observed. I have seen elevators with safe and effective guards made dangerous by the carelessness and negligence of the person operating them.

In such case as this it is always better, I find, to appeal to the better judgment of the person operating the elevator, showing him what dire results might follow such an act of carelessness on his part, and he will invariably be more careful in the future.

A little tact and kindly advice on the part of the inspector will do more in such a case than the arbitrary and stern rebuke of the employer.

Every inspector should be as intimately acquainted with, and informed on, the various kinds of machinery and its component parts as possible,

so that he may get as much technical knowledge on the subject as can be had through the ordinary channels.

No law can, in my opinion, be too radical or too stringent with reference to guarding belts, cogs, gear wheels, pulleys, set screws, shafting, saws, planers, jointers and other machinery that we come in contact with in our daily labors. In this branch of work, more so than in any other, is where tact, quick wit and good judgment must play an important part. Take, for example, a steam laundry wherein, as a general rule, a great number of women and girls are employed; here we find a machine known as an extractor, but by a more common name, a "whizzer."

This machine is, in reality, a copper or brass washing kettle about three and a half feet in diameter, to which is fastened a tight pulley running on a king bolt. This pulley is in turn driven by a belt made fast to two loose pulleys at the side of the extractor, and these in turn connect with the overhead shaft. These extractors are geared to between 300 and 500 revolutions per minute. Picture a woman passing this machine while it is in motion; her skirt is caught in a belt or pulley, and she is maimed for life or killed in an instant. Yet the proprietor tells you he cannot guard it. Perhaps he is a man who would like to guard the machine, but wants to know how he is going to do it.

What are you going to say to him? What kind of a guard are you going to suggest? If I may be permitted, I will tell you how I should treat a case of this kind. Just such a case as I have just mentioned came to my notice. I made this suggestion: "Buy a soap box, break out one side, cut two slits running parallel in the other side for the belt to pass through, set it over the pulley and belts and then nail to the floor. There is an effective guard for the small sum of ten cents." You have all met this kind of a man, who would readily put up and keep in place a guard which costs only a few cents; should a guard cost a few dollars he will take chances of having an employee hurt and be sued for thousands.

No inspector can be too careful in inspecting machinery; he must see everything and take the greatest care that not even an unprotected set-screw goes unnoticed. And you have met the man who has worked at or around a machine ten or twenty years, and he don't want it guarded, because he has never been hurt. That's the kind of man you have to look out for, for he is the person who is liable to get hurt. He has taken so many chances that he is indifferent.

He protests most vigorously to his employer, and attempts to show him how unnecessary the guard would be at this or that machine. I have found that in order to force a compliance in such a case there is but one remedy: Let the manufacturer know at the end of thirty days the machine must be guarded or you will prosecute; or if the machine is dangerous, shut down that machine and apply the "Unsafe" tag. The careless man is found quite frequently. Such a man as I speak of was killed recently in a large Brooklyn publishing house. He had been oiling

shafting while it was in motion for about seven years and took no precautions, as he had "never been hurt before." He had been warned repeatedly of the danger he was incurring, but laughed at those who cautioned him, and he paid the penalty of his carelessness with his life.

And what of the employee who makes ineffective and useless the guards which have been made to protect him? How shall we treat his case?

We had a case of this kind in Buffalo a short time ago, of an employee removing a guard from a planer; he refused to replace it. The inspector in charge very promptly had him haled to court, where he was fined \$20. I will cite another case, which probably stands alone for fool argument and mulish obstinacy.

It was in one of our large piano factories that I found no guards on the jointers. I spoke about them to the superintendent, who accompanied me through the factory. He told me he had the guards on and the men took them off. I doubted his statement, and told him so. He stepped over to the man working on the jointer in question and asked him where the guard was. It was found standing on the side of the machine. Then I took a hand in the conversation, or argument, if you will.

I asked the man if he thought the guard was ordered on the machine for ornamental purposes or his protection.

He answered by silently lifting his left hand, from which three fingers were missing, and then lifted his right hand, which was minus a thumb and index finger, and he said: "You see, I've lost these fingers on machines like this; what difference does it make to you or anyone else if I lose the rest of them? They are my fingers."

I gave him five minutes to replace that guard and told him in plain English that if I ever found it removed I would have him arrested. I then cited our Buffalo case. That guard has not been removed since.

Fire-escapes! Is there any provision in the law upon which greater care and closer attention should be exercised than on this?

Every day and every week new schemes and inventions are submitted and patented for fire-escapes. The balcony and inclined ladder fire-escape, which is in use to-day in New York State, and which the Department requires, meets, in my opinion, every requirement for a four and five-story building, but a building of a greater height should be equipped with two stone and iron stairways, enclosed in a fireproof brick wall. There is no danger then of women and girls, aye, and men, too, becoming panic stricken and falling or jumping from the balconies and ladders of fire-escapes. Not one person in five thousand is found who has climbed down a fire-escape, but there is not one person to be found in any mill or workshop in this country who has not run up or down a flight of stairs. Let me give you an argument for stairs, such as I have mentioned, and against fire-escapes on high buildings.

In the fall of 1896 a factory building on the corner of Desbrosses and Greenwich streets, in the city of New York, caught fire. The building

was six stories in height. Inflammable goods were manufactured therein, and it was but a very few minutes after the alarm that the third and fourth floors were a roaring mass of flames. Smoke and flames belched forth from the windows and enveloped the balconies and ladders of the fire-escapes.

There were women employed on the fifth and sixth floors. They got out upon the fire-escapes, and three were overcome with smoke and flames and burned to death in sight of thousands of people, and not one person, not even the trained firemen of our efficient fire department could extend a helping hand. Others jumped from the windows and were maimed or killed.

Such a sad occurrence would never have taken place had there been two fireproof stairways in this building.

Six months ago, in the Weldman Cooperage, a fire broke out on the first floor, and within four minutes of the first alarm the building was a mass of flame. This building was equipped with three fire-escapes, yet 56 men lost their lives at this fire. And so I could cite several cases more where fire-escapes proved useless.

A new section has been added to the factory laws, namely, that of requiring all boilers used for generating steam to be inspected by some competent person, approved by the chief inspector, at least once every six months and a certificate filed showing the results of such inspection. This applies to all boilers in factories outside of the jurisdiction of the local inspectors; the results have been very gratifying. Boilers or nests of boilers which had not been inspected, and for years were in a dangerous condition, have now been made perfectly safe.

Another addition to our factory laws—that of prohibiting women and children from being employed at or operating emery, corundum or emery polishing or buffing wheels—has brought good results.

Hundreds of women and girls were formerly found at work in jewelry and silverware factories at a low rate of wages that since the enactment have been placed at work on some other branch of work, and their places filled by men.

This law met with a great deal of opposition on the part of the manufacturer, as he was forced to discharge the women and girls working at a low rate of wages and employ men at men's wages.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, in concluding, let me say that I desire to thank you most sincerely from the bottom of my inmost heart for the very kind, considerate and courteous hearing which you have given to my humble paper and to express a hope that it may be my very good fortune to have the exquisite pleasure of meeting you all in convention on some future occasion. I thank you.

FACTORY LAWS AND INSPECTIONS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

BY WILLIAM ANDERSON, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

Like the inspection laws of a majority of States, those of Missouri lack a good deal of being perfect.

At each recurring session of the Legislature, however, some defect is remedied by amendment and new sections are added, so that we are hopeful that in the near future Missouri's inspection laws will compare favorably with those of the older States of the Union.

The act creating the "Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection" provides that the Commissioner of Labor appointed under this act "shall have power and authority to enter and inspect all factories, warehouses, elevators, workshops, tunnels, mines, foundries, machine shops and other manufacturing establishments, and he shall, as far as practicable, inspect or cause to be inspected the same," etc. At no time since the passage of this act has the Legislature ever appropriated a sufficient amount to enable the commissioner to carry out the provisions of this law. Subsequently an act was passed commonly known as the "Factory Inspection Act," which provides for the appointment of factory inspectors by the public authorities of each city having a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more. The act further provides that the duties devolving upon an inspector may be performed by any city officer designated by ordinance of such city for the purpose. All of the cities of the State to which the law applies, but one, have nominally complied with this section. In some cities the work of inspection has been delegated to the fire department, in others to the building or sanitary department, but with no increase in the force on account of the added duties. Under these conditions it can be imagined how much practical inspection work is accomplished.

Up to six months ago no effort had been made by the authorities of the city of St. Louis to comply with the provisions of the law, although frequently importuned by various commissioners of labor. At that time an ordinance providing for the appointment of an inspection force of three was passed, but as no appointments have been made as yet, it is quite likely that none will be made by the present city administration. This leaves the city of St. Louis in the unique position of the only city of its class among the civilized countries of the world where no effort is being made to safeguard the health or the lives of its wage-earning population.

The Bureau of Labor, so far as lies in its power, has investigated complaints and enforced the laws, but, owing to the limited force at the command of the commissioner, no systematic attempt to inspect the factories of the State has been or could be made. Although two additional departments have been added to the Bureau of Labor (namely, the Free Employment Offices at Kansas City and St. Louis), no additional appropriation has been made to carry on the work, and the appropriation stands to-day the same as ten years ago.

The factory inspection act also provides that inspectors appointed under this law shall make reports semi-annually to the Labor Commissioner, but gives him no authority to see that they perform their duties in enforcing the same. Thus we have practically two distinct departments clothed with the same authority. To further complicate matters, the last Legislature adopted two other laws relating to inspections, one for sweatshops, the other for bakeries, and the Labor Commissioner is required to enforce them.

The former provides for certain sanitary regulations, and for a penalty for non-observance of the same the commissioner shall have the manufactured article tagged "tenement made" or "made under unsanitary conditions." The act is as follows:

TENEMENT HOUSE WORKSHOPS.

Section 10096. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used by more than three persons, not immediate members of the family living therein, for the manufacture of any wearing apparel, purses, feathers, artificial flowers or other goods for male or female wear. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the complete material from which they are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, shall keep a register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made or with whom they have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for the inspection, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the labor commissioner or factory inspector on demand. (New section.)

§ 10097. No person, firm or corporation shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned herein when such articles were made in violation of this article; and the labor commissioner, his deputy or any officer appointed to enforce the provisions of this article, who shall find any such articles made in violation of the provisions of this article, or who shall find that the articles herein mentioned are made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, shall conspicuously affix thereto a label containing the words "tenement made" or "made under unhealthy conditions," as the case may be, printed in plain letters on a tag not less than two inches in length, and it shall be unlawful to remove such tag, except by the permission of the labor commissioner or the officer under whose direction such label was affixed. (New section.)

§ 10098. Any person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of the articles herein mentioned who shall violate or who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (New section.)

Soon after the passage of this act an attempt was made to enforce it, but it was found that with the limited force of the department and the number of places to be inspected that it would be utterly impossible to enforce it, and the attempt was abandoned.

The bakeshop law which was passed at the same session of the Legislature also provides that the commissioner or his deputy shall enforce the same. The following is a copy of the act:

BAKESHOP REGULATIONS.

Section 10088. That no employees shall be required, permitted or suffered to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery or confectionery establishment in this State, more than six days in one week, said week to commence at a stated time "post meridian,"

on Sunday and to terminate not later than the corresponding time on Saturday of the same week, excepted from this rule may be the time on Sunday for setting the sponges for the night's work following. No person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed in any bakeshop between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning. (New section.)

§ 10089. All rooms or buildings occupied as biscuit, bread or cake bakeries shall be drained and plumbed in a manner to conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air-shafts, windows or ventilating pipes, sufficient to secure ventilation. The furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful sanitary condition, and no water closet, earth closet, privy or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake room. (New section.)

§ 10090. The manufactured flour or meal products shall be kept in perfectly clean, dry and properly ventilated rooms, so arranged that the floor, shelves and all facilities for storing same can be easily and perfectly cleaned. (New section.)

§ 10091. The sleeping apartments for the persons employed in bakeries or confectionery establishments shall be separate and distinct from the room or rooms used for manufacture or storage of flour or meal product, or for the storage of flour, meal or other articles used in the manufacture or preparation of such product. (New section.)

§ 10092. No employer shall knowingly require, permit or suffer any person to work in his bakeshop who is affected with consumption of the lungs or with scrofula or any communicable skin disease, and every person is hereby required to keep himself in a cleanly condition while engaged in the manufacture or handling of such products. (New section.)

§ 10093. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this article, or refuses to comply with the requirements thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars. (New section.)

§ 10094. It shall be the duty of the labor commissioner or his deputy to see that the provisions of this article are carried into effect, and it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of each county or city in this State to lend all possible aid in all prosecutions for violations of any of the provisions of this article. (New section.)

§ 10095. A copy of this article shall be kept conspicuously posted in every bakeshop or confectionery establishment in this State. (New section.)

This department is now engaged in the inspection of the bakeshops of the State under the provisions of this law. The clause in the law most frequently violated is the six-day-week clause. Up to the present, however, no prosecutions have been necessary to enforce it, as all seem satisfied to obey the law if their competitors are required to do the same.

When it is considered that but one deputy can be spared for the work of inspection and investigating complaints, you can readily realize what obstacles this department has to contend with.

At the last legislative session a bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a sufficient force of inspectors directly by the governor, but failed of passage. Another attempt in this direction will in all probability be made at the coming session, and with a fair chance of success.

APPENDIX III.

**CLASSIFICATION AND INDEX OF
INDUSTRIES.**

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS.

I. STONE AND CLAY PRODUCTS.

1. STONE (QUARRYING, FINISHING).

a. Crushed stone, including

Trap rock.

b. Cut stone, including

Blackboards (slate).

Slates.

Monuments.

Soapstone.

Mosaics (stone).

2. TALC, GARNET, ROCK SALT, ETC.

a. Talc mines or mills.

b. Emery, garnet, graphite, rock salt, etc., including

Abrasives.

Pumice stone.

Carborundum.

Sandpaper.

Flint.

Sharpening stones.

Hones (oil and water).

3. LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.

a. Lime.

b. Cement and asphalt.

c. Plaster, including gypsum.

4. BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY.

a. Common brick.

b. Terra cotta and fire-clay products, including

Alignum.

Flue, furnace and stove linings.

Asbestos.

Imitation stone.

Chimney tops.

Mosaics (ceramic).

Conduits (clay).

Sewer pipe.

Crucibles (clay).

Steam-packing materials.

Enameled and fire brick.

Tile.

Fire-proofing materials.

c. Pottery products.

Artificial marble.

Porcelainware.

Chinaware.

Stoneware.

Earthenware.

Yellow ware.

5. GLASS.

a. Building glass, including

Cathedral glass.

Opalescent glass.

Decorated glass.

Stained glass.

Obscured glass.

Wire glass.

I. STONE AND CLAY PRODUCTS—*Continued.*5. GLASS—*Continued.**b. Mirrors, including*

Beveled glass.

c. Pressed, blown and cut glass ware, including

Bulbs (glass).

Prescription ware.

Castor work.

Shades (glass).

Chimneys (glass)

Stoppered work.

Globes.

Tableware (glass).

Iron-mold ware.

Tubes (glass).

Lamps.

Vault lights.

Opal ware.

d. Bottles and jars, including

Carboys.

Flasks.

Demijohns.

Insulators (glass).

Druggists' glassware.

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.

1. GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES.

a. Silver and silver-plated ware, including

Chains.

Tableware (silver).

Hollow ware (sterling or plated).

Umbrella handles and mountings

Jewelry (silver).

(silver).

Novelties.

b. Gold and silver leaf, including

Aluminum leaf.

*c. Gold pens, pencils, etc.**d. Gold and silver watch cases.**e. Jewelry (not of silver), including*

Badges (gold).

Medals (gold).

Brooches, chains, rings, etc.

Mounting and setting stones.

f. Diamond cutting and polishing.

2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC.

a. Smelting and refining, including

Old metals.

Spelter.

b. Coppersmith's work, including

Bath tubs, boilers, etc.

Chemical apparatus (copper)

Brewery apparatus (copper).

Machinery (copper).

c. Brass foundries, including

Bronze castings.

d. Valves, hydrants, soda-water apparatus, etc., including

Faucets.

Siphon heads.

Gas-collecting apparatus.

e. Gas and electric fixtures, including

Brackets (lamp).

Oil fixtures.

Chandeliers.

Tubes (iron-lined brass).

f. Plumbers' supplies, including

Sanitary specialties.

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—*Continued.*2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC.—*Continued.**g. Other brass and bronze goods, including*

Boiler supplies (brass).	Hardware (brass).
Brass finishing.	Hose fittings (brass).
Curtain poles (brass).	Injectors (brass).
Diving apparatus (brass).	Oil cups (brass).
Engine supplies (brass).	Ornamental work (brass or bronze).
Ejectors (brass).	Pumps (brass).
Forms (brass).	Sheet brass.
Frames (brass).	Stopples (brass).
Grease cups (brass).	

h. Lead and zinc goods, including

Bottle caps (lead or tin foil).	Tin foil.
Shot.	Zinc statuary.
Shot pipe.	

3. IRON AND STEEL.

*a. Iron mining.**b. Blast furnaces.**c. Architectural and structural iron, including*

Bridges (iron and steel).	Iron railings.
Doors (iron).	Netting fences.
Elevator enclosures.	Roofs (iron).
Fire escapes.	Safes.
Gates (iron).	Stairs (iron).
Grilles (iron).	Turntables.
Iron beams.	Vaults.
Iron columns.	Wire fences.
Iron lintels.	Wrought-iron work (for buildings).

d. Car wheels and railway equipment, including

Air brakes.	Power brakes.
Axles (car).	Snowplows.
Car trucks.	Spiral springs.
Couplers.	Switches (safety).
Leaf springs (car).	

e. Rolling mills, steel and tin plate works, including

Anvils.	Muck iron.
Armor plate.	Nails (cut, horseshoe and wire).
Axles (carriage and wagon).	Plates (nail, tack, terne, tin).
Bars (scrap, sheet, etc.).	Projectiles.
Billets.	Rails.
Black plates and sheets.	Rods.
Bloomaries.	Shafts.
Cast steel.	Skelp.
Cotton ties.	Slabs.
Cranks (iron and steel).	Springs (carriage and wagon).
Forgings (carriage, drop, gun, pipe, etc.).	Steel pipe.
Hoops.	Wire.
Ingots.	Wrought iron.

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—Continued.**3. IRON AND STEEL—Continued.*****f. Locks, bolts, screws, etc., including***

Cap screws.	Nuts.
Chains (including bicycle chains).	Rivets.
Hasps.	Staples.
Keys.	Studs.

g. Hardware, not specified, including

Bed fasteners.	Hardware novelties.
Bicycle pumps.	Hinges.
Blanket hardware.	Meat choppers.
Bone cutters.	Plano hardware.
Can openers.	Saddlery hardware.
Carriage hardware and trimmings.	Spring hinges.
Casters (furniture).	Steel traps.
Frames.	

h. Cutlery, including

Knives and knife blades.	Scissors.
Razors.	Shears.

i. Tools, including

Auger bits.	Hammers.
Axes.	Machine tools.
Bench vices.	Pipe vices.
Bit braces.	Planes.
Check perforators.	Pneumatic tools.
Chisels.	Punches.
Drills.	Saws.
Drill chucks.	Tube expanders.
Files.	

j. Patterns, dies, stencils, etc., including

Drill presses.	Steel figures and letters.
Hat blocks.	Stocks.
Stamps (iron and steel).	Stove patterns.

k. Firearms, including

Air rifles.	Pistols.
Guns.	Revolvers.

l. Typewriting, registering and sewing machines, including

Automatic vending machines.	Slot machines.
Cash registers.	

m. Metal beds, wire springs and mattresses, etc., including

Metal furniture.

n. Other wire goods, including

Bale ties.	Grille work (wire).
Bird cages.	Hat frames.
Carpet whips.	Netting (wire).
Clotheslines (wire).	Rallings (wire).
Dress-stays (wire).	Wire cloth.
Fence wire.	Wire guards.

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—*Continued.*3. IRON AND STEEL—*Continued.**o. Tinware, sheet-metal work, metal stamping, etc., including*

Bicycle sundries (sheet metal).	Stove tanks.
Coffee pots.	Tea pots (tin).
Enamel goods (sheet metal).	Tin boxes and cans.
House furnishings (sheet metal).	Tin roofing materials.
Kitchen utensils.	Torches.
Oil cans.	Wash boilers.
Stovepipe.	

p. Toys, buttons and fancy metal goods, including

Buckles.	Marqueterie.
Corset steels.	Needles.
Garter trimmings.	Photograph frames (metal).
Glove fasteners.	Pins.
Hold-fasts.	Pocketbook trimmings.
Inlaid metal goods.	Signs (metal).

q. Plating, enameling, galvanizing, etc., including

Plating (copper, electro- and nickel).	Signs (enameled).
Japanning.	Stove trimmings.

r. Cooking and heating apparatus, including

Car heaters (electric and steam).	Ranges.
Furnaces.	Stoves.
Hot-water heaters and boilers.	Stove castings.
Ovens.	Tanks (heating apparatus).
Radiators.	Ventilators.

t. Steam engines, boilers, pumps, etc., including

Condensers.	Merry-go-rounds (steam).
Distillers.	Steam machinery.
Evaporators (brewery).	Stillts (steam).
Locomotives.	

u. Other machinery, including

Air compressors.	Oil separators.
Blowers.	Pneumatic hoists and motors.
Chain blocks.	Power hammers.
Disc wheels.	Power-transmitting machinery.
Economizers.	Printing presses.
Fans (exhaust).	Pulleys.
Furnaces (electric).	Shafting.
Gears.	Shaft couplings.
General machine repairs.	Spool winders.
Hand blowers.	Steering gear.
Iron planers.	Tackle blocks.
Linotype machines.	Turn-buckles.
Looms.	Twisters.
Loopers.	Voting machines.
Mixers.	

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—Continued.**3. IRON AND STEEL—Continued.**

- v. Foundries and machine shops, including*
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Castings (iron). | Machine repair shops (when com- |
| Elevator weights. | bined with foundries). |
| Gas pipe and fittings (cast iron). | Soil pipe and fittings. |
| Grate bars. | Stove repair castings. |
| | Water pipe and fittings (cast iron). |

4. RAILWAY REPAIR SHOPS (LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR).**5. VEHICLES.**

- a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs, except children's carts and wagons, and including sprinklers and street sweepers.*
- b. Cycles and parts (except wheels).*
- c. Vehicle wheels (carriage, wagon and cycle).*
- d. Motor vehicles.*
- e. Cars (except railway car shops).*

6. SHIP AND BOAT BUILDING.**7. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, INCLUDING**

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Artesian well boring tools. | Hoes. |
| Cane mills. | Incubators. |
| Older mills. | Lawn mowers. |
| Coffee (plantation) machinery. | Lime spreaders. |
| Cotton choppers, gins, presses, sweeps. | Milk testers. |
| Dairy apparatus. | Pumps (hand, horse). |
| Ditching machines. | Rice machinery. |
| Ensilage cutters, elevators. | Road graders and scrapers. |
| Evaporators. | Rollers. |
| Fence machines. | Scoops. |
| Gardening implements. | Scythes. |
| Grinding mills. | Shovels and spades. |
| Grubbing machines. | Sickles. |
| | Wine mills. |

8. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

- a. Pianos and parts.*
- b. Organs and other instruments, including*
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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Stringed instruments. | Wind instruments. |
| Musical strings. | |

9. OTHER INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

- a. Scientific instruments and apparatus, including*
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|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Calculating instruments. | Nautical instruments. |
| Dental appliances. | Surgical instruments. |
| Engineers' field instruments. | Surveyors' instruments. |
- b. Optical and photographic apparatus, including*
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Cameras. | Magnifying glasses. |
| Eye-glasses. | Microscopes. |
| Lenses. | Spectacles. |
- c. Scales.*
- d. Clocks and time-recording apparatus.*

II. METALS, MACHINERY AND APPARATUS—Continued.**9. MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES—Continued.***e. Thermometers, meters, steam gauges, etc., including*

Barometers.	Steam engine apparatus.
Damper regulators.	Vacuum gauges.
Draft regulators.	Water gauges.

f. Lamps, lanterns, reflectors, stereopticons, etc., including

Acetylene gas generators and accessories.	Locomotive headlights.
	Railway signal lamps.

*g. Phonographs, etc.***10. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.***a. Telephone, telegraph, fire-alarm apparatus, including*

Annunciators.	Switchboards.
Bells (electric).	Tickers.
Electrical instruments.	Transmitters.
Police alarm apparatus.	

*b. Electric lamps (arc and incandescent).**c. Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies, including*

Batteries.	Fuses.
Circuit breakers.	Generators (electric).
Electrical machinery.	Motors.
Electrical novelties.	Rheostats.
Electrical wires.	Rock drills (electric).

III. WOOD.**1. LUMBER AND HOUSE TRIM (SAW AND PLANING MILLS), INCLUDING**

Blinds (outside).	Palings.
Brackets.	Pickets.
Building materials (wood).	Railway ties.
Celling.	Sash.
Doors.	Spars.
Fence posts.	Telegraph poles
Kindling wood.	Turning.
Masts.	Veneers.
Molding.	Window frames.

2. COOPERAGE.*a. Packing boxes, barrels, shoos, etc., including*

Boxes (except cigar and fancy).	Kegs.
Box heads.	Pails.
Casks.	Recoopering.
Crating.	Tubs (wash, butter, etc.).
Grape baskets.	

*b. Cigar boxes, fancy wood boxes.***3. BASKETS AND OTHER WOVEN WORK, INCLUDING**

Cocoa mats and matting.

III. WOOD—*Continued.*

4. BROOMS.

5. FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK.

a. Furniture and upholstery, including barbers' and dentists' chairs; excluding metal beds and furniture.

b. Caskets, including

Boxes.	Linings.
Draperies.	Shells.
Funeral goods and supplies.	Shrouds.

c. Store and office fixtures, including

Bank fixtures.	Druggists' fixtures.
Billiard and pool balls and tables.	Saloon fixtures.
Bowling alleys and supplies.	Show cases.
Butchers' fixtures.	Telephone booths.
Church and hall seatings.	

d. Screens, sliding blinds, etc., including

Inside blinds.	Shutters.
Piazza blinds.	Venetian blinds.
Rolling partitions.	Weather strips.
Screen doors.	

e. Other cabinet work, including

Fretwork (wood).	Water-closet seats and tanks.
Grilles (wood).	Wood mantels.
Telephone backs.	

6. WOOD, CORK AND AMBER WORKING.

*a. Articles of cork.**b. Pipes and smokers' articles.**c. Wooden toys and novelties, including*

Advertising signs.	Fishing rods.
Bicycle specialties (wood).	Games.
Blackboards (wood).	Rulers.
Blocks (children's).	Sleds.
Canes.	Velocipedes.
Checkers and chessmen.	Walking sticks.
Dominos.	Yardsticks.
Express wagons (children's).	

d. Refrigerators and domestic appliances, including

Dumb waiters.	Stove boards.
Hand elevators.	Washing machines.
Ice boxes.	Woodenware.
Mangles.	Wringers.

III. WOOD—*Continued.*6. WOOD, CORK AND AMBER WORKING—*Continued.**e. Other articles and appliances of wood, including*

Agricultural woodwork (drill heads, plow handles, tongues, trees, etc.).	Loom parts and repairs (battens, bobbins, frames, beddles, reeds, shuttles).
Artificial limbs.	Mallets.
Barrel covers.	Map rollers.
Blocks (wall-paper printing).	Measures.
Blocks (pulley and tackle).	Patterns.
Car woodwork.	Pine (water, pump, etc.).
Carriage woodwork.	Plane handles.
Clothes pins.	Plates (wood or pulp).
Curtain poles.	Pulleys.
Duster handles.	Saw handles.
Fiber conduit.	Scroll sawing.
Flag poles.	Spokes.
Hames.	Veneer goods.
Hamper bottoms.	Wagon woodwork.
Hub blocks (wheel).	Wood carving.
Indurated fiber ware.	Wood turning.
Ladders.	
Lasts.	

7. PICTURE FRAMES AND MOLDINGS, INCLUDING

Embossed molding.	Room molding.
Picture backing.	Wood ornaments.

IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.

1. MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER.

2. FURS, BRUSHES, ARTICLES OF HAIR, ETC.

*a. Furs and fur goods.**b. Brushes.**c. Articles of hair, feathers, etc., including*

Beds (feather).	Mattresses (hair).
Cushions (feather or hair).	Pillows (feather or hair).
Dusters (feather).	

3. LEATHER GOODS.

a. Belting, washers, etc., including

Plumbers' specialties (leather or
rubber).

b. Saddlery and harness, including

Carriage aprons.	Fenders (leather covered)
Dashboards.	Horse collars.
Dashes (leather covered).	Whips.

*c. Traveling bags and trunks.**d. Boots and shoes, including parts.**e. Gloves and mittens.*

IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS—*Continued.**f. Fancy leather goods, including*

Card cases.	Leather belts.
Chatelaine bags.	Memorandum books (leather).
Eye-glass cases.	Pocketbooks.
Hair curlers (kid).	Purses.
Hat leather.	Razor strops.
Hat sweats (leather).	Tobacco pouches (leather).

4. RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS, INCLUDING

Atomizers.	Mackintoshes.
Combs (rubber).	Penholders (rubber).
Dental rubber.	Stamps (rubber).
Dress shields.	Stopples (rubber).
Druggists' goods (rubber).	Tubing (rubber).
Gas tubing.	

5. ARTICLES OF PEARL, HORN, BONE, ETC., INCLUDING

*a. Pearl buttons.**b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc., including*

Combs.	Knife handles.
Composition buttons.	Vegetable ivory.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS, EXPLOSIVES.

1. CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

*a. Proprietary medicines.**b. Alkalies (sodas, potash, ammonia), including*

Alum.	Borax.
Baking powder.	Chloride of lime.
Bleaching powder.	Pearl ash.

c. Photographic materials, including

Chemicals (photo).	Plates (photo).
Photo paper.	

d. Other chemicals and drugs, including

Acids.	Sugar of lead.
Calcium carbide.	Sulphur.
Digestive ferments.	Tanning extracts.
Pharmaceutical products.	Tin crystals.

2. PAINTS AND COLORS.

a. Paints, varnishes, putty, etc., including

Acetanelid.	Lacquers.
Colors in oil.	Metal polish.
Dryers.	Oxides of lead.
Furniture polish.	White lead.
Kalsomine.	Whiting.
Japans.	

b. Dyes and colors, including

Bluing.	Dye woods.
Dairy colors.	Lampblack.

V. CHEMICALS, OILS, EXPLOSIVES—*Continued.*2. PAINTS AND COLORS—*Continued.**c. Inks and adhesives, including*

Gelatin.	Mucilage.
Glue.	Sealing wax.
Gums.	Sizings.
Inked ribbons.	

*d. Blacking, stove polish, etc.**e. Lead pencils, crayons, etc.*

3. VEGETABLE OILS, PERFUMERY, ETC.

a. Wood alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal, including

Acetic acid.	Wood distillation.
Acetone.	

*b. Linseed oil.**c. Perfumery, including*

Bay rum.	Cosmetics.
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d. Other essential oils, including

Deodorized naphtha.	Hop aroma and extract
Glycerin.	

4. SOAP, CANDLES, ETC.

a. Soap, including

Concentrated potash.	Soap powder.
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b. Candles, stearine, tallow, etc., including

Animal oils.	Lard.
Grease.	

c. Wax.

5. MINERAL OILS AND BY-PRODUCTS, INCLUDING

Red oil.	Petroleum refining.
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6. FERTILIZERS AND MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

7. MATCHES AND EXPLOSIVES.

*a. Matches.**b. Fireworks, gunpowder, etc.*

8. PLASTICS, INCLUDING

Celluloids.	Viscose.
Cellulose derivatives (other than celluloid).	

9. BUILDING PAPER (CHEMICALLY TREATED), INCLUDING

Tar paper.	Creosoting.
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VI. PAPER AND PULP.

1. RAGS AND PAPER STOCK, INCLUDING

Junk (paper and rags).

2. PULP AND PAPER.

*a. Pulp (chemical, mechanical, mineral).**b. Pulp and paper (principal product not reported).**c. Paper, cardboard, strawboard, etc.*

VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.

1. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS, INCLUDING

Brass rule.	Printers' rollers.
Leads (printers').	Wood furniture.
Metal furniture.	

2. PAPER GOODS.

a. Pasteboard and velvet boxes, including

Corrugated paper.	Ribbon blocks.
Celluloid cases.	Silk boxes.
Druggists' cases.	Silverware cases.
Jewelry bags, boxes, cases, etc.	

*b. Paper bags and sacks.**c. Envelopes, cards, perforated paper, etc.*

3. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

a. Printing and publishing, including

Addressing and mailing.	Lithographing.
Bookbinding.	Music publishing.
Electrotyping.	Photo-engraving.
Engraving.	Stereotyping.
Hatters' printing.	

b. Blank books and stationery, including

Hat boards.	Paper ruling.
Paper pads.	

c. Paper patterns, fashion plates, sample cards, etc., including

Binding cloth samples.	Show cards.
Labels (cigar, druggists', liquor, wine).	Specialty printing.
Pin tickets.	Tags (paper).
Sample books.	Tickets.

d. Playing cards, games, novelties, including

Artistic fancy goods.	Stationery specialties.
Die work on cardboard.	

4. WALL PAPER, INCLUDING

Printing on satinets and woolen fabrics.

VIII. TEXTILES.

1. OF SILK, INCLUDING

Gloves (silk).	Twist (silk).
Hosiery (silk).	Underwear (silk).
Robes (weaving, of silk).	Velling (silk).
Spun silk.	Woven labels (silk).
Thrown silk.	

2. OF WOOL.

*a. Carpets and rugs.**b. Felt goods, including*

Boot and shoe linings (felt).	Piano and table covers (felt).
Carpets (felt).	

VIII. TEXTILES—*Continued.*2. OF WOOL—*Continued.**c. Woolens and worsteds, including*

Astraghan (woven).	Shawls (woven wool).
Blankets (wool, cotton-mixed or wool-filling).	Shoddy.
Carriage robes (not wholly of cotton).	Slubbing.
Cotton-mixed goods.	Tops (woolen).
Cotton-warp goods.	Waste (wool).
Flocks (woolen).	Wool card rolls.
Horse blankets.	Woolen cloths (of all sorts).
Nolls.	Wool extract.
	Wool-filled goods.
	Yarn (woolen).

3. OF COTTON, INCLUDING

Batting.	Twine (cotton).
Mosquito netting.	Wadding (cotton).
Shawls (cotton woven).	Waste (cotton).
Sewing cottons.	Yarn (cotton).
Tape (cotton).	

4. HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS (COTTON OR WOOL), INCLUDING

Astraghan (knit).	Hoods (cotton or wool knit).
Boot and shoe linings (cotton or wool knit).	Mittens (cotton or wool knit).
Eider down.	Scarfs (cotton or wool knit).
Gloves (cotton or wool knit).	Shawls (cotton or wool knit).
	Wristers (cotton or wool knit).

5. OTHER TEXTILES OF SILK, WOOL, COTTON.

a. Dyeing, finishing, etc. (silk, wool or cotton goods), including

Bleaching.	Refinishing.
Mercerizing.	Sponging.
Printing.	

b. Upholstery goods, including

Bindings (upholstery).	Gorings (upholstery).
Braids (upholstery).	Lace curtains.
Fringes (upholstery).	Picture cord (not of wire).
Galloons (upholstery).	Webbing (upholstery).

c. Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings (machine work), including

Bindings (dress).	Cords (dress).
Chenille trimmings.	Passementerie.

6. OF FLAX, HEMP, JUTE AND OTHER FIBERS, INCLUDING

Burlaps.	Rope (jute, manilla, sisal).
Carpets and rugs (jute).	Towels and toweling.
Cordage.	Twine.
Linen fabrics (woven or knitted).	Yarn (flax, hemp, jute).
Linen thread.	

7. OILCLOTH, CRINOLINE, WINDOW SHADES, ETC., INCLUDING Linoleum.

IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.

1. TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING.

a. Men's and boys' clothing, including

Overalls.

b. Ladies' cloaks, wrappers, etc.

2. WHITE GOODS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.

*a. Shirts, shirt waists, collars and cuffs.**b. Women's and children's white goods, including*

Aprons (infants').

Reefers (of white goods).

Babies' dresses.

Tuckings.

Bibs.

Undergarments (white).

Buttonholes (muslin underwear).

Underwear (cambric, cotton, linen, muslin).

Caps (infants').

Waistbands.

Corset waists.

Washed goods (infants').

Handkerchiefs.

Pillow shams.

3. MEN'S HATS AND CAPS.

4. MILLINERY, ART EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, ETC.

a. Ladies' hats, artificial flowers, etc., including

Artificial feathers.

Straw braids.

Millinery ornaments.

Wax goods (millinery).

b. Art embroideries and lace goods, including

Ladies' neckwear.

Ruffings.

Ruchings.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Neckwear (men's), including

Furnishing goods.

*b. Corsets, leggings, etc.**c. Suspenders and hose supporters.**d. Umbrellas and parasols.**e. Quilts, comfortables, etc., including*

Bedding.

*f. Bags and bagging.**g. Sails, flags, tents and sporting goods, including*

Awnings.

Fishing tackle (except rods and metallic goods).

Canvas goods.

h. Department store workrooms.

6. LAUNDRY, CLEANING AND DYEING.

*a. Laundries.**b. Cleaning and dyeing (custom dyeing), including*

Carpet cleaning.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.

1. CEREALS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.

*a. Grain handling and milling.**b. Canned fruits and vegetables, including*

Bean picking.

Fruit syrups.

Crushed fruit.

Nut meats.

Dried fruit.

Preserves.

X. FOOD, TOBACCO AND LIQUORS—Continued.**1. CEREALS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—Continued.***c. Sugar, starch, yeast.**d. Coffee roasting and grinding, spices, etc., including*

Coffee essence.

Groceries (packing of).

Flavoring extracts.

Mustard flour.

*e. Salt. (For salt mines see I, 3, b.)***2. MEATS, MILK, ETC.***a. Slaughtering and packing, including*

Wool pulling.

*b. Butter, cheese, condensed milk.***3. BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' GOODS.***a. Macaroni and other food pastes.**b-c. Crackers and other bakery products.**d. Confectionery (including ice cream).***4. CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.****5. LIQUORS (INCLUDING ICE).***a. Artificial ice.**b. Cider, etc.**c. Carbonated beverages, including*

Mineral waters.

*d. Malting.**e. Malt liquors.**f. Wine and distilled liquors.***XI. DISTRIBUTION OF WATER, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.****1. WATER.****2. GAS.****3. GAS AND ELECTRICITY.****4. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.****5. HEAT AND POWER (STEAM).****6. GARBAGE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING, ETC.****XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.****1. GENERAL CONTRACTING AND BUILDING.****2. MASONRY, BRICKLAYING, ETC.****3. CARPENTRY.****4. STAIR-BUILDING AND INTERIOR WOODWORK.****5. MANTELS, TILING, GRATES, ETC.****6. PAINTING AND DECORATING.***a. Painting, paperhanging, etc., including*

Sign painting.

*b. Ornamental plastering.***7. ROOFING AND SHEET-IRON WORKING, INCLUDING**

Cornices.

Skylights.

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9. PAVING AND SIDEWALKS.**10. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING**

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INDEX OF INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS.

The following index to the classification of industries relates to the main table (Table I) of factory inspection and indicates the page on which statistics of particular industries appear. But it also exhibits the classification of all the products of New York factories. Thus, the general statistics of the "agricultural implement" industry will be found on pages 162 and 198; while of "agricultural woodwork," which is not classed as a separate industry, the index merely states that it is classified in Group III (Wood Manufactures), sub-group 6 (Wood Working), division e (miscellaneous articles made of wood).

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